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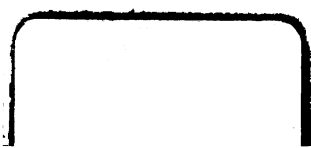
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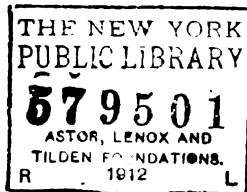
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THE
B I O G R A P H,
AND REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1880.

SIR THOMAS BAZLEY, BART., M.P.

—♦—

THE history of towns in their earlier stages is generally the history of individuals. Seaports, from their natural advantages, have always developed in maritime countries, slowly but surely if individual power has not been brought into operation, rapidly but equally surely if they have been aided by that power. In the one case then development has been simply in proportion to the development of the country, in the other it has been altogether in advance of national growth, and in that case instead of the town being indebted to the country for its importance the country receives a stimulus from the town. In manufacturing districts personal exertion has given to places an importance greater than was justified by their natural position, and though other localities more favourably situate have ultimately taken the lead it has only been after a long struggle. A discovery by a barber or a colliery operative has made a city of the village in which he had the accident to be born or to live, and other men in the neighbourhood inspired by his example have left the beaten track and have thought and worked for themselves. The quiet little village, with its brook, its solitary inn, and its annual fair, grows into a smoky, thriving town, with lofty

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shafts, glaring furnaces, and streets trodden by hundreds of wealthy manufacturers and thousands of skilful artisans. Yet twenty miles away places more bounteously gifted by nature pursue the even tenour of their way, and for a long time do not feel the impetus the energy of one man has given to the growth of a country. Wherever the conception of a great mind has grown into shape, and the personal influence of the man has been felt, there scores and perhaps hundreds of others have been found to follow or to rival. Original genius influences every superior mind around it; men who otherwise would live a commonplace and conventional life, marrying and giving in marriage, do things that benefit not only themselves but mankind. Like a stone thrown into a still pool, which sends widening circles even to the weeds at the water's edge, the power of a creative mind has an endless influence, lessening as time or distance increases, but acting with revolutionary force upon its immediate surroundings.

Many of our most important manufacturing towns owe their original development principally to the caprice of fortune, but the first stimulus not having been allowed to die a steady upward growth has continued. This result has been due not only to the mere money-making qualities of the inhabitants but to the liberality and wisdom with which they have expended the capital their labour has won for them. The generosity which successful manufacturers have displayed towards their native or chosen towns has always been a matter for astonishment to those who have only lived where property was principally in the hands of large land-owners.

Sir Thomas Bazley, the subject of this sketch, cannot claim the honour of being the primary cause of the development of the city in connection with which he is best known, for Manchester was rising into power as the centre of the cotton industry before he saw the light, but to him the city is indebted for much of her progress, especially as regards the welfare of the working classes. Sir Thomas was born at Gilnow, near Bolton, Lancashire, and was educated at the Grammar School in that town. When he left school he was apprenticed to Messrs. Ainsworth and Co., successors to Sir Robert Peel and Co., and at the early age of twenty-one commenced business on his own account. He began his labours relying for success upon integrity and industry. Setting out with such an aim he could hardly fail with ordinary business intelligence to become successful, for a manufacturer whose goods are always reliable necessarily finds a steadily increasing sale for them. The high standard attained at Sir Thomas

Bazley's and his partner's mills earned for the proprietors a steadily increasing reputation. It is stated that from a single pound of cotton a thread of yarn from three to four hundred miles long could be spun by his machinery, or in other words a thread could be made that would stretch from London to Liverpool and back again. In 1826 a partnership arrangement was entered into, and from that hour the firm has had a continued prosperous career, until at the time of the retirement of the founder in 1862 he was the proprietor of the largest mills devoted to that class of work in the trade. In that year more than 160,000 spindles were turning out millions of miles of threads, and nearly 1,800 workers were in his employ. Nine steam engines were required to keep the machinery in motion for the manipulation of the raw material constantly being imported for his use. The persons in his employ represent with their families a small town, with a population of about 5,000, and thus people living in the south of England where manufactories are comparatively scarce may form some conception of the immense responsibility devolving upon employers of labour on so vast a scale. The factory system has developed with the growth of the business carried on by Sir Thomas, though his mills have been but units in the number that have grown from small beginnings into gigantic proportions, monopolising to themselves almost the whole of the trade in particular branches of commerce. Small firms have either by great energy achieved for themselves individual importance or have faded out of existence. Where trade is divided among a number of small manufacturers the character of any one employer is of small importance to more than a few of the workmen engaged, but when the artisans in one or more mills belonging to a single owner are numbered by thousands, the character and tastes of that man are of serious moment, not only to his own servants, but to the whole of the employers and labourers in the industry. His example for good or for bad will influence others; if good it may be the means of preventing strikes, caused by the injustice of masters or wilfulness of men; if bad it may tend to paralyse the whole trade. The responsibility attaching to his position was acknowledged by Sir Thomas throughout his career, and his influence has always been wisely exerted for the good of all; without doing anything actually harmful it is very easy to be apathetic, and do nothing more for the workmen and workwomen than pay them their weekly wages, leaving their social and moral welfare as a matter for their own consideration. This view Sir Thomas refused to take. He built schools for

400 children at his mills at Halliwell, and provided a lecture-room. In order to increase their comfort he constructed a steam kitchen, and did many of those small things which, perhaps more forcibly than larger works, show a genuine interest in the welfare of others. A slight change, but yet a departure from custom and precedent, was the paying of wages on Friday night instead of on Saturday. This apparently almost purposeless act was really a measure of great importance to all his workmen. Instead of the women having to wait until Saturday night to obtain their own or their husband's wages, they received the money on Friday, and were therefore able to do the weekly Saturday "shopping" in the daytime, when they had a better choice of stores, and were not subjected to the many temptations which a Saturday night in large towns always brings to men and women who have been toiling at mechanical work throughout the week. Sir Thomas was the first cotton spinner to introduce this change. He was also instrumental, through negotiation with Sir George Grey, who was then Home Secretary, in obtaining the Saturday half-holiday for factory "hands."

In the year 1845 Sir Thomas was elected President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, his operations having by that time brought him to the front in that city of enterprising merchants. It was probably something more than his successful career as a spinner that ensured for him this high position in a trading town, for by this time he had expressed strong political opinions of the tone known in later times as the "Manchester School." Of his politics we shall have occasion again to speak. His administrative powers were also probably in a measure responsible for his election as President of the Chamber of Commerce. This office he held for about fourteen years, retiring in 1859. The Cotton Supply Association, which has been of great value to all engaged in the cotton trade, owes to him its formation. His philanthropic works in connection with those engaged in his own mills have already been mentioned, and it may be added that for many years he was President of the Manchester School of Art, and also of the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. This Union had a membership of about 40,000 people. Education is a subject in which he has always taken a deep and practical interest. In 1847 the agitation which for some years had been increasing on that question took shape in the form of a Public Schools Association. This body was formed for the promotion of a system of popular education, unsectarian in character, administered by local authorities, and

supported by local rates. The proposal that this education should be unsectarian met of course with violent opposition from the Church party, who, however, were in favour of paying for it out of the rates, but the opposition was strengthened by the advocates of the voluntary system, who objected to a rate. Sir Thomas although a member of the Church of England joined the Association, and banded with other gentlemen to guarantee the necessary funds for the support of an absolutely free school for three hundred boys. This was established in answer to the assertion that the people would not accept a "Godless education." In practice it proved thoroughly successful, and was carried on for four or five years. At length the desire felt by all parties that the children should be educated resulted in a junction under the leadership of Sir Thomas Bazley. The outcome of the agitation was the Elementary Education Act, introduced by Mr. Forster.

As might be imagined from the course pursued by Sir Thomas Bazley in local and in private affairs, he is a staunch Liberal in politics, and having clear opinions on political matters, he has had the courage to avow them whether they were popular at the time or not. In 1839 he was one of the little band who supported the free trade movement, and his first public speech was made on that question, and in that year. In 1858 he was returned to Parliament as member for Manchester, a position he has retained until the present time, in spite of occasional opposition. He has always been progressive in his views, and his opinions, though not pressed upon the House, are always received with respect upon questions relating to currency, commerce, and capital. As one of our largest cotton manufacturers, his opinions on those subjects would necessarily carry weight.

As a man of active business habits much literary work was not to be expected from Sir Thomas Bazley, yet he has found time and inclination to prepare the following: "Cotton as an Element of Industry," "The Labour of Life," "Account of Barton Viaduct," articles on "Cotton" in the "National Cyclopædia," "Cotton Manufactures," "Manchester," two articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and various contributions to reviews and periodicals, one in particular advocating a new university in Manchester in connection with Owens College.

In 1828 Sir Thomas married Mary, second daughter of Sebastian Nash, Esq., of Clayton Mills, Lancaster. One son followed their union. In 1851 Sir Thomas was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park; four years later he was called upon to serve on a commission for

promoting amalgamation of the laws of the United Kingdom, and also for the Paris Exhibition of that year. In 1869 his services were rewarded by a baronetcy. In addition to this dignity he is a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire, and an officer of the Légion of Honour.

The above brief sketch will show that it is to such men as Sir Thomas Bazley that towns are indebted for their continued prosperity. No matter what may be their advantages of locality or of soil, it is only by an energetic and liberal policy that their welfare can be assured. By studying the necessities of his workmen he enhances the prosperity of the town; by supplying the larger needs of the town he influences the whole country, and the country respects and honours the man who so acts.

SIR STAFFORD CAREY.

SIR PETER STAFFORD CAREY, born in the year 1803, comes from a very old Guernsey family, being lineally descended from one Piesse Careye, who, in the days of the Commonwealth, was Lieutenant-Bailiff of the island. Sir Stafford is the only offspring of Mr. Peter Martin Carey, and his second wife, Frances Jane, daughter of the Rev. James Stafford. While the son was quite a baby his father removed to Taunton, and lived there until his death. Both his parents had a taste for literature. Mr. Carey published, in 1838, a work in one volume, entitled "A Concise View of the Evidences and Corruptions of Christianity." On the return of the family, in 1817, from a tour to France, Mrs. Carey wrote an account of what they saw. In that day France was not so well known as now, and scribblers were not so numerous. Men and women who then thought fit to publish an account of their wanderings generally had something to tell which many people did not know, and there was a *raison d'être* for a proceeding which is now undertaken without any excuse. Something of a "call," of the nature of that which has influenced the ministers of certain sects, was then felt before they sat down to write a narrative. Now, the mere fact of having ventured far enough from shore to become sea-sick furnishes a pretext for the publication of a volume. Cheap printing has placed the works of our greatest

writers within the reach of poor men, but it has also flooded the country with a mass of stuff that by some strange means finds admirers. Some years afterwards Mrs. Carey brought out a very interesting historical volume, entitled "*Joan D'Arc.*" This little work was a concise, clearly expressed memoir of the life of the unfortunate heroine and visionary, and might be introduced with advantage into our schools.

After the return of the family from France the lad was sent to school at Clifton, and thence proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford. There he took a first class in classics, and in 1825 became B.A. On quitting the University Mr. Carey was entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1830, on the day King William IV. succeeded to the throne. For some years he practised on the Western Circuit, and was then appointed Recorder of Dartmouth. Soon afterwards he received a higher appointment, as Judge of the Borough Court of Wells. In this capacity he drew up a code of rules, which was approved by the judges and introduced into other borough courts, but it was entirely superseded when the county courts were established. For some years he occupied the position of Professor of English Law at University College, London.

In 1845 Mr. Carey was made Bailiff of Guernsey, singularly enough a post held by his ancestor, as we have already stated, two hundred years before. Sir Stafford—Mr. Carey no longer, as he received the dignity of knighthood in 1863—is still Bailiff of the island. He was for several years a member of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, at a time when some of its best work was being done.

Some years ago Sir Stafford published a curious little volume entitled "*The Epistle of the Apostle Paul to the Galatians, with a Paraphrase and Introduction.*" The introduction is valuable, as it throws much light on the circumstances under which the Epistle was written, and so affords a clue to the state of mind of the Apostle at that time, and the difficulties under which he was labouring through the defection of the mass of his supporters. Fixing the date of the Epistle at the period when St. Paul was a prisoner at Cæsarea, Sir Stafford looks upon it as in part a manifesto addressed to the Disciples, and through them to the body of believers, setting forth the grounds on which he was prepared to uphold the truth of the Gospel against his opponents. Some strong arguments are produced in favour of this theory. Following the introduction are the Epistle and the paraphrase of the Epistle.

In 1835 Sir Stafford Carey was married to Emily Aubrey, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Warren. From this union have sprung several daughters and one son, who is a Justice of the Peace and landowner in the parish of Botley, near Southampton.

GEORGE ST. CLAIR, F.G.S.

MR. ST. CLAIR was born in London, April 9th, 1836 ; his parents were English, but of Scottish extraction on his father's side, his grandfather being a Shetland man. When only ten years of age he suffered an irreparable loss by the death of both his parents. A period of several years was next spent at a large school, where the young orphan led a somewhat lonely life. An epidemic which proved fatal to many of the scholars led to the breaking up of the school.

After this sad termination of his school life ten years were spent in business ; he was still among strangers, and as much isolated as before, but like many other youths so situated he found in books his best companions and friends. Of these priceless treasures he made good use, and began a course of self-culture which has produced the good results which always follow such a training. From "Cassell's Popular Educator" he taught himself the rudiments of Latin ; and he mastered most of Euclid, by reading over the demonstrations at his meals. He early manifested a taste for philosophical works, and devoured Locke's Essay, Berkeley's Minute Philosopher, and all works of that class which he could procure. Like so many students of limited pecuniary resources, when he had read one set of books he took them to a second-hand book-seller's and exchanged them for others. His most devoted study was, however, in the physical sciences, and at this time he read Sir Charles Lyell's Geology, M'Laurin's "Newton," the "Bridgewater Treatises," and others in cognate subjects. James Ferguson and Michael Faraday were his heroes, and he then cherished the ambition of treading in their steps, if not of emulating their fame.

The people among whom he was now mostly thrown were of the Baptist faith, and he became a Sunday-school teacher in their Church Street Chapel, Blackfriars Road, and secretary of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society. The *South London Gazette* of December 1st, 1855, published a poem

from his pen, "The Church Fair as the Morn;" and another poem of his, entitled "Up and Doing," appeared in the *Sunday School Teachers' Magazine*. He soon, however, came to the conclusion that Nature, whatever other faculties she had bestowed upon him, never intended him for a poet.

About 1857 Mr. St. Clair began to deliver lectures on such subjects as "Mother Earth," "The Human Eye," "Comets," and similar scientific problems. His employers, however, had little sympathy with him in any of these pursuits, which they suspected, and which, to some extent, was probably true, occupied his mind in the place of proper business. Thus the isolation of his school life was continued during his business career. Such an isolation, extending over a period of twelve years, from the age of ten to twenty-two, the very time in which character is principally formed and developed, has doubtless had its effect upon Mr. St. Clair. This will partly account for a certain reserve of manner which is sometimes misunderstood; and he is often on slight acquaintance thought to be unsympathetic and misanthropical, whereas, to those who know him well, he is precisely the reverse.

Mr. St. Clair also displayed considerable mechanical ingenuity, and constructed working models of pumps and air-fountains as he had read of them in "Hero of Alexandria;" and on one occasion we learn that having read, in a tract of Dr. Lardner's, that many fruitless attempts had been made to produce a paddle-wheel in which the floats should enter and leave the water perpendicularly, he at once constructed one which perfectly accomplished the object. This invention being shown to an engineering firm, he was offered a situation in their establishment, but declined to accept it, as his mind was fixed upon following intellectual pursuits.

Mr. St. Clair published in the *Engineer* of May 27th, 1859, a letter showing that he had anticipated Mr. Novello in the invention of an apparatus intended for water locomotion, and which it was proposed to call "Novello-Craft." In Mr. Novello's craft the boats were to go on wheels formed of hollow cylinders. In Mr. St. Clair's plan the wheels were to be "hollow spokes made of metal, corrugated for strength, so buoyant as not to sink to the axles, and which, being driven by steam machinery, would act as paddles."

In 1854 he had become a member of the Baptist Church, and in 1860 he was received into Regent's Park College. On the completion of his term in 1864, the *South London Chronicle* thus speaks of his scholastic career: "Mr. George St. Clair, whose name will be familiar to many of our

readers, who knew him as a very clever, talented young lecturer in South London from four to six years ago, concludes now his four years' training at college. His friends will be pleased to learn that his collegiate course has brought him great honour. He has had the felicity to pass in the first class in the examinations of 1862 in Greek, Hebrew, divinity, and logic, in the first class, in 1863, in Hebrew, Chaldee, ethics, New Testament Greek, and divinity, and in the present year has distinguished himself by his knowledge of Syriac—the while extending his knowledge in the sciences, and engaging in literary pursuits."

As we have already seen, Mr. St. Clair's college career was eminently successful. During his studies the relations of science and Scripture had a special interest for him; and on the subject of Genesis and geology he was at first satisfied with the reconciliation theories of Pye Smith, Hugh Miller, and Hitchcock. This faith was shattered by reading the "Vestiges of Creation," which, as he says, "gave his mind a wrench." He now became devoutly interested in all that relates to man's origin, history, and destiny, and carefully studied all books relating to these important subjects. At college he had only one difficulty with his tutors. He was a very good student, but was not "receptive" enough; he questioned too many things. In the first year of his residence he was allowed to join a group of the seniors, who were secretly reading Essays and Reviews; in the second year he read such books as Colenso "On the Pentateuch;" and in his fourth year he had temerity enough to put Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man" on his book-shelves. He left college in 1864, and immediately after he married. In September of the same year he settled at Banbury as minister of the Baptist church. Here he improved a small income by writing miscellaneous articles for the Press—chiefly light scientific papers in Beeton's magazines for women and boys. During his stay in Banbury the congregation of the church considerably increased.

From 1869 to 1875 he was engaged as lecturer to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and acquired a wide reputation for intimate acquaintance with his subject and for the power of lucid exposition. He contributed an article on the explorations to the *British Quarterly Review*, and read a paper on "The Topography of Ancient Jerusalem" at the meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh. His course of lecturing being generally confined to the "lecture season," he had a fair amount of leisure in the summer. In one of these intervals he wrote "Darwinism and Design," a work which

was well and favourably received in the highest organs of criticism, and which added largely to his reputation as an author. This work is out of print, and the following extract from the review in the *Christian World* will be acceptable : "The writer of this book has undertaken a great task, but he comes to it fully equipped and undoubtedly capable. He is not only acquainted with the latest and most important works on evolution, but he is himself a believer in evolution. He accepts the facts on which Darwinism is based, and some of the theories which, we think, still wait for proof, but from these he draws very different conclusions from those which the disciples of Darwin are inclined to draw. He finds a new proof of the wisdom and beneficence of God in the doctrine of evolution, and even granting it to be true, the design argument remains unshaken. Mr. St. Clair has produced an exceedingly thoughtful, well-wrought piece of argument, and to those who wish to see Darwinism in a new light we may recommend this most able work." He has also published a work, "Our Earthly House and its Builder," written in the last year of his college life.

In October, 1875, Mr. St. Clair went to Birmingham as colleague to the famous preacher and lecturer the late George Dawson, and on Mr. Dawson's sudden and much-lamented death in November, 1876, the congregation of the Church of the Saviour elected Mr. St. Clair as his successor. It was generally expected that so heterogeneous a congregation would go to wreck in a few months. Many of the old members left, and have never entered the church since, but under Mr. St. Clair's ministrations it continues a large and influential body, doing a vast amount of work in all the religious, educational, and philanthropic labours associated with the life of a church.

Mr. St. Clair has published a large number of sermons, not picked and special discourses, but ordinary sermons preached on successive Sundays. From one of these, entitled "Missing the Mark," we make the following brief extract as an example of Mr. St. Clair's method and style :—

"The apostle, in our text, goes on to say that by our sin we come short of the glory of God ; that is to say, we lose His praise or applause—we miss the mark, and we miss the approval which would be accorded to the successful archer. The powers of heaven are interested to see men contending with difficulty and struggling to attain excellence and purity. Often there is joy in the presence of the angels of God, and often there is grief. God Himself is judge of our effort and our merit, waiting to accord the praise. The archer who is

not skilful—who fails to hit the mark of truth, honesty, and all virtue—must go back and practise further, coming up, like a marksman or a student, at the next competition. Meantime he suffers loss; he is deficient and inferior, without self-approval, without the approval of the good and great, without the praise of God. To miss all this when he might have attained to it, to see publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of heaven before him, and when, for the time, he ought to be a teacher, to need that some one should teach him again which are the very elementary principles of goodness—this is to suffer punishment for sin. The punishment must continue until we have become skilful marksmen in well-doing. We have to work out our own salvation. A friend may admonish, a teacher may instruct, but the aim and effort must be our own. To lodge our arrow in the very centre of the target our arm must be steady, our vision clear and single. It only comes by practice and by prayer, through the society of good men and communion of spirit with Christ. It does not come for every one in this life, and then the task remains to be wrought out afterwards. But those who are wise will exercise themselves daily, and avoid even those half-innocent liberties and forgivable carelessnesses which are so liable to lead our vision astray from the central point of truth and honesty.”

Mr. St. Clair is a Fellow of the Geological Society, a member of the Anthropological Institute, a member of the Society of Biblical Archæology, of the Geologists' Association, of the Scientific Club, and of the Birmingham Philosophical Society. He takes part in the political (Liberal), social, intellectual, and philanthropic work of the town, in accordance with his views of the public duties of a Christian minister.

SIR PATRICK COLQUHOUN, LL.D., Q.C.

SIR PATRICK COLQUHOUN, the eldest son of James Colquhoun, late diplomatic representative of the Hanseatic cities in Great Britain, and grandson of Patrick Colquhoun, was born on the 13th April, 1815. Up to his eighth year he was so little troubled with book-learning that it is doubtful whether he could even read at that age, when he was sent to a clergyman, and three years after, on the 25th May, 1826, placed in the lower second form at

Westminster School, Dr. Goodenough being then head master, and it was there that he obtained the foundation of all his subsequent knowledge.

Westminster was a rough school in those days, and it is interesting to observe the progress of luxury in the last fifty years. The boys met in a large hall, the upper part of which (for the intermediate flooring has long since been removed) is said to have formed the monkish dormitory, and the lower portion the refectory. This vast hall is divided by an iron bar, whence, it is fabled, a curtain hung in ancient times to divide the upper from the under school, and it is over this bar that the college cook throws the pancake from a silver frying-pan on Shrove Tuesday. If it pass safely over, this imports luck, and the cook gets a guinea; but if it miss, he gets "booked" for the ill omen of which he is the exponent. The boy who catches whole a successful pancake also gets a guinea. There were no lights nor means of warming the school-room. The boys dug holes in the slanting nine-inch boards which served for desks, and filled them with ink; for the theory was that no tasks were to be prepared, but only said in school. In these improvised inkstands the ink frequently froze, yet no boy was ever heard to complain of cold, nor grumble at being dismissed on a foggy winter afternoon at three for want of light. The school possessed a sanatorium at Chiswick, used in times of epidemic; but this had passed away from it at the date in question. Fighting was carried on in the most systematic manner, the bigger boys attending to see fair play. The challenge was given and accepted by a process called "cutting hands," the hands being reciprocally drawn edgeways across each other. This constituted a truce till the time appointed for having it out on the "fighting-green," or enclosure of the great cloisters. These combats, fiercely contested though they were, never ended in anything worse than black eyes, bloody noses, and subsequent reconciliation.

During his boyhood Patrick Colquhoun made the acquaintance of Theodore Hook, a *protégé* of his grandfather, and of many of the leading wits of that age, among the most prominent of whom was Sir George Rose, the readiest man perhaps who ever existed. When at Westminster Rose sent a new sheet of jokes to the clown at Astley's Circus, which he quaintly said no one had done since; the present jokes are then eighty years old. Jokes are like women, their estimation is not enhanced by age.

In 1832 Patrick Colquhoun quitted Westminster in the sixth form, and proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where

his father had preceded him. Not being of a mathematical nor arithmetical turn of mind, he did not attempt to distinguish himself in that faculty. In those days, however, it was a *sine quâ non* to pass through the mathematical portal in honours to be allowed to compete in classics, and although he became a scholar of his college, he was debarred from further prosecution of his favourite study of philology with any ostensible University object; he therefore substituted athletics for mathematics, taking his college boat from almost the bottom to the top of the river, or fourteen places in one year, and establishing the scullers' race which goes by his name. The college club, in recognition of his services, adopted his family motto, "Si je puis." Being destined for the Bar, he, after his degree, turned his attention to the study of the Roman civil law, which seemed to combine his future profession with his turn for classical literature and linguistic pursuits. A silly custom prevailed in those days, which has, unfortunately, not become extinct, of keeping terms at an Inn of Court during undergraduateship at the universities, whereby a student obtained a call to the Bar before he had the slightest knowledge of his profession, burthened moreover with a standing above such as possessed it, this acting most injuriously; such a course was followed by the subject of this biography, in accordance with a vicious practice; he had been entered at the Inner Temple on the 1st May, 1834, and was called on the 4th May, 1837, the same year in which he graduated B.A.; he subsequently graduated M.A. and LL.D., but having no adequate means afforded to him at Cambridge for the prosecution of his favourite study of the Roman civil law, he proceeded to Germany.

At Heidelberg he was fortunate enough to attend the lectures of three of the most distinguished legists of that or perhaps any other period or university, Professors Zachariah, Thibaut, Mittermaier, and others of less notoriety. On the 26th February, 1838, he passed, *præclarè cum laude*, his examination of *juris utriusque doctor*. This education, and the employment of his father in the diplomatic service of German States, with the connection it involved, not unnaturally inclined him towards Germany, and induced him to accept the offer of Syndic Sieveking, of Hamburg, his father's intimate friend, to accompany him on his mission to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, as Secretary of Legation.

Under the former German Constitution, as established by the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, the federal affairs of this successor to the old Empire destroyed by Napoleon were conducted by a commission of diplomatic representatives, sent by the several sovereign States to Frankfort-on-the-Maine,

with a totality of seventeen votes, in certain cases more than one State being grouped in one vote. The seventeenth vote comprised the three Hanseatic cities, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the free city of Frankfort, each sending in turn a representative every fourth year. The ambition of Prussia, her greed of territory and power, and her thirst for salt water, broke up this league in 1866, when, after the Danish and Austro-Prussian Wars, she seized upon and incorporated all the weaker principalities which had obtained independence as sovereign States in 1815, and which were bold enough to differ from Count Bismarck in opinion. "There are some persons," observed the Syndic Sieveking, in reply to an impertinent remark of the Duke of Cumberland, when on his way to assume the throne of Hanover, that Hamburg was too small to be independent, "there are certain persons, Your Majesty, who shave themselves, and others who have themselves shaved. We prefer, Your Majesty, to shave ourselves."

On the expiry of the Syndic Sieveking's term of office, Dr. Patrick Colquhoun proceeded, by Vienna and Hungary, to Bucharest, where his cousin, Sir Robert Colquhoun, was British Resident, and in the spring to Constantinople, where he had a species of roving diplomatic commission. In this city he became acquainted with the British Ambassadors, Lord Ponsonby and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, both of whom treated him with the most marked kindness, and he left Constantinople shortly after the arrival of the present Ambassador, Sir Austen Henry, then Mr. Layard, with the astounding discovery of the site of Nineveh. Having made himself acquainted with the country and its languages, he received full power to conclude with the Porte a commercial treaty similar to that then shortly before ratified by Great Britain; his youth and comparative inexperience did not diminish the confidence required to be placed in the holder of so important a commission. He ascertained the mode of treating with the Ottoman authorities, and after three years' residence, he not only concluded the treaty with the Porte, and exchanged the ratifications, but signed another with Mirza Jaffer Khan, the Persian envoy at Constantinople, on behalf of his committents, and passed to Greece, where he concluded a third commercial treaty with the Government of King Otho, the ratifications of which were subsequently exchanged in London. Being then free of official trammels, he proceeded to Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, where he made the personal acquaintance of the notorious Mohammed Aalee, and ultimately returned to London and Hamburg to give a personal

account of his missions. The non-ratification of the Persian Treaty, for the ratification of which by the Shah the Senates declined to pay the usual present or bribe to the ministers, led to his resignation of that service, and he now applied himself to the more independent profession of the Bar, in which capacity he became, through the influence of his father and Count Beust, Standing Counsel of the Saxon Legation and Oldenburg Consulate-General, with the rank of Aulic Councillor and Councillor of Legation respectively.

He now, according to the custom of most young lawyers, threw himself into legal literature, and composed his "Summary of the Roman Civil Law," in four volumes, for the use of his old University. He resolved on this work as that branch he had studied with greater assiduity than any other, and from a conviction resulting from experience of the deplorable ignorance of both professors and teachers of that faculty, who were selected, not on account of any legal knowledge or training, but for their classical proficiency, because the professor in the legal faculty was *ex officio* an examiner for classical honours, so that the faculty was incontinently sacrificed to philology, and occasionally at the less worthy shrine of jobbery. This work stamped the author as an authority on that particular subject. In 1858 Sir Edward Lytton, then Colonial Minister, offered Dr. Colquhoun the Governorship of New Caledonia, but being asked his opinion of Mr. Douglas, theretofore Governor of that possession as a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, with whom he had no personal acquaintance, he replied, to the astonishment of the Minister, that he thought the Government could nowhere else obtain so efficient or trustworthy a servant, and on that and other grounds declined the appointment. During Dr. Colquhoun's stay at Knebworth, Sir Edward had become acquainted with his works, as well as his classical and linguistic acquirements, and in the end of that year appointed him, without previous intimation, to a seat in the Supreme Council of Justice, or Court of ultimate appeal, of the Ionian Islands, on account of his proficiency in Roman law and Romaic Greek, and knowledge of those countries. However loth he was to quit his profession in England, the flattering mode in which he had been selected, without application, decided him to accept the appointment, and on the 30th November, 1858, he left England for Corfu, after receiving the high compliment of a public dinner at which the late Justice Shee, then leading the Home Circuit as Serjeant Shee, did him the honour to preside.

On his arrival, he found Mr. Gladstone making a sensational tour of the Islands and Greece, as Lord High Commissioner

Extraordinary, and creating considerable astonishment by his proceedings. Having succeeded in dispossessing Sir John Young of his office of Lord High Commissioner, and obtaining his own appointment to that office, he offended his countrymen by ignoring their existence, consorting with the least esteemed and most discountenanced natives, openly favouring the *grande idée*—viz., the reconstruction of the Byzantine Empire in favour of the New Greek State—and saluting the bishops of the Oriental Church by kissing their hands at *leves* in his capacity of Her Majesty's representative. This conduct drew down on him the satire in the form of a letter from Spyridion Kakourgos, of Corfu, to Aristogeiton Traboukos, of Athens, of which the following are extracts:—

For ere long shall Otho be
Sovereign lord of Adria's Sea,
And smoke Hortense's spurious bee
From the polluted Tuileries.
May no Vitellius come to stay
And mar the triumphs of the day !

This would equally apply after twenty years to the impudent aspirations of Greece in claiming a share of the carcass of the lion slaughtered by Russia. The satirist then continued :—

Skilled to fan our patriot flame,
A wary rhetorician came,
Who at the Palace *levée* kissed
'Nastasy's swollen, nasty fist.

**While his tongue attempts to speak
Platitudes in bungled Greek,
He's the man who lauded Yeh.**

**He was wise enough to bawl
Malakoff could never fall.**

England had, as in Athens of yore, her Aristophanic ὀρθοφαιτο-
σκηφιστὸι καὶ ἀλκίπυροι.

In March Mr. Gladstone resigned his office, and returned to be re-elected for the University of Oxford for the last time.

In 1864 the Ionian Islands, under Mr. Gladstone's advice, were ceded to Greece by the Russell Government, as an inducement to the Danish royal family to allow one of its younger members to assume the crown of thorns of the Kingdom of Greece, vacant by the expulsion of King Otho, but which no royal person could be persuaded to accept.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, who in the interval had become Chief Justice, thereupon returned to England, and in 1868

was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and elected a member of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

In 1870 Sir Robert Gilmour Colquhoun of Camstradden, Bart., N.S., K.C.B., who had been promoted from Bucharest to Egypt, as Her Majesty's resident, in 1858, and had retired from the service in 1865, died on his estate in Scotland without issue, leaving Sir Patrick head of the family.

In politics Sir Patrick has always been a staunch Tory, and a deprecator of half-measures.

He is descended from the Colquhouns of Camstradden, which, in consequence of the extinction of the other branches, is now the senior line of that family, authenticated by a series of charters from 1120. He derived his Christian name from his grandfather and godfather Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., well known in the commencement of this century as the originator of the Thames police, which he carried out in person at the request of Lord Portland, and of the Metropolitan police, brought into operation by the late Sir Robert Peel nine years after the death of the author, whose services that minister did not think it necessary to acknowledge, as his predecessor, Lord Portland, had honourably done. His work on "The Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," and on "Indigence," joined with works on the police of the River Thames and of the Metropolis, and others of scarcely less importance, established a fame the memory of which cannot be obliterated, and of which his grandchildren may be justly proud.

Besides the many literary honours acquired by Sir Patrick Colquhoun, others have fallen to his lot from foreign sovereigns. He has received the Knighthood of Merit of Saxony and that of Oldenburg, the G.C. of the Saviour of Greece, the Nishan Iftichar of the Ottoman Empire, and the Commandery of Albert the Valorous of Saxony.

His literary works, with the exception of that above cited, consist in political and classical treatises—"Vorschlag zur Bildung einer deutschen Marine;" "Epistola to H.R.H. Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Suggesting a Complete System of Legal Instruction;" "British Diplomacy in Greece;" Ulrick's "Site of the Ancient Ilium," rendered in English from the Modern Greek original, and furnished with annotations and references; "The Site of Paleoscepsis;" treatises on "Mediæval Roman Law," in the "Transactions" of the Juridical Society; diverse treatises in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society of Literature; and other legal, classical, and political works of ephemeral importance.

SIR DANIEL COOPER, BART.

AS every schoolboy in the United States may look forward to being one day the President of that country, so in our own rising colonies any man may aspire to the highest dignities it is in the power of the people to bestow, and if he be worthy he will attain the position he seeks. Although in England the barrier of birth is rapidly being broken down, our colonies are still more Radical than we are, and form the link between the Conservatism of England and the ultra-progressiveness of the United States. While there is less opportunity than on the other side of the Atlantic for the demagogue to come to the front, there is a better opening for the man of the people than in this country. Quick perception, energy, and foresight rank higher in the estimation of most colonists than the accident of birth, or the unimproved advantages of education. There is more versatility than in the mother country, less frivolity than in the greatest of her offspring. Life in a thinly peopled and undeveloped country makes a man many-sided; his knowledge is less profound, but more varied, his interests wider, his sympathies more extended. Rarely knowing what he may be doing in twelve months' time, he is always keenly watchful of passing events, ready to seize an opportunity whenever it may arise. A blacksmith tired of his trade turns farmer, and owing to his theoretical knowledge, succeeds moderately well; a baker anxious for a change of any description wanders up the country, and finding a hardware store is needed in the town he visits, opens one, and makes a profit. The idea that a cobbler should stick to his last is utterly repudiated. The amount of knowledge which there leads to success could in England result in nothing but failure, the hard line of demarcation which here separates trade from trade, and profession from profession, making a man at least master of one thing, even if he is ignorant of everything else. In general intelligence and self-reliance it is, therefore, no wonder that the average Australian should be superior to his British blood relation. Even in Canada, where an English tone prevails, the newly-arrived emigrant finds he has more to learn than difference of natural conditions would explain before he can

meet the natives on equal terms in anything but the one business in which he has been educated, and even in that he must obtain colonial experience to adapt it to the place he may be located in. As might be expected, the legislators of our colonies form a very mixed class. While from the large cities and purely pastoral districts are sent men of breeding and high social position, some of the smaller towns and gold-digging districts furnish representatives more conversant with the ways of the mining camp than the *levée*, although they are equal, in their rough and ready way, to the wants of constituencies more critical of men than manners. The English Parliament is probably the most refined and highly cultured body of men the world can show, but as regards general intelligence, and rude, practical common sense, it is doubtful whether even the British House of Commons is superior to the Legislative Assemblies of our largest colonies. To achieve distinction in them is as sure a sign of ability and merit as the power to command an audience in our House of Commons. The means may be dissimilar, but the results are the same. The man who in Australia has gained the respect and confidence of the inhabitants would in England have had equal merit and probably equal success.

Sir Daniel Cooper, although the best working years of his life were passed in Australia, was born at Bolton, Lancashire, on the 1st of July, 1821. When very young he made the then tedious passage to New South Wales, remaining at colonial schools until nearly fourteen years old. For the completion of his education it was then deemed desirable that he should return to England, and having again crossed the wide ocean he entered University College, London; he remained here for four years, going through class after class with honours. It was intended that he should study law at the termination of his school life, but his health was not sufficiently strong, and the idea had to be abandoned. A mercantile career was therefore planned, and Mr. Cooper, after travelling through the English manufacturing districts, entered a house of business at Havre in the year 1841. He remained here a very short time, and then, returning to England, was employed in the counting-house of his uncle. His health, which had improved during his nine months' residence in France, again gave way, so Mr. Cooper sailed a second time for the brighter and less humid southern land. Immediately upon his arrival he was connected with his uncle's firm, at that time one of the most extensive mercantile houses in Australia. Upon the dissolution of the firm in 1848 the business was carried on

by himself and his elder brother. In its turn this partnership was dissolved in 1852, since which time the business has been conducted under the name of D. Cooper and Co. Upon the discovery of gold this firm was among the first to undertake the shipment of the precious metal, a series of transactions which proved very remunerative. In the year 1847 Mr. Cooper was appointed a Director of the Bank of New South Wales, and in 1855 he was made the President, and he has continued his connection with this institution to the present day. In 1849 his name was entered on the Commission of the Peace.

Turning now to Sir Daniel's political career, which is certainly what he will be most remembered for, we find him taking an interest in public matters soon after his return to the colony. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, which was at that time the only representative body, and which then included the colonies of Victoria and Queensland. The Council was dissolved, and Mr. Cooper did not then offer himself for re-election, on account of ill health and pressure of private business. In 1853 he was in a manner forced again into public life. Dr. Osborne, who had followed Mr. Cooper, resigned his seat on leaving the colony for England, and he was again nominated by his old constituents, and elected, without his being present at the nomination or taking any part in the proceedings. It would be difficult to conceive a more thorough expression of confidence on the part of a constituency than was shown by this act. Two years later the Act was passed which gave to the colony a Constitution modelled on the English Parliament. Provision was made for a responsible Ministry, and two deliberative bodies, the Assembly, or Lower House, to consist of fifty-four members, the Council, or Upper House, of twenty-one members. The utmost duration of Parliament was fixed at five years. The new Act received much adverse criticism, the nomination of the Upper House by the Crown being one of the principles which met with the strongest opposition. In 1856 the first election was held under the new Constitution, when Mr. Cooper was again returned, in conjunction with the late Sir S. A. Donaldson. The high reputation he had already attained was very forcibly evinced by the proposition at once made that he should be chosen to fill the office of Speaker in the new Assembly. Sir H. Watson Parker, who had been chairman of committees for nine years in the old Council, was nominated in opposition, but was defeated. The duties of this office were of the most delicate nature. Even with

its centuries of experience, we know how difficult it has lately been found to decide upon the proper course of procedure in our own House of Commons, and how difficult to restrain turbulent members even when the feeling of the whole House has been against them ; in a newly-formed Parliament in a newly-populated country the difficulty must have been increased tenfold ; with no precedent to guide action, great individual strength was required to check defiance or opposition, and much judgment to decide constantly recurring matters of doubt. While Speaker of the House Mr. Cooper at all times commanded the deference and respect of the members. In 1857 his public services were rewarded with knighthood. He resigned his office as Speaker in 1860, and on his retirement he received the thanks of the House for his impartial ruling. A further mark of esteem was shown by a grand banquet given in his honour by the members of both Houses. Ill health alone was the cause of his retirement, but so valuable were his services deemed that immediately afterwards he was requested to form a Ministry on the resignation of the Forster Government. The position thus offered—which might be deemed the summit of colonial ambition—he was, of course, compelled to decline. His health was completely broken down, and after a year's rest he returned to England. In a letter subsequently published he wrote: "My health was entirely broken down at the age of forty, and it was only with great care for six or seven years that I recovered my strength of body and mind. When I resigned the Speakership my medical attendants declared that my health was almost gone beyond recovery ; I only, therefore, gave up work when necessity compelled me to do so." During his career in the colonies he contributed liberally to the Sydney University and other deserving objects, and was especially liberal in the support he gave to the Patriotic Fund organised during the Crimean War.

Coming to England in 1861, Sir Daniel soon discovered that his presence in this country might be turned to the advantage of the colony. For many years the wool-growers of the colonies had complained that their interests were greatly neglected by the London merchants, who charged excessive commissions, allowed their wool-bales to be plundered, and suffered the warehouse-keepers, brokers, and others to charge and do pretty well as they liked with the wool. The annual value of the wool sent home by the colonies was about £15,000,000, and the irregularities complained of amounted to a large sum, if represented by money,

and the loss was serious to a comparatively small body of men, who were prevented by distance from defending their own interests. Sir Daniel's endeavour to remedy this brought him into collision with some of the London merchants, who were unwilling that any change should be made ; but in the end he was to a great extent successful, and a saving to the colonies of some hundreds of thousands of pounds was effected. During the cotton famine in Lancashire he not only contributed liberally, but affected colonial opinion in favour of the organisation for alleviating the distress. The sum so raised was devoted to educational purposes—that is to say, in that time of misery educated persons in distress were enabled to earn a living by teaching others more ignorant, who were forced into a state of idleness, and thus their minds were kept occupied. Emigration, the San Francisco mail contracts, and the duplication of the telegraph service, are matters which have also engaged his attention, and at the present time he is actively engaged in promoting the Sydney Exhibition.

A further recognition of Sir Daniel's services was made in 1863, when Her Majesty conferred on him the honour of a baronetcy. A reward bestowed upon a colonist for services rendered to his colony is an act that is appreciated by every one in that country, and no course could be adopted more calculated to strengthen the alliance and mutual good feeling between the mother country and her dependencies. Although the reward is only given to one man, a compliment is paid to the thousands with whom he has been associated, and in the most graceful way a regard shown for the welfare of the weaker power which cannot fail to strengthen the mutual goodwill. The undoubted merit of the recipient heightens the value of the compliment. Mr. Cooper was not raised to a baronetcy for services rendered through the colony to England, but for work done directly for the benefit of the land in which he lived, and which was only of benefit to the mother country inasmuch as it strengthened a province yet under her charge. It has only been in isolated cases, even in England, of late years, that the title of baronet has been bestowed upon any man who has not proved himself thoroughly worthy of the dignity, and it is therefore not a valueless reward that has been conferred upon the subject of this sketch. In honouring their greatest men England honours her colonies, and her colonies never fail to return the good opinion thus expressed.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD COUCH.

AS an example of self-reliance and steady perseverance the career of Sir Richard Couch needs few words to recommend it. The son of a Cornish captain in the merchant service he rose to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal, an office which he held with honour for some years. Born in 1817 he was educated first at a private school, and then under the care of a tutor. When about seventeen years old he was articled to a solicitor, with whom he studied diligently for two years, to acquire a knowledge of law. At the end of that time he made up his mind that he could succeed at the Bar, in spite of all the difficulties that stand in the way of an unfriended barrister. He was accordingly entered at the Middle Temple in January, 1838, and became a pupil of Mr. John Hodgson, an eminent conveyancer, and one of the Real Property Commissioners. With this gentleman he remained a year, materially increasing his legal knowledge. Mr. Hodgson wished him to stay with him, and advised him to become a conveyancer, holding out at the same time a flattering prospect of success in that branch of the profession, but Sir Richard, young as he then was, had resolved to devote himself to the common law, and even the flattering opinion of a man so well qualified to judge of his capacity was insufficient to turn him from his purpose. The confidence he felt in his own powers and the way in which they ought to be applied was fully borne out by the result. Like most men of sterling talent he knew that he had the ability to succeed, and in becoming conscious of that power he took a long stride towards success. A well-grounded faith in his own strength is of advantage to every man, and it is only when it is obtrusively displayed that it becomes objectionable and sneered at as conceit. On leaving Mr. Hodgson's chambers Mr. Couch became a pupil of Mr. Dodgson, a special pleader, one of a once-famous race, who have found their occupation gone, owing to changes in the laws which brought them into existence. Mr. Dodgson, however, was removed from practice by his appointment as one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas.

On the 15th of January, 1841, Mr. Couch was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and joining the Norfolk Circuit

in the spring of that year, speedily obtained practice. In 1844 he edited the third volume of an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," a task of no small importance for a young barrister not yet twenty-eight years old. The other volumes were edited by three other gentlemen. About this time, however, Serjeant Stephen's "Commentaries" were published, and the once all-powerful Blackstone fell from his high estate. After fourteen years' active practice of his profession Mr. Couch was appointed early in 1858 to the office of Recorder of Bedford, and in the same year a revising barrister for East Norfolk. Both these appointments he held for about four years.

In 1861 an Act of Parliament was passed to establish High Courts in the several Presidencies of India, and in the following year Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for that country, offered Mr. Couch the appointment of judge of the Court about to be formed at Bombay. Such an offer, flattering as it must necessarily be, requires careful consideration before acceptance; aspiration to the higher prizes which the mother country offers has to be abandoned, home connections have to be severed, and the question of physical power, to withstand the effects of a trying climate, becomes of the utmost importance. It was only after much hesitation that he accepted the offer. In the following May he left England, but even after he had taken his seat he was far from satisfied with the course he had adopted. In the end he found no reason to regret the step, for in March, 1866, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court, on the resignation of Sir Matthew Sausse. In the following June he was knighted by letters patent. A still higher appointment was yet in store for Sir Richard. On the resignation of Sir Barnes Peacock from the Chief Justiceship of the High Court of Calcutta, he was selected to succeed him in that important office. The responsibilities of the position of a judge in the Indian High Courts have become partially known to British readers through Indian questions that England has been called upon to decide, but a full estimate of their difficulties can only be formed by persons who have resided in the country, and have, therefore, been able to fully appreciate the delicate treatment required in deciding disputes between powerful native rulers. With a native population so vast, and so accustomed to obey the mandates of their own lords, it speaks well for the justice with which the law is administered that the rulers themselves, whether victors or losers, have consented to abide by the decision of the tribunal to whom their disagreements have been referred. The just administration of the law between the ruling and the governed races, or between quarrelling men

belonging to either nationality, is one of the most important steps towards reconciling a conquered population to their subjection, and it is something for England to be proud of that there has been so little abuse of her power when English magistrates or judges in India have been called upon to settle disputes. Among a fanatical people it is not to be expected that the decisions of the judges should always be met with respect, but whenever there has been a revolt in such a case it has been by dissatisfied individuals, and not by the community. When such a case has occurred, violence has generally been resorted to, but it has been the violence of a single man resenting some supposed wrong to himself, and not as the representative of an injury inflicted on the race. An unfortunate example of this occurred during the time Sir Richard occupied the judicial bench. In November, 1870, he obtained a year's furlough, and came to England. Mr. J. P. Norman, one of the judges of his Court, was appointed to act as Chief Justice during his absence, and in September of the following year he was assassinated as he was stepping out of his carriage to enter the Court-house.

In November, 1871, Sir Richard Couch returned to India and resumed his duties. His period of service having expired, he was about to resign the Chief Justiceship in February, 1875, when, at the request of Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy, he consented to postpone that measure, in order to act as President of the Commission appointed to inquire into the truth of the charges made against the Gaekwar of Baroda. The Commissioners began their sittings at Baroda on the 23rd of February, and ended them on the 18th of March. On the 31st they made their report. For his service on this important commission he received a very flattering letter from Lord Northbrook, in which the writer stated that "I cannot send you the enclosed papers, among which is our resolution upon your inquiry, without thanking you very sincerely for having undertaken so difficult a task, and for the manner in which you have carried it out. My knowledge of the soundness of your judgment and firmness of character was very reassuring to me when I did not know what difficulties might arise in the course of the inquiry. You will see how entirely we concur in your decision, and I can assure you that it was no mere formal concurrence, but that we spent many days in carefully examining the evidence, &c., point by point."

His last and most important task having thus been satisfactorily accomplished, Sir Richard resigned the appointment on the 5th of April, and returned to England in June, after

an absence of twelve years. On the 27th of November following he was sworn a Privy Councillor.

Sir Richard Couch was married on the 1st of February, 1845, to Anne Peacock, daughter of Mr. Richard Thomas Beck, by whom he has one son, Richard Edward, who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on the 6th of June, 1871.

SIR CHARLES D. CROSLY.

SIR CHARLES DECIMUS CROSLY is the son of the late Mr. Henry Crosley, a civil engineer of considerable ability, and also the owner of a sugar refinery. Sir Charles was born on the 21st of February, 1820, at Stone Villa, Camberwell Grove, Surrey. He was educated under the care of the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., and at rather an early age was apprenticed to his uncle, a stock and share broker. In course of time he succeeded his uncle in the practice of the profession, and continued on the Stock Exchange until 1870, when he retired to enjoy in leisure the fruits of many years' active employment. As years passed he attained a high place among what are known as "City men," and in 1854 was chosen by the citizens to fill the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. England was then in a state of great excitement. Relations with Russia were strained to the utmost degree of tension; a "war fever" had set in, and before many months had passed British troops were on their way to the Crimea. In London, as elsewhere, feeling ran high, and office-holders had to show their capacity for the positions they filled. The visit of our ally, the Emperor of the French, during that year, gave an opportunity for the exercise of the magnificent hospitality the City of London has always offered to welcome guests, and the Lord Mayor went to Windsor Castle to invite the Emperor and Empress to a banquet given to them by the Corporation, and was accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and other gentlemen. During his term of office Sir Charles visited Paris, and became the guest of the then potent Prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussmann, who did so much to add to the beauty of the City of Pleasure. He also this year laid the foundation stone of Trinity Church, Tulse Hill, Surrey. In the following year he was raised to the dignity of knighthood,

in acknowledgment of the part he took in the reception by the citizens of London of the Emperor of the French. At the expiration of his year of office he received a very flattering address from the Corporation for the manner in which his duties had been fulfilled. Sir Charles is also numbered in the ranks of the Legion of Honour, and received letters of congratulation from Count Walecoy and Marshal Pelissier, the French Ambassador, when he was made Chevalier of the Order. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, a Magistrate for Berks and Westminster, and a Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the county of Middlesex. For many years he has been connected with the various charitable institutions in and around London, and is a governor of many of them. He was last year Master of the Company of Poulterers, of which he is a liveryman, and on his retirement received an address which paid special tribute to his liberality and attention to duty. On several occasions he has been solicited to allow his name to be put forward for a seat in Parliament, but he has invariably declined the honour.

In 1845 Sir Charles Crosley married Mary, the second daughter of the late Mr. John Ford, E.I.C.S. She died on the 15th of September, 1877, and Sir Charles was afterwards united to Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. James Wright, the second marriage being solemnised on the 31st of December, 1878.

ROBERT WILLIAM DALE, M.A.

THIS eminent Nonconformist preacher, lecturer, and author was born in London, December 1st, 1829. His early education was pursued at private schools; and in September, 1847, he entered Spring Hill College, Birmingham. In 1853 he took his M.A. degree in philosophy and political economy at the London University, and won the gold medal. In June of the same year he was appointed as colleague of the Rev. John Angell James, at Carr's Lane Chapel, Birmingham. On November 22nd, 1853, Mr. James received him as co-pastor, giving him a cordial welcome, and delivering a solemn, earnest, and eloquent charge on the occasion, founded on the words, "We then are fellow-labourers for God." Mr. James died in October, 1859, and was buried in Carr's Lane

Chapel on the 7th of the month. His body was followed by sixteen mourning coaches; thousands of the inhabitants of the town "gathered by the wayside to witness the sad procession." On Sunday morning, the 10th, Mr. Dale preached the funeral sermon, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Miller (rector of St. Martin's, the mother church) added his tribute to the worth of the Nonconformist divine by preaching a sermon. On the same evening Mr. George Dawson made special reference to the event, and also to the numerous losses which the town had that year sustained by the death of so many of its memorable men.

On the death of Mr. James, Mr. Dale was appointed sole pastor of the congregation. In 1868 he was chairman of the Congregational Union; and in 1872 was issued the *Congregationalist*, a monthly magazine, of which Mr. Dale was editor, and he held that important office until 1877, when he resigned it to the Rev. Mr. Rogers, by whose skilful hand the magazine is now conducted. In 1873 Mr. Dale visited Egypt, and travelled through the Desert and the Holy Land. A very interesting series of papers describing his journey appeared in the *Congregationalist*, under the title of "The Editor on his Travels."

In 1877 Mr. Dale visited America, and in October and November delivered a series of lectures on preaching at Yale, Connecticut. In the summer of that year he received the degree of D.D. from Yale; but he has scruples about using a divinity degree, and also about using the title reverend. He has now for several years ceased to prefix this title to his name, and has written and spoken in defence of the course which he has deemed it right to take.

Mr. Dale has strong convictions that it is the duty of a Christian minister to take part in, and to labour to his utmost to elevate, public life. In this respect, as in all others, he has the courage of his opinions, and practises what he preaches. He takes a leading and an active part in the social, political, and intellectual, as well as moral, philanthropic, and religious, life of the town. He holds that the provision of healthy houses for the people, and the improvement of the sanitary condition of a town, is truly pious work, and as all other labour may and should be done in a religious spirit. Animated by this feeling, he enters heartily into all public work, and takes part in every effort to improve the town and its inhabitants. He is one of the honorary secretaries of the Committee for the Annual Collection for Local Charities, and cheerfully gives his valuable aid to all charitable undertakings. He assisted in founding the Children's Hospital,

gave regular help in all the relief funds raised for assisting the poor in times of more than ordinary distress, and it may be truly said that no benevolent object is undertaken but has his earnest sympathy and active support.

On the question of the education of the people, Mr. Dale has always been enthusiastically zealous. The Free Libraries received his cordial support, and he was among the first to join Mr. Dixon in the conferences which led to the formation of the Birmingham Education Aid Society, and was one of the earliest advocates of the National Education League. When the Elementary Education Act passed in 1870 he was one of the successful Liberal candidates for a seat on the first School Board, to which place he has been re-elected at each of the triennial elections which have since been held. He has now sat on the Board for nine years, and during that time has been one of the most eloquent supporters of the Liberal programme, for Mr. Dale holds, with the most devout convictions, that the instruction given in schools supported by the public rates should be entirely secular. This was the plan in existence in Birmingham for the last six years, but in November last year (1879) a compromise in favour of Bible-reading "without note or comment" was agreed upon, but against this motion Mr. Dale made a most eloquent speech, and with five of his Liberal colleagues declined to vote for such an "illogical compromise." On the present Board he is chairman of the School Management Committee.

In politics Mr. Dale is a Liberal of the advanced school, and a hearty advocate of the separation of Church and State. He is on the official and executive committees of the "600"—the Liberal Association—and at nearly all the political meetings he is an eloquent and able speaker in support of the Liberal programme. He deems it of the utmost importance that the local governing body, the Town Council, should be composed of the best-informed and best-qualified burgesses, and in consequence of this belief he attends ward meetings, delivers speeches at those meetings, and takes a most intense interest in all municipal business. He has no faith in the good men leaving such important matters to the bad, but holds that in the government of a town, as in the government of a nation, the utmost care should be taken to obtain the very best possible governors.

Mr. Dale's active public work has not been carried on to the neglect either of his preaching or his literary labours. He is probably at the present time the leading Nonconformist preacher, as well as the leading Nonconformist author, in this

country. His literary work commenced almost immediately after leaving college, and he contributed many articles to the *Eclectic Review* and the *Patriot* newspaper, which at that time was the chief weekly organ of the Congregationalists. Later in life he was a contributor to the *British Quarterly Review*, *Good Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Contemporary Review*, and more recently to the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Fortnightly Review*. He also writes frequent letters for the *Christian Union*, an American Congregational publication. We have previously referred to his editorship of the *Congregationalist*.

Mr. Dale is also the author of several important and successful books. His "Life of John Angell James" has reached the third edition, and the same success has attended his work "The Jewish Temple and the Christian Church: an Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews." Of this book the *Literary World* says: "It is Mr. Dale's object to exhibit the resemblances and the contrasts between the Hebrew and the Christian dispensations, as stated in this great doctrinal treatise. His work is thoroughly able, and he proves himself to have complete mastery of the scholarship required for his purpose. The discourses are eminently practical, but a vein of strong reasoning runs through them, and we constantly feel that we are in converse with a masculine and sagacious intellect."

"Week-Day Sermons" is a volume of collected papers, reprinted from *Good Words* and the *Sunday Magazine*, and has already reached a third edition. Of his next book, "The Ten Commandments," now in its fourth edition, the *British Quarterly Review* said: "The simple, nervous, lucid style, the clear discrimination, the pointed, practical faithfulness, and especially the manly, fearless honesty, of Mr. Dale's exposition demand the highest eulogy. It is a vigorous, useful, and honest book." A small but admirable volume followed, entitled "Protestantism: its Ultimate Principle," of which the *Examiner* said, "Mr. Dale writes eloquently, and with considerable breadth of view, and candid acknowledgment of the strength of the position of his adversaries."

His great work, however, is his Congregational lectures on "The Atonement," now in its seventh edition. Of this splendid exposition of that doctrine, the *Literary Churchman* thus speaks: "Whether we regard these lectures with respect to the intellectual power and grasp which they display, whether we note the evidences which they afford of considerable reading and culture, and furthermore of scholarly research pursued in the special line of the subject they treat, or

whether, lastly, we inquire if the lecturer's treatment of so weighty a subject is reverent, and his conclusions orthodox, we are bound to acknowledge that his work, from either of these points of view, is wonderfully good, and it is only right to welcome from any quarter a book so valuable and helpful."

Mr. Dale's last published volume is "Nine Lectures on Preaching," delivered at Yale, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1877. The work has already reached a third edition. From this volume, as an example of Mr. Dale's style and method, we quote the two concluding paragraphs on the vocation of the preacher:—

"Gentlemen, yours is a noble vocation. To be the ally of Christ in His great endeavour to save the world ; with Him to assert the authority of the throne and law of God ; with Him to support human weakness in its vacillating endeavours to do the Divine will ; to inspire the simple with trust in the Divine mercy ; to console sorrow ; to awaken in the hearts of the poor, the weak, and the desolate the consciousness of their relations to the infinite and eternal God ; to exalt and dignify the lives of old men and maidens, young men and children, by revealing to them the things unseen and eternal which surround them now, and the mysterious, awful, glorious life which lies beyond death—this is a great work. There is nothing on earth comparable to it. Whatever genius you have, whatever learning, whatever native moral force, whatever energy of spiritual inspiration, will all find their freest and loftiest service in the work to which you are consecrated. And in the ministry even the humblest faculties, if used with devout earnestness, may, through alliance with the power of God, achieve great results.

"However obscure your ministerial position may be, to whatever discomforts you may have to submit, however bitter may be your disappointments, I trust that your work will be always invested with the dignity and glory which now invest it, when in your noblest and most sacred hours you anticipate in imagination the years which are stretching before you. Give Christ your best. Be faithful to Him—be faithful to your people—be faithful to yourselves—and you will not have to exclaim when your life is over, 'All is vanity and vexation of spirit.' You will thank God that He appointed you in this world to a service which was the most perfect preparation for the larger life, the loftier activities, the everlasting glory, of the world to come."

This brief sketch of an active life, nobly employed in good work, could not be more appropriately closed than with these noble words.

BAILEY DENTON, C.E.



UNDERGROUND engineering is emphatically the outgrowth of nineteenth century civilisation. The science has sprung into existence to furnish not merely the luxuries but the necessities of a dense population. A good water supply is of primary importance to the well-being of a town, and in the case of a large city the supply must be brought from a distance, all easily accessible sources having, as a rule, become contaminated owing to the want of foresight and provision on the part of the early inhabitants. The ponderous and costly works once designed to provide an artificial water supply to towns have been superseded by pipes laid in the soil, with perhaps a steam-engine or two for pumping purposes, and a little tube now brings the fluid into every house. In London alone some thousands of miles of water mains and connecting pipes have been laid beneath the roads and streets to meet the imperative requirements of the inhabitants, and distributed among the vast population the individual cost is trifling. By concerted action results have been achieved which, if undertaken separately, would have been impossible. A supply of water having been obtained, light has become necessary. The old plan of compelling householders to furnish lights for the benefit of the people became obsolete, and gas companies having in time been formed, the soil was again chosen as the channel for conveyance. The increase of commerce made more speedy means of communication necessary, and once more the soil was torn up in order that wires might be laid from spot to spot. For the conveyance of parcels pneumatic tubes were laid, and with still greater daring tunnels have been hollowed out beneath roads and houses for the passage of railway trains which flit to and fro, while above them men sit in their counting-houses quietly casting up rows of figures, utterly insensible of the tumult under their feet. In the same way immense sewerage works, works of which the projectors may well be proud, have been carried out to convey the refuse of the people to places where its hurtful influences will cause no injury to them. Still further efforts of combination are giving practical application to the invention of the phonograph, and still the soil hides from view the thread that gives communication. Water and light having been obtained for the community, the conveyance of heat has

been attempted, and the much-injured soil has been again disturbed for the conveyance of warmth into house after house along the line of transit. Standing in a London thoroughfare, with the business of the city going on around us, the work that is done in silence beneath is likely to be overlooked ; and yet separated only by a few feet of unyielding London soil may be flowing water which only a few hours before was bubbling in a crystal spring at Amwell. A foot to the right or left a message may be in course of transmission that will affect the welfare of a nation, or, may be, convey to an anxious father the tidings of the death of an only child. A yard deeper and a current of imprisoned gas is moving onward from its reservoir in a suburban lane to light thousands of busy offices and warehouses, while by its side a full stream of the refuse of the city may be flowing to its destination miles away ; deeper still, and a thousand travellers are on their way to their homes in the purer air of country-places. Standing in a crowded street we know little of what is passing beneath us ; a slight tremour of the earth as a train rushes along is the only indication that the silence of the soil has ever been disturbed. Around us and beneath there is a life that will be neither checked nor hastened at our bidding, moving ever onward with the most profound disregard of individual existence, and only conscious of the requirements of the community. To the engineer we are indebted for the vast works that have made our cities habitable ; without his aid it would have been impossible for towns to grow into magnitude ; the growth of places has brought him into existence, and he has repaid the debt by enabling them to grow still larger. Among the foremost of the new school of engineers is the gentleman whose name heads this paper.

Mr. Bailey Denton is the second son of the late Mr. Samuel Denton, of Gray's Inn. Though the energies of his life have been devoted principally to agriculture, he was born in London—on the 26th of November, 1814. It is rather singular that in spite of the immense population of the Metropolis she can claim among her children few men of eminence. Like a seton, she drains the strength of the whole country ; men of genius from every part throng to her fickle embrace ; to some she offers fortune, to others, equally worthy, starvation. In spite of the thousands of famous men who live in her streets and squares, she is claimed by few as a birthplace. A country village will sometimes produce in a few years as many of the men who make a country great as London with all her intelligence and

wealth. Mr. Denton, however, and not the peculiarities of the Metropolis, is the subject of the present sketch. On leaving school he was articled, in 1830, to a land and enclosure surveyor. In the course of his duties he was concerned in the enclosure of Rockingham Forest, and of numerous commons and open fields in Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. His business connection with landed property developed in him an inherent interest in agricultural matters, which led him to publish, in the year 1842, a letter entitled, "What can be Done for British Agriculture?" This letter was addressed to the late Mr. Pusey, then one of the Members of Parliament for Berkshire. It advocated the systematic under-drainage of wet lands, the formation of watershed districts for the conservancy of rivers and outfalls, and the utilisation of the liquid refuse of towns, as measures essential to the increase in the production of this country. As can be at once seen, the subjects dealt with were of an important and comprehensive character, more within the province of the engineer than the land agent, and certainly not to be expected from the pen of a young man of twenty-eight. The natural bent of Mr. Denton's mind was, however, more towards engineering than to the profession he had adopted, and he developed naturally, and perhaps insensibly, into the engineer. Except in a few countries, the advantages that might accrue to agriculture through the art of the engineer had been entirely ignored or overlooked, and it remained for Mr. Denton, and others who had taken up the subject within the last half-century, to bring into existence the system of ground engineering that is now gradually being developed. In some European countries and American States irrigation on a large scale has been practised by a combination either of farmers or of capitalists. In England irrigation is perhaps unnecessary, but the same principle might surely be adopted with regard to drainage. Where drainage has been carried out, it has been chiefly done by individual landowners on their own estates; combinations for the purpose of effecting a thorough system over a large tract of land belonging to various owners have, we believe, rarely or never been resorted to, except in the fen counties. Yet it is probable that such a scheme, efficiently and economically carried out under organised conservancy, would ultimately prove of incalculable benefit to agriculture.

In the year following the publication of his first letter, an article written by Mr. Denton, entitled "Drainage," and advocating the same objects, appeared in the *Westminster Review*. These two essays attracted much attention, and interest began to be manifested in the subjects of which they treated.

Encouraged by the success of his efforts, he placed in the hands of Mr. Pusey, in 1844, a Bill for the amendment of that gentleman's Act, which had been framed for the purpose of enabling the owners of settled estates to drain their lands by means of money raised by mortgage. Mr. Denton's Bill was designed to give powers to charge estates with the cost of permanent improvement. The outlay was to be repayable by instalments, the new mortgage to take precedence of existing mortgages. The necessity for investigation of title was to be obviated by making the Enclosure Commissioners the authority under whose order the improved estates might be charged. It was contended that the claims of persons directly or indirectly interested in an estate would not be prejudiced if it were found on investigation that the annual return from the contemplated improvements would be greater than the yearly instalments by which the outlay would be repaid. The principle advocated was a new one, but in spite of its palpable advantages, the Bill met with opposition from Sir Frederick Thesiger (afterwards Lord Chelmsford), who was then the Solicitor-General. It was therefore withdrawn, upon the understanding that it should be introduced into the House of Lords after evidence had been taken by a Committee. The soundness of the principle was, however, soon recognised, as Sir Robert Peel's Government adopted it in the Public Moneys Drainage Act of 1846, which Act proved the forerunner of several land measures having the same basis.

The importance of these Bills to owners of encumbered estates cannot well be over-estimated. It enabled them to improve their property as other lands were improved, and to keep pace with their neighbours in a race that was daily becoming more severe. At the same time there was not the slightest risk to the person holding a lien upon the land. The eventual improvement of the property ensured the safety of his claim, for an estate which might have deteriorated became of greater value. By the facilities thus afforded more has been done for the progress of agriculture than by any other legislative measure having the same object. Several millions of borrowed money have been advanced upon the security of the charges so granted by the Enclosure Commissioners, and it has been done without opposition on the part of mortgagees or investigation of title. Mr. Denton's efforts in this direction did not terminate with the passage of the first Drainage Act, for up to the present time and in the midst of other important duties he has always sought to promote measures having for their object the permanent improvement of agricultural property.

In 1860, aided by Sir Henry Vavasour, Lord Romney, and others, he called a public meeting in London to consider the subject of improved outfalls and arterial drainage. The Drainage Act of 1861 was the outcome of the agitation thus originated.

Allied subjects to which he gave early attention were the supply of water to small towns, villages, and farmsteads by storage, and the sewerage of towns and villages. A plentiful water supply is of very great importance to every farmer, and yet as a body they are singularly improvident in dealing with it. A natural basin here and there upon the land holds the rain and the drainage from the fields, but no attempt is made to reduce evaporation or to provide artificial receptacles. It is no uncommon thing in a dry season for sheep and cattle to be driven a considerable distance because the home supply has failed, yet the old happy-go-lucky style is persevered in to the bitter end, while by judicious storage a sufficient quantity of water might be reserved at small original cost to render the farmer free from care on that score.

We come now to a fresh stage in Mr. Bailey Denton's career. The subject we have to deal with is not one to which the ladylike epithet "nice" can be applied with any degree of propriety, but it is one that has become of very great importance, and will soon have to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner by the Legislature. Without wasting further words we may say that this inglorious subject is sewage. What to do with the sewage of large towns is the most difficult social problem of the day, and is one that engineers are now trying to solve. When systems of sewerage were first developed, nothing seemed more easy or more natural than for the outfall to be into a river. Whenever there has been a difficulty in getting rid of anything, from a dead dog to the sewage of a town of 100,000 people, the first impulse has always been to put it into the nearest pond or river. That course appeared to answer well for a time, but presently it was noticed that the fish were not so plentiful as formerly, then that they were not to be found at all, except a few dead ones, that had perished in a mysterious manner; and at last most positive evidence was given that the conversion of our streams into cesspools was likely to kill men and women as well as fish. The course to be pursued under the circumstances was difficult to discover. The thoughts of those engaged upon the subject soon reverted to Nature's original method of returning to the earth everything that came from the earth, and the question arose how that could be best effected.

But before alluding to the two principal means of treatment having that object it would be well to trace Mr. Denton's connection with sewerage works from the period when their necessity was first accepted. As far back as 1849 he had entered into competition with engineers who made that subject a speciality. In that year designs were required for a system of sewerage for London, and 150 plans were submitted. Although not the victor in the competition, he took a very high position, his plan being placed second on the list. The first honours were awarded to the late Mr. McClean, the past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Among the judges were Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. Robert Stephenson, and Mr. J. M. Rendell, with Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette, the present engineer for the Metropolitan Board of Works, as classifier of the plans. Their report stated that "Mr. Denton's observations evince considerable practical discernment and knowledge of the subject." In 1857 the Government referees, alluding to his plan, stated that the principles upon which it was based were in the main those adopted (and since carried out) by the Metropolitan Board of Works. In this design Mr. Denton pointed out the possibility of conveying the sewage of the Metropolis, from outlets at Barking and Crossness, through the riverside marshes to Sea Reach. Facilities, he pointed out, would thus be provided for applying the sewage to those marshes in a way to relieve the Thames of matter which is now being deposited in it to the injury of navigation. The outlets he proposed at Barking and Crossness were identical with those afterwards adopted by the Board of Works.

In course of time the very objectionable practice of turning sewage into rivers grew into a serious evil, and a new method of finally disposing of it became necessary; various schemes were suggested, but the two which have met with most support are the intermittent filtration system and the irrigation farming system. The first plan was intended primarily to render the stuff innocuous, the second to utilise it as a fertiliser. Both methods are now on their trial, and both, under favourable conditions, seem to meet the difficulty. Where intermittent filtration has been adopted, although crops are grown, a very small area of land is required for the process. On the other hand irrigation farming requires a wide tract proportionately in size to the town it is intended to relieve, and as land in the neighbourhood of large towns is valuable it is sometimes difficult to obtain a suitable site for the operations. Mr. Denton was led by his agricultural experience to appreciate the views and experi-

ments of Dr. Edward Frankland on the powers of different soils to purify dirty liquid by intermittent filtration through them. Being directed by the Court of Chancery to provide a means of freeing the River Taff from the pollution caused by the sewage of Merthyr Tydfil, he adopted the process, with very satisfactory results, and has since applied it in many districts in England, in spite of the opposition to which it was subjected. Irrigation farming has also its advocates and its opponents, the latter freely availing themselves of the blunders which have sometimes been made in carrying it out. The inhabitants of Croydon, who have always prided themselves on being pioneers in all sanitary measures, adopted irrigation farming as the method by which they proposed to relieve themselves of the burden, and obtained land about a mile and a half or two miles away for the purpose. Owing, however, to the exorbitant rent they paid for the property, it became a very costly system indeed.

Though best known as the originator of the system of intermittent filtration *per se*, in cases where it has been found desirable to limit the application of sewage to the smallest extent of land, Mr. Denton considers that it is by the combination of a comparatively small area of land specially laid out for filtration with a larger tract devoted to irrigation that the refuse of towns may be profitably applied by the farmer. By the combination intermittent filtration serves as the safety valve or relief to the wider use of sewage by irrigation, inasmuch as the farmer can apply this liquid to his crops only when they would derive advantage from it.

Mr. Denton's advice on land drainage, town sewerage, and sewage disposal has been sought by various authorities beyond his own country. He has been consulted in France, Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and America. He is an honorary member of the Royal Agricultural Societies of Norway, Sweden, and Hanover, a Fellow of the Geological Society of England, and a magistrate for Herts, the county in which he resides. His numerous essays in the journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Institution of Civil Engineers (of which he has been a member and Associate since 1843), and the Society of Arts, together with his lectures given at the Royal Agricultural College of Cirencester, and at the School of Military Engineering, testify to the wide character of his practice, while the medals and prizes awarded to him by each of the societies mentioned afford some proof of the value of his productions. A more substantial evidence is, however, the fact that his principal agricultural work, "The Farm Homesteads of England,"

although an expensive quarto volume, went through two editions in a very short time, and is now out of print.

The agricultural labourer, a person to whom a great deal of attention has been paid of late years, has also come under the notice of Mr. Denton. His views regarding the class were expressed some time ago in a series of letters published in the *Daily News*, and repeated in a lecture delivered in Worcestershire in 1877. As his opinions were based on experience gained in a period of thirty years, during which time he had employed a large staff of men, they naturally bore much weight. He considers that practical advantages, alike to employers and employed, may be effected by technical teaching of children while at school in the common things of the farm. By this means he advocates that thought may be turned in a more useful channel than is at present the case in the minds of those who, hereafter, can only gain higher wages by giving their employers more profitable service.

FREDERICK HENRY HENSHAW.

THIS eminent and richly endowed artist was born in Birmingham on December 11th, 1807. It is a curious fact that the house in which he first saw the light was on the front of the site now occupied by Sir Josiah Mason's College in Edmund Street. He received his education first at the Lancastrian School in Severn Street, and afterwards the Branch Grammar School, where he received his first lessons in drawing, and then at King Edward VI.'s noble foundation in New Street. Here he was fortunate in having for drawing master the well-known Mr. J. V. Barber. To this artist he was afterwards articled, and from him he received nearly all his instruction in art. Mr. Barber's method of study for his pupils consisted in their first obtaining a true outline from the natural object, the human figure, various animals, trees, and forms of vegetation; to facilitate this knowledge he supplemented these studies by lectures and conversations. The first series of paintings were made in monochrome, to illustrate the principles of light and shade and composition; he afterwards allowed his pupils to work in the natural colours of the objects painted. Mr. Henshaw's fellow-pupils at

Mr. Barber's were Thomas Baker and Thomas Creswick, R.A., J. J. Hill, James Poole, and the eminent engravers James Wilmore, A.R.A., Ed. Radclyffe Joseph Goodyear, and many others not unknown to fame.

In 1826 Mr. Henshaw, then nineteen, went to London, and there studied the best examples of ancient and modern art at that time accessible. At this time some of the finest works since gathered into the National Gallery were being exhibited at Somerset House—Turner, Calcott, Constable, and others; these made such an impression on the young artist that he could think of little else. On returning to Birmingham he spoke about the works of these great landscape painters with enthusiasm, but was told that he must learn to admire the so-called ancient masters, such as Claude, Poussin, and still later Wilson; but at this period he was so deeply impressed with the greatness of Turner that he could not agree with all that his master then said. He has since learned to admire these great painters just as Mr. Barber wished him to do, but has never lost his first ardent admiration for the works of Turner.

On returning to Birmingham he first exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Artists. This was a view looking over Handsworth Old Church; it was so good that it had the honour of being placed "on the line," and was sold on the opening day. Thus encouraged, he continued to send paintings to all the principal provincial exhibitions. He then visited Wales and Cumberland for the purpose of making studies and painting from nature.

In 1828 he completed his articles with Mr. Barber, and in 1829 he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, and other exhibitions. To the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year he sent four small landscapes, which were most favourably noticed by the London Press, and especially by the *Times*. He also sent the same number of paintings to the Society of British Artists, and before the close of the Exhibition they were all sold. Colonel Berkeley, afterwards Lord Fitzhardinge, was one of the purchasers, and he subsequently invited Mr. Henshaw to Berkeley Castle, and commissioned him to paint any scenes in the neighbourhood which he admired, and which were most adapted to artistic treatment.

In 1830 Mr. Henshaw exhibited a fine painting of Roslyn Castle at the Royal Academy, and spent the greater part of the year in London, during which time he received much attention from men of considerable eminence in art, and of high social position. One of these, Lord Radstock, was of

especial use, for his lordship placed at Mr. Henshaw's service the valuable collective series of sketches and pictures in his possession. Although Mr. Henshaw settled in Birmingham in 1833, he still sent his works to the London exhibitions, where he continued to attract attention, and to increase his reputation as one of the most successful and promising landscape painters of the time. During his stay in London he sketched in the neighbourhood of Richmond and Windsor, and found a large number of purchasers for his works.

In 1837 he visited the Continent, including France, Switzerland, Italy, and other countries, occupying two years in study and practice. At Paris he resided with Mr. J. Houston, R.S.A., and Mr. Marshall Claxton, and with these friends paid visits to the Louvre, where they were most diligent students. Mr. Henshaw also made a considerable number of sketches at Meudon and other places on the Seine. He left France for Switzerland by way of the Jura, and remained at Geneva till the following spring, sketching in the autumn, and painting indoors during the winter. Here he made acquaintance with Mr. Edwin Clark, who afterwards became so eminent as an engineer in connection with Robert Stephenson, and Mr. John Johnson, the architect, at that time travelling student of the Royal Academy, since known as the architect of the Alexandra Palace and other important public buildings in London. Mr. Henshaw also made various excursions to Chamouni and the neighbourhood of Mont Blanc, walking to Aosta, and thence ascending St. Bernard, entirely encircling Mont Blanc, and so returning to Geneva.

In March, 1838, he set out on a walking journey to Italy, but gladly availed himself of the diligence in the passage over Mont Cenis. He visited Turin, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, and Rome, remaining in the Sacred City several months. Here he studied the great works of art, painting and sculpture, and sketched all round the neighbourhood, including the Campagna, Tivoli, &c. While at Rome he made the acquaintance of Mr. J. Stevens, who has since designed the Wellington Monument. He, with other well-known artists, accompanied Mr. Henshaw in his visits to Naples, and together they visited and sketched at Salerno, Amalfi, Pœstum, Vesuvius, Capri, Ischia, and other famous places, and most of the beautiful spots in these delightful and art-inspiring countries. From Naples, with Mr. Clark for companion, he went to Venice, and spent some time there, still sketching, and filling his portfolio with admirable reminiscences of the glorious Queen of the Adriatic. Then by way of Verona they visited the Italian lakes, crossed the Simplon,

and passed down the valley of the Rhone, sketching all the way back to Geneva, doing the whole journey, about six hundred miles, on foot.

Mr. Henshaw returned to England in 1840, and remained a year in London, and painted pictures from some of his foreign sketches, exhibiting them in the London exhibitions with marked success. During his stay he had the great pleasure of seeing Turner at his work on his picture "The Fountain of Fallacy." This was on varnishing day at the British Institution, Pall Mall, and all the artists were, with himself, deeply interested in his proceedings, as it was only on such occasions that it was possible to see Turner at work.

In 1841 Mr. Henshaw returned to his native town, and resumed his practice of painting out of doors, in presence of the scenes he was depicting. This excellent habit he kept up to 1872, never spending less than the half of each year in this method of work. Thus all his pictures for exhibition were actually painted from the scenes themselves; during winter and spring the outdoor sketches being reserved for his own studio, thus furnishing him with the material for reference and future pictures. His chief object in thus keeping back his sketches has been that he should not, from depending upon studio work, lose any of the freshness or vigour of outdoor study. This accumulation of upwards of thirty years' work from nature, and consisting very largely of oil sketches, used to hang round his own studio, and were only seen by his personal friends for many years. In 1869 the Birmingham Royal Society of Artists resolved to add oil sketches to their Spring Exhibition; and Mr. Henshaw exhibited four of these sketches, which were immediately sold. The then Mayor, Mr. George Dixon, purchased one of these for presentation to the Public Art Gallery of the town. From this year Mr. Henshaw continued to send some of these remarkable sketches to the Spring Exhibition, where they have attracted much attention, and always commanded ready sales.

The three years of 1841-3 were principally spent in work in the picturesque and sylvan county of Warwick—Shakspeare's county. The chief place of his labours was, however, Packington Park, in which his early love for tree-painting was renewed. For the next twelve years Mr. Henshaw has never failed to spend some part of the painting season in making studies of these fine forest trees. Of his tree-painting a duly qualified critic writes: "The wonderful thing about these pictures is their intense reality. Retire but a few steps from them, and you feel that it is possible to walk beneath the

spreading branches of the great foreground oaks, or to wander—knee-deep in fern—into the dim recesses of the forest. Yet, with all this breadth and firmness, nothing of necessary detail is sacrificed, no ‘finish’ is omitted—every knot and furrow upon the ‘thick, gnarled trunks’ is given with marked fidelity; and there is no blot of shade, or convenient mass of foliage, to evade the drawing of a difficult branch, or to hide a botch. All is as strong, honest, and open as daylight itself. There could be had no finer examples of English woodland scenery the country through; nor could these have been more lovingly and perfectly painted. . . . We have dwelt upon these forest pictures because they are really amongst the finest works of one who has never been excelled as an English tree-painter.” The writer also truly says of his trees in his picture “The Forest of Arden” that “there are no tree pictures nobler in quality, grander in character, or more carefully or truthfully drawn.”

Many of the most eminent of our living artists have frequently urged upon Mr. Henshaw the desirability, from a professional point of view, of his fixing his residence in London. But he has resisted all pressure on this subject; his love for his native town, and his desire to add to its art reputation, have bound him to Birmingham as by a spell. Here he has lived and worked, visiting in the season almost all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and returning richly laden with treasures, with “things of beauty” which can never die. The demand for his works has regularly increased, and not only his paintings, but his sketches, are sought after with avidity, and prized by all true lovers of art. As one writer has well said: “It would require a volume to fully estimate the character and excellences of his works. They all reveal fidelity to nature, combined with true artistic feeling—a knowledge of the subtleties and harmonies of nature, the varied charms of light and shade. In all his pictures there is life; the artist has seen and felt what he portrays. His trees are trees, not mere conventional representatives of trees. While looking at them we are in their very presence, and can feel the winds of heaven fanning and cooling our foreheads.” We may add that as a painter of trees he stands unrivalled, but his reputation as an artist does not rest upon this alone. His marvellous fidelity to nature both in colour and form, his intimate knowledge of the various forms of vegetation, ferns and mosses, lichens and weeds, thistle and briar, all reproduced with unerring skill, the work of long years of study and practice in the field, the mountain, and the glade, have all contributed to the making of that reputation which

he has achieved. The chief features of his pictures as a whole consist in brilliant colouring, intricate and subtle combinations of chiaroscuro, graceful outlines in composition, charming qualities of light atmosphere combined with tender aerial perspective, with a peculiarly graceful touch in the handling. This light and "feathery" touch, with the fulness of detail always observed in his works, makes the copying of his pictures for nefarious purposes a matter of unusual difficulty, spurious pictures being readily detected when brought into juxtaposition with the actual work of the genuine artist.

Mr. Henshaw still retains his keen insight and skilful cunning, which we trust he will long possess for the pleasure and delight of all who love true art, and find unutterable joy in contemplating the work of one so richly endowed with the "vision and faculty divine."

SIR ANDREW LUSK, BART., M.P.

SIR ANDREW LUSK, the son of the late Mr. John Lusk, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in the year 1813. His ancestors for many generations had been Cameronians, members of a sect which for years set at defiance the strength of England, and dared to face her forces in the field. The fervour of their religious convictions, their tenacity of purpose, and their weaknesses, have been vividly described by the great Scotch novelist. Although the forces which brought the sect into existence have long disappeared the natural inherent powers of the men embracing its doctrines have prevented the body from passing utterly away. The opinions of the father have been transmitted to the son, and from him to the grandchild. Like the Society of Friends in England they now make little noise in the world, but form a compact body, scarcely seeking for proselytes. The stern spirit of their unsuccessful forefathers left its mark upon Scotland as the victorious Puritans left their impress upon the southern land. Singularly strict and uncompromising in their religious views, the characters of their children were moulded to a firmness of will which even added strength to the fixity of purpose that has always been a characteristic of the Scottish people. Persistent adherence to a fully matured line of conduct rarely fails of ultimate success, and tradition, education, and natural

powers have united to raise Sir Andrew Lusk to the summit of success in the career which he marked out for himself in his youth.

Leaving the busy little Scotch port in which his early years had been passed, Sir Andrew came to London, and as many another Scotchman has done before him, pushed his way upwards, undaunted by failures, and cool in success, growing in influence and wealth as he grew in years, until he could take his place as an equal among the foremost merchants in the great City. Civic distinction soon followed. In 1861 he was called upon to become Sheriff of London, and was soon afterwards elected Alderman of the ward of Aldgate. This office, as is well known, has a long history, and at one time conferred great distinction upon the man who was called upon to fulfil the duties. The Saxon appellation of Ealderman, or Elderman, corresponded in the dignity it conferred to the title of Earl, and long after the Conquest it was a distinction to be conferred only upon men of great reputation. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1394, in the reign of Richard II., it was enacted that to render a candidate eligible for the office he should be "of comely person, wise, grave, wealthy, faithful, and generous, not of mean and servile condition, so as to disparage the place and state of the City." If the Aldermen of the various wards of the City of London in those days all fulfilled the conditions required of them London must have contained a number of remarkable men. Even in the present day when her population has increased from thousands to millions it would be rather difficult to find an overwhelming supply of candidates if the letter of that old law were strictly adhered to. By the same Act it was ordained that the Aldermen should continue in office for life or during good behaviour, instead of being elected annually.

An appointment as Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London followed Sir Andrew's election as Alderman, and he was also placed upon the Commission of the Peace for the county of Middlesex. In November, 1873, his turn having arrived according to seniority, he was elected Lord Mayor. It was a busy year of office—the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry caused much political excitement, which had its effect even upon the Corporation of the City of London; the outlook for trade was becoming darker, and though the prospects of the country were brighter than during the years that followed, the era of prosperity had already passed, and a term of dulness and stagnation had commenced. His Mayoralty was a successful one, and was passed in harmony with the Corporation. At this time, too, he was created a baronet by Her Majesty.

The inauguration of the "Hospital Saturday" movement was in a great measure due to the efforts of Sir Andrew. "Hospital Sunday" was already a recognised institution, but, as he explained, the sums raised on that day came from the pockets of persons attending the various churches and chapels, and nothing was received from the thousands of working men who never attended a place of worship. There could be little doubt as to the success of such a movement. The working classes, as a body, have thoroughly appreciated the benefit of the London hospitals, and when the opportunity was given them they did not fail to show their gratitude. The sum yearly realised by the Hospital Saturday movement is now a matter of considerable importance, and though the amount might easily be larger, it speaks well for the good feeling of the poor that they at once seized the idea of setting apart one day every year on which to give a portion of their weekly earnings. It was not in London, however, that the idea originated. In some of the large cities throughout the country and in Australia the plan had already been adopted.

In politics Sir Andrew Lusk is an advanced Liberal. In 1865 he was nominated a member for the borough of Finsbury, and was elected. His attention has been principally directed to matters of finance, and particularly to the important question of the re-adjustment of local taxation. Since the time he took his seat in the House of Commons he has been returned for the same constituency at each successive election.

PHILIP HENRY MUNTZ, M.P.

PHILIP HENRY MUNTZ was born at Selly Hall, Worcestershire, in 1811. He is the son of Philip Frederick Muntz, a French merchant, who settled in Birmingham in 1792, and Catherine Purdon, daughter of Robert Purdon, of Radford Hall, Warwickshire, and is brother of the late George Frederick Muntz, who was for many years one of the representatives of the borough, which, since 1868, has selected Philip Henry as one of its members. He early entered into political life, and has, during all the changes of the last fifty years, maintained an undeviating consistency as a Radical Reformer.

In the great agitation which resulted in obtaining the first Reform Bill of 1832, Mr. Muntz was an able colleague of Thomas Attwood, Joshua Scholefield, George Edmonds, and his brother George Frederick, and was a member of the council of the great political union whose motto was, "Peace, law, and order." After the passing of that Bill one of the principal objects of public interest in Birmingham was the obtaining of a charter of incorporation, and in this work Mr. Muntz bore the brunt and burden of the labour. In the excellent "History of the Corporation of Birmingham," by Mr. J. T. Bunce, he tells us: "The first movement towards applying for a charter was taken on Wednesday, March 1st, 1837—a date which deserves honourable remembrance in the history of Birmingham. On that day a meeting, called by circular, was held at the Public Office, 'to make the necessary arrangements for obtaining an incorporation of the borough.' The circular was issued by Mr. Philip Henry Muntz (now one of the members for Birmingham), and in explaining what he had done, Mr. Muntz said that he had sent out invitations to 'Whig, Tory, and Radical indiscriminately, because he did not consider the question one of party; it was one involving the interests of all classes, and he considered it right and fair that all parties should have a full opportunity of considering the merits of the subject.'" The proposal was, however, opposed by the Conservatives, and petitions in favour of and against the charter were presented to the Government of the day. From a comparison of the signatures we learn that the ratepayers in favour of it were 3,954, assessed to the value of £120,527; and those against it were 1,944, with assessments to the value of £67,068. The charter was at length obtained, and was received in Birmingham on November 1st, 1839. It was read at a town's meeting held in the Town Hall on November 5th. At this meeting Mr. Muntz, referring to the petitions against the charter, said: "He really did not believe that four hundred of them had ever seriously thought about the matter. He did not believe that forty would have signed if they had not been requested to do so. The truth was there was a little clique who could command a certain number of signatures to any petition, and these gentlemen had, by every means in their power, obtained a number of signatures. He knew that people had been induced to sign by being told that a Corporation would double the rates. He had not the least doubt in saying that, with the exception of some ten or a dozen of the little clique, the great mass of the inhabitants would be decidedly in favour of a Corporation."

The election of the first Town Council took place on

December 26th, 1838, and of course Mr. Muntz was elected a member, and at the first meeting of the Council, held on the day following, he was elected senior alderman. Mr. W. Scholefield was appointed the first Mayor, but in the next year, 1839, Mr. Muntz was elected, and was re-elected to the same office in 1840. In 1839 he was appointed a magistrate for Birmingham, and in 1845 for the county of Warwick.

As a member of the Town Council Mr. Muntz worked with an earnest spirit in the discharge of all his duties, and also took an active part in the outside public life of the town. In 1854, on the introduction of the new Reform Bill by Lord John Russell, which proposed to give a vote to £6 householders in boroughs, and to £10 householders in counties, and to every person in the receipt of £100 per annum, payable quarterly, Mr. Muntz attended meetings in support of the measure. He also rendered great help in the agitation for the removal of the "taxes on knowledge;" and when Mr. Bright was entertained at a public dinner in the Birmingham Town Hall, on October 29th, 1858, Mr. Muntz occupied the chair. In the same year Mr. Bright proposed his Reform Bill, and at a meeting held on November 12th, 1858, it was resolved, "That an association, to be called 'The Birmingham Reform Association,' be now formed for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. Bright, and of watching over any Bill on the subject of reform introduced into Parliament, and that an annual subscription constitute membership." Mr. Muntz was elected president of this new Reform Association, and in an address immediately issued to the public, and bearing his signature, its objects were declared to be—1, a large extension of the suffrage; 2, vote by ballot; 3, a more equal apportionment of members to population.

Mr. Bright introduced his Reform Bill into the House of Commons early in 1859, and at a meeting held in Birmingham, on February 1st, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Muntz, and carried with great enthusiasm: "That in the opinion of this meeting the present restricted franchise, which excludes the great body of the people from the right of voting in the election of members of the House of Commons, the plan of open voting, which interferes with the free and conscientious exercise of those rights, and the unequal distribution of members to the population, whereby the opinions of large constituencies are swamped by small and corrupt boroughs, are unjust, and should no longer be continued."

The Reform Bill of 1867 gave a third member to Birmingham, and on September 7th of that year Mr. Muntz published a short address to the electors, in which he

announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate at the next election. He did this, he said, "in accordance with the wishes of many friends, and a promise long since given." The general election was fixed for November, 1868, and on the 7th of July the Birmingham Liberal Association selected Mr. Muntz by a large majority as the third candidate, Mr. Bright and Mr. Dixon having been unanimously selected as the other two candidates. On the 29th of August Mr. Muntz issued his address to the electors, in which he said : "Should you elect me as one of your representatives I should be prepared to advocate a just redistribution of seats, in some reasonable proportion to numbers ; the abolition of the direct payment of rates and of the minority clause ; protection to the voters by the ballot, without which the extension of the franchise in the rural districts is an act of cruelty ; an alteration of the laws of primogeniture and entail, as far as concerns property ; a searching investigation into the whole system of taxation and expenditure ; the abolition of the Income Tax on uncertain or variable incomes ; a national system of secular education ; legislative protection of the funds of trades unions. I should also be prepared, when the Bank Charter Act has to be reconsidered, to endeavour to prevent its renewal in its present form. Protestant by education and conviction, I have long considered the Irish Church as an anomaly irreconcilable with sound policy and every principle of justice. Instead of having fulfilled the purposes for which it was intended, it has been the great obstacle to the spread of Protestantism. The active part taken by many of its ministers, as magistrates, during the 'Irish Reign of Terror,' has associated the idea of oppression and Protestantism to so lamentable an extent as to make any prospect of important conversion hopeless. The suggestion to meet the difficulty by endowing the Roman Catholic clergy—against their own wish—would have my most strenuous opposition. I consider that disestablishment of the Church, and religious equality, as enjoyed in our Australian colonies and the United States of America, to be the only real solution of the Irish Church question."

The result of the poll was the placing of Mr. Muntz second in the list of the successful candidates. The numbers were :—

George Dixon (L.)	-	-	15,198
Philip H. Muntz (L.)	-	-	14,614
John Bright (L.)	-	-	14,601
Sampson S. Lloyd (C.)	-	-	8,700
Sebastian Evans (C.)	-	-	7,061

In the House of Commons he gave a hearty support to Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church Bill, and at a meeting held in Birmingham on July 17th, 1869, spoke warmly in support of the following resolution: "That this meeting heartily thanks the House of Commons for rejecting the pernicious amendments made by the Peers in the Irish Church Bill, declares that it will resist to the utmost the endowment of any religious body in Ireland, and expresses its entire confidence in Mr. Gladstone's Administration."

One of the most important pieces of legislation in which Mr. Muntz has engaged is, without doubt, his persevering advocacy of the Adulteration Acts. Mr. J. Postgate, of Birmingham, had devoted many years of his life to this vital question, and Mr. Dixon had given him the most valuable aid in the House of Commons. When that gentleman's time became fully occupied with the education question, Mr. Muntz took charge of the Bill, and time after time introduced it into the House of Commons. On this subject Mr. Postgate has furnished the present writer with the following interesting historical summary of the proceedings in Parliament: On the 13th of February, 1872, Mr. Muntz re-introduced Mr. Postgate's original Bill, with the addition of a clause incorporating the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Adulteration of Food and Drink Act, 1860. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. It was read a second time on March 6th; on July 3rd Mr. Muntz moved the Bill into committee. July 9th, Bill down again for committee. House counted out at 9 o'clock, just after it re-assembled. July 11th, Bill passed through the committee at half-past 2 a.m. on the 12th, with amendments. July 15th, report considered at 2 a.m. on the 16th. July 22nd, Bill passed, being read a third time, at ten minutes to 2 a.m. Thursday morning, July 23rd. July 23rd, Bill brought into the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury. Read a first time and ordered to be printed. July 26th, Bill read a second time. July 29th, Bill passed through committee. July 30th, report of amendments considered and agreed to. August 1st, Bill read a third time and passed in the House of Lords. August 3rd, on motion of Mr. Muntz, the Lords amendments were considered and agreed to by the House of Commons. House of Lords, August 6th, the Commons amendments to the Bill were considered and agreed to. August 10th, the Royal Assent was given to the Bill, and it became law. It is due to another honourable member of the House of Commons, Lord Eustace Cecil, to say that he rendered a great service to the question by his motions in the House, asking Government

whether it was intended to provide an efficient remedy for the enormous evils of adulteration, and also in the part he took in backing up the Bill and moving amendments to increase its stringency in committee. Mr. Postgate communicated with his lordship on the 25th April, 1870, asking him to support the Bill introduced by Mr. Muntz. Lord Eustace Cecil thought no private member could carry a Bill through the House of Commons without the aid of Government, and he continued to press the subject on the attention of Government, delivering in the House of Commons very able addresses on the question. Mr. Postgate corresponded with his lordship till the passing of the Bill in August, 1872. It should be mentioned, too, that Lord Salisbury carried the Bill rapidly and successfully through the House of Lords, availing himself of the suggestions of Lord Eustace Cecil to add in the Lords what could not be passed in the Commons.

At the general election on January 30th, 1874, Mr. Muntz, with his two colleagues, was re-elected without opposition.

DAVID MURRAY.

THE life of a successful artist can seldom be very eventful. There is no sudden springing into fame from previous insignificance, no first work which brings him immortality. Laborious and steady application to technicalities is necessary before natural ability can be developed. The power of manipulation can only be acquired by a thorough apprenticeship to art. Talent, or even genius, must be tutored before it can be properly applied. An artist becomes famous slowly, although a single day may bring him notoriety. His earliest examples rarely prove his best; with the brain-power and ideality essential to the production of a great artist, there is an immense amount of purely technical knowledge required, which is only the result of years of patient toil. In literature, on the contrary, the man of creative ability is almost on a level with a veteran in the vocation, if he have the skill to use a pen. Like John Bunyan, he may write a "Pilgrim's Progress" that will win admiration in all ages. Like Lady Anne Barnard, he may compose a single ballad that will live for ever. It may be his first work, and it may be his last, or if not the last, he may do nothing afterwards that is worth

reading. He may begin with the hot enthusiasm of youth, or he may not write a line until his hair is tinged with silver, and his mind sobered by a life of struggle; but in either case he may achieve immortality without the slow perseverance that alone can make the successful painter. Keen as is the struggle for honours in art pursuits, the number of would-be competitors is lessened by the necessity for preliminary training, and therefore advantage is eventually gained by the man who has the opportunity to obtain that knowledge. His thoughts thus early diverted into one channel, there is little probability of that adventurous life which makes the memoirs of some men so interesting. Art pursuits are irreconcilable with a stirring career, and therefore the history of an artist is purely a personal history. Although his work may win the admiration of a nation, it is seldom associated with that nation, except so far as he may belong to the school the country has produced. His work is complete in itself; it begins and ends with him. It may have an influence for all time, but its individuality is perfect. A man eminent in art seldom devotes himself to any public movement. His life is too self-contained to fit him for a leader of men; he is a student rather than a man of action. However eminent he may be in his profession, he is rarely identified with anything beyond it. Few artists are, like Doré, to bury their canvas, and take their places in the ranks which defend their homes. Their career is generally quiet and inoffensive, offering every inducement for as much selfish gratification as their success will allow, and it is to their credit that they are seldom found to yield to this weakness. Now and again an erratic genius takes a new departure, and whether for good or for evil, wanders from the well-trodden highway his predecessors have been content to follow. Such instances are necessarily rare. With artistic predilections early developed, and cherished, with steady labour for self-improvement, with patient waiting and working until power is recognised, and then with few or many years of productiveness, and the life of an artist is exhausted. Except in class journals an analysis of his work would be unnecessary and unwelcome, and therefore there is little more to record than the names of his successive pictures, the period at which they were painted, and the artist's migrations in search of subjects.

The career of Mr. Murray is, however, not quite so devoid of incident as that of many of his brethren of the brush. Though young in his profession he was not, as it were, born to it. His numerous pictures of Scottish suggestion would

prove that he was either a native of that country or that the land of mountain and of flood possessed for him a peculiar charm. Glasgow was really Mr. Murray's birthplace, and he is of true Scotch descent, with Highland blood in his veins. At an early age he was sent into an office, and for eleven years he was condemned to the drudgery of existence at a desk. Keats pounding drugs in an apothecary's shop with his soul filled with music is little more out of place than the artist condemned to add up rows of figures, or quote the prices of rum or cotton, in a merchant's office. But though condemned to this irksome employment he devoted every leisure moment to his favourite pursuit. Rising every morning at four o'clock his brush and pencil were unceasingly employed until they had to be laid aside for the more distasteful duties of the day. As a tiny ray of sunshine would carry the poet we have already mentioned into realms of fancy far from this work-a-day world which to him proved so full of briars, so the young artist must have found it difficult to give his whole attention to the uncongenial labour in which he was engaged. Little by little he improved in art, and presently two water-colour paintings were hung at an exhibition of the Institute of the Fine Arts, not on the line, but in a dark lobby. Nevertheless that must have been a moment of triumph for the young enthusiast. The glow of joy at the first success is rarely equalised by the more stable honours of after-life, when fame has been won, and the fire of youth is exhausted. About the year 1873 Mr. Murray snapped the chain which bound him to a commercial career, and entered into the competition in which the best man is the one that succeeds. Knowing his own capacity the step was wisely taken, though thousands fail; the successful artist is always worthy of his position; charlatanism in art is quickly found out, and relegated to the obscurity from which it emerged, and to go yet further, merit seldom dies unrewarded. His next movement was equally unconventional and self-denying. Proceeding to Skye he made his home in a hut on the shores of Loch Cornisk, and for two years lived the life of a hermit, studying nature's many changes in that picturesque region. A painting called "Untrodden Ground," and a landscape the subject of which was also taken from Cornisk, were the early fruits of this visit. They were hung at the Institute Exhibition of 1874, and won many admirers. His next year's picture, "Scavaig," added to his reputation. A young artist has taken an important step towards success when his pictures obtain a place on the walls of the Royal Academy. Though the rejection of a work by a young and unknown aspirant does not necessarily imply

unworthiness, its acceptance is a proof of merit, and therefore Mr. Murray may well have been stimulated to greater exertions by his pictures early finding a place among those of the greatest British artists. Since the year 1875 he has been a regular contributor to the Academy. "The Gloaming of the Year" and "The Glory of Decay" are among the works he has exhibited there.

Leaving Skye Mr. Murray was next found among the cliffs of the Hebrides, watching the grand Atlantic billows breaking on the rocky coast. In 1876 he exhibited the "Ford" from Uist. In those islands where the visits of strangers were once so rare he experienced much hospitality. He has been twice to Uist, and once to Barra. Deserting for a time the rugged grandeur of the North, he next essayed his art upon the calm pastoral beauty of Thames scenery, and did equally well in this direction. His "Spoiled Holiday," exhibited in 1877, and "Apple Blossom," in 1878, were among the results of his labours in this field. While making his Thames studies he lived at Cookham. Other works he has exhibited, giving them in chronological order, are "Cornisk," 1875; "Where the World is Dark with Tempests," 1876; "The Lone Shore," 1878; "The Wrack Harvest," "Mangold Wurzels," and "Tarbert Harbour," 1879. "The Highland Funeral," exhibited in the Grosvenor Gallery last year, attracted much attention both from the subject and the execution.

Little more than thirty years of age, Mr. Murray has yet opportunity to take a very high place among our powerful school of British landscape painters, and if he carries on to the end the course he has pursued since the outset of his career, there is little doubt he will ultimately attain that position.

JOHN PENDER, M.P.

*See March
1882*

THE subject of our present remarks is one of a numerous type of men in this country who, if they astonish their fellows by the uninterrupted flow of their personal good fortune, are no less remarkable for the high degree in which they have promoted the general interests. Mr. Pender is now in his sixty-fourth year, and since his whole life from boyhood has been full, and remains full, of unrelaxing activity in the

conduct (during the much greater part of the time, at least) of very weighty affairs, both private and public, it would be idle to waste a word on the mental capacity and sound moral qualities which form the essential basis of every similar life. One is reminded here, though in a totally different sphere from that of opposing physical forces, of Napoleon's maxim that "Victory falls to the strongest battalions." Mr. Pender must have had a strong battalion in himself alone all the time.

The first sight we have of him in any official capacity is that of manager, at twenty-one years of age, of the manufacturing works in which he was first placed to business. This was in his birthplace, the Vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire—a valley just within the north Highland line of Scotland, and as fascinating in its natural scenery as any other Highland valley, but, unlike most retreats of that kind, long famous for its excellence in various branches of manufacturing industry, and for a population rather above than below the higher Scotch level of education, industry, and openness to all means of improvement. The Leven carries the pure discharge waters of Loch Lomond through the Vale in a broad and constant stream of water-power to the estuary of the Clyde, twelve or fifteen miles below the great mart of Glasgow. One could scarce be born in the Vale of Leven without having large ideas of life and commerce conveyed into one's mind. There John Pender was born in 1816, of parents of the old sedate order of Scotch Lowland middle-class people, and one can well fancy the care they would have over a son who displayed quick parts, obedience to older wisdom than his own, and a desire to learn and to rise in the world. John was sent to the parish school, like other Scotch boys, at the age of six or seven, was kept hard at his learning under the parish "dominie," till he was twelve or thirteen. But this did not satisfy the old people, though John may have thought at the time that he had had enough of education. They sent him to the High School of Glasgow, where, of course, he entered on a more free but more elevated sphere of instruction, and where he had to revise all his previous lessons, and study the rudiments of learning in a somewhat different fashion. We have in these few traits of the early surroundings of Mr. Pender how it came that when placed, at a very youthful age, in the counting-room of a factory in the Vale of Leven, with a rare command of figures, an accuracy in whatever he did and was accountable for, and an extending knowledge of the whole business in hand, he became manager in his twenty-first year. It is related of John Pender, while still in the

leading-strings of his mother, that when the two were taking a pleasure-sail together up Loch Fyne, the mother said, on gliding past Minard Castle, "What a lovely place, John!" "Ay, mother, it is very pretty," said the youngster; "I should like to be the owner of it." And Mr. Pender in after-times really became the owner of Minard Castle and its lands, and must have had full enjoyment in his possession, shaded, no doubt, by regrets, so frequent in such circumstances, that his mother was no longer there to see that his boyish wish, so naively expressed, had not proved a vain imagination after all.

It was clear that the spirit of John Pender could not be contained within the bounds of the Vale of Leven. He was soon established as a merchant in Glasgow, buying and selling in home and foreign trade the goods of which he had attained so much knowledge; and a few years later extending his sphere to Manchester, the great centre of textile fabrics, without losing hold of his connection in Glasgow, his house advanced from one stage of prosperity to another, till it became one of the leading distributors in the kingdom of the enormous products of the Lancashire and the Scotch looms. For more than thirty years the firm of John Pender and Co. has been prominently and honourably known in India, China, and most countries of the East, as well as in North and South America and the British colonies. But this part of Mr. Pender's career, great as it must still appear as the work mainly of one man, is so generally known that it is unnecessary now to dwell upon it. While in the full prime and vigour of life Mr. Pender had acquired a large fortune in Manchester, with its burden of an enormous trade to and from nearly all parts of the world. Yet this success, with its burden of trade, was in his case only to be the foundation of enterprises still more difficult, and more closely related to great mundane interests, in which all his quality was to be more severely tested than before.

In 1856 came the proposal to lay an Atlantic telegraph cable. A land signal had been established between Newfoundland and New York, of proved utility to shipping, and to the hastening by some days or hours of important intelligence between London and New York. A submarine cable was working satisfactorily in the narrow Channel between Dover and Calais, and London and Paris were telegraphically united to the length of a few minutes. These circumstances were exciting enough to the American people, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, after consulting Professor Morse, and making some arrangements with a few American capitalists, brought to

England the proposal of a trans-Atlantic cable. The company for this gigantic undertaking, after a cautious enough letter of the Treasury, engaging to pay a certain subsidy for work done for the Government by the proposed cable, was organised on the basis of a capital of £350,000, by subscribers of £1,000 each. The capital was ridiculously inadequate for so vast an undertaking, in which all the scientific and mechanical problems, and likely enough accidents of failure at one point or other of the immense chain, had yet to be solved and encountered. Brunel, who had been revolving this great work of oceanic communication in various parts, and was building his "Great Eastern," said that nothing less than a capital of £2,000,000 would be equal to the purpose of the company. Still the company went forward on its basis of 350 subscribers of £1,000 each. It was a sort of sentimental subscription, addressed to the commercial magnates in all the great towns of England and Scotland, and had many stimulating echoes from the newspaper Press. Of the twenty-eight subscribers in Manchester Mr. Pender was one, and of the Board of Directors—constituted the same year—the only two of that list, among names all distinguished, who appear in the subsequent history of the Atlantic cable to have stood firm and active to the last hour of despair, are John Pender and Professor William Thompson, of Glasgow University—the one by his indomitable resolution that no effort of capital should be spared as long as there was any hope of success, the other by his consummate skill and patient efforts as an electrician. The first cable broke in mid-Atlantic; the second, the following year, though prepared and equipped with great care and outlay, was still more unfortunate, and in the deep ocean buried. Capital after capital was lost, and arrangement after arrangement formed, one to help out another, till at length came the final catastrophe of these essays, when, in the autumn of 1858, the cable, having been successfully laid from shore to shore, was found, after a few flickering messages, to be dead, or at least could not be got to speak any more. This disaster spread a deep and general feeling of discouragement. There was not only unwillingness to subscribe more capital, but a growing unbelief in the possibility of laying submarine telegraphs over long distances. Many of the directors and men of science, however, who had followed the various expeditions more closely and intelligently, were not so mistrustful. Every failure that had occurred could be traced to distinct causes, in an imperfect manufacture and insulation of the cable, or defects of the paying-out machinery from the ships, and if these were provided against

in future efforts a successful result might still be hoped for. Yet it was not till 1864 that another trans-Atlantic cable was in full progress. Two years were spent in paralysis, two more in a scientific investigation of the whole subject, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, the result of which was a unanimous report of the committee that a submarine Atlantic telegraph, on various conditions of construction indicated, was a practicable undertaking. This placed the great work again on an encouraging basis. But a new and large capital was indispensable, and the form which this further subscription of capital should assume in order to be efficient to the practical end in view was a financial puzzle in itself. The original company was, in a sense, on its beam-ends—it must either manufacture a cable for itself, according to the light of science and experience now thrown around this marvellous product of human ingenuity, setting up all the works and appliances for the purpose, or find some firm, or combination of firms, outside, who could produce a perfect cable, to be paid for by the company, as in past imperfect instances. In either case, a large supply and command of funds was the *sine qua non*. When a scheme was proposed, the money did not come in freely. Mr. Cyrus Field, after agitating New York, visiting the principal cities of the United States, and in the end literally canvassing from door to door among wealthy people, found he had only promise of £70,000; and with this quota in his portfolio Mr. Field came again to the old country, in one of many voyages he made in this business, only to find that subscriptions of capital in the United Kingdom had advanced very little, and that after a time free offers and other calculations did not amount to much more than three times what he had the promise of in the United States. Mr. Field has described graphically, in a "History of the Atlantic Telegraph," how he proceeded, and what he found, in this crisis. The sum in all required was £600,000. Some one introduced Mr. Field to Mr. Thomas Brassey, who put him through such a severe catechism that "I thought," he says, "I was in the witness-box." The interview, however, ended very pleasantly, Mr. Brassey declaring that the Atlantic cable was a great enterprise that should be carried out, and that he would be one of ten men in England to provide the money required. Mr. Field, having thus found one powerful ally, says that he went out immediately in search of another, and next "met a rich friend from Manchester (Mr. John Pender, M.P.), and I asked him if he would second Mr. Brassey, and walked with him from 28, Pall Mall, to the House of Commons, of which he is a member. Before we

reached the House, he expressed his willingness to do so to an equal amount." From this point the path of one of the most enthusiastic missionaries of the Atlantic cable became more clear. In the course of a few days a combination was formed to carry on the business of making submarine telegraphs by a union of the Gutta-Percha Company with the firm of Glass, Elliot, and Co., the principal manufacturers of sea cables, making one concern, to be called "The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company," into which Mr. Brassey entered, and of which Mr. Pender was to be chairman. Mr. Field speaks, in his "History of the Atlantic Telegraph," of "a hitch in the arrangements," which delayed active operations for a whole year. The hitch was in reality of more than a year's standing, backward and forward—it was the cable manufacturing question. Till this was determined there could be no real basis of capital investment. Glass, Elliot, and Co. could not be done without, and the resources of the Gutta-Percha Company, holding many patents, were equally essential to the main work in view of the promoters. The combination of two independent firms of this position is one of the most difficult questions in practical commerce ; but to fuse two such firms into a general company on a novel, and, though great, not in the existing circumstances very hopeful enterprise, might fairly enough be considered a "work of Hercules." At this point of the Atlantic cable undertaking, Mr. Pender's remarkable talent of combining conflicting interests, and his own personal magnanimity, were alike strikingly displayed. The Gutta-Percha Company, in going into the combination, was surrendering its all, and though not unwilling to enter into the proposition, and the terms in which it was much discussed, the Company sought a guarantee for the value of its surrender. Mr. Pender, to solve a knot almost endless in its delays, gave the Gutta-Percha Company his own personal guarantee, which they accepted, for a quarter of a million sterling, and the work of the Atlantic cable from that moment went on apace. In 1865 the new cable, stowed on board the "Great Eastern," under command of Captain, now Sir James, Anderson, and attended by a little squadron of lesser ships, was committed to the deep, and though the voyage was attended with extraordinary difficulties, and ended once more in failure mid-ocean, yet the disaster was unaccompanied with the dejection of previous failures: every fault of the cable had been repaired in the stormy progress of the vessels; no doubt was entertained even of the recovery of what had to be left during another winter at the bottom of the sea ; and

the following year saw another cable of "The Maintenance and Construction Company," under mutual arrangement with the Atlantic Company, laid safely from shore to shore, and the most novel and most difficult of all the great works of the century successfully accomplished.

While this vast Atlantic problem had been in progress, no little attention was being given to the establishment of telegraphic communication with India and the East. The failure of the Red Sea cable occurred at a period to aggravate the blank disappointment which ensued from the failure of the first expeditions in the Atlantic. Here was failure in a minor sea. But the final success of the Atlantic cable gave an immense impulse to submarine telegraphy in all parts of the world. The Indian and Eastern systems found in Mr. Pender an active and powerful supporter from the first, and the chairmanship of the Eastern Telegraph Company fell to him as of right. Under his vigilant and stirring superintendence, link after link has been added to the immense chain and network of submarine cables which have penetrated to all commercial centres of the Eastern world and of Australasia, and the latest and almost crowning extension of which is now being carried out in the laying of the South African cable, stretching along the Indian Ocean from Port Natal to Zanzibar, and from Zanzibar to Aden, where it passes into the general commonwealth of Eastern and Western telegraphs. At the late public dinner of the International Telegraph Conference, Mr. Pender thus stated the surprising deeds in which he has been so prominent a performer: "There are at this day about 66,000 miles of submarine cable in existence, representing a capital of £25,000,000, or about two-thirds of the cost of all the land lines. The bulk of this capital has been found in England. The lines of the companies are sown broadcast in the Mediterranean; they bring us into communication with America, India, China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, and within a short space of time we may add South Africa." That the South African cable is now becoming an accomplished fact is due to the perseverance of Mr. Pender, who had urged repeatedly this important connection of the submarine system long before the outbreak of the recent Zulu War. "If we had had a telegraph to the Cape two years ago," he added, "it would have saved this country at least ten millions of money, would have saved much bloodshed, and prevented a shadow falling over many a home." Lord Houghton, in proposing the health of the "eminent chairman," said, among other eulogies, that "he had applied the soundest sense to the best interests of mankind." In short, if

John Pender occupies a unique position in submarine telegraphy, that position has been won by no less unique service. He is chairman of the Direct United States Cable Company, of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, of the Globe Trust and Telegraph Company, and of the London, River Plate, and Brazil Telegraph Company.

In politics Mr. Pender is a staunch Liberal, though not one who likes hasty or extreme views. He sat in the House of Commons for Totnes in 1865-6, but his connection with that borough was short-lived. In 1868 he contested the county of Linlithgow, against Mr. McLagan, who gained and still holds the seat. In 1872, in an interim election on the retirement of Mr. Loch, Q.C., he offered himself as a candidate for the Northern (or Wick) burghs, and had to fight two contests before the election was decided in his favour by a large majority—first with Mr. Samuel Laing, who had formerly represented the constituency, and secondly with the late Mr. Robert Reid, M.A. In the general election of 1874, Mr. Pender was opposed by Professor James Bryce, of Oxford University, and was again successful. He is a J.P. of four counties and a D.L. of Lancashire, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Scotland.

SIR T. L. SECCOMBE, K.C.S.I., C.B.

THE whole tendency of the age is towards the downfall of what are known as old families. Democratic ideas that would have made our dear old grandmothers raise their hands in pious horror are now accepted as plain, unvarnished truths, not to be disputed by anybody. Homage is paid to brain-power rather than to birth. The condescending patronage formerly extended to men of genius, and, it may be added, accepted by them without any feeling of degradation, or rather as something to be thankful for, would now be objected to in a most decided way if anybody presumed to offer it. New men are supplanting the old in every field, and something greater than the mere possession of lands is required to entitle a man to more than ordinary respect. The owner of many acres must have a better qualification than his rent-roll

before his claim to deference will be acknowledged. An existence passed within the walls of a park is conducive to stagnation rather than enterprise, but very little allowance is made on that score; the pitilessly progressive spirit of the century has set its seal upon everything, and in no way has it shown itself more positively than in the vast number of men raised from obscurity to distinction. Sometimes it has gone even too far, and the mere fact that a bricklayer or a gardener has done something not to be expected from his condition has caused him to be exalted to a place far higher than his work would merit or justify. In the struggle of the living the struggles of the dead have been forgotten, and sooner or later a reaction may be expected that will probably for a time go farther towards the other extreme than the present tone of thought can anticipate. Old names that have now become fossilised in the history of our towns and country places have generally something to justify their retention. The records of the land show that in olden days force or craft was necessary for self-preservation in a far greater degree than modern law and order would require. It is a truism to say that the tendency of our English land laws is to preserve family inheritances, but in spite of the aid the law gives, there are comparatively few houses belonging to the squirearchy or yeomanry of this country that can claim the ownership of lands for many generations. The civil wars, and personal extravagance and indolence, are of course responsible for this result; and when we take into consideration the vicissitudes to which families of any note have been subjected since William the First came to England, the wonder seems to be that all of them should not at some time or other have been deprived of their possessions. Among the few families which have been in continuous possession of lands from a period long anterior to the Wars of the Roses, is that of Seccombe, of Seccombe, in the county of Devon. Its Saxon origin is apparent from the name. About the year 1640 a branch of this house settled at Trewinnow, in Cornwall, and from that branch the subject of this sketch is descended.

Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe is the son of Mr. John Seccombe, by his wife Ann, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Lee. He was born in the year 1812, and married Louisa, daughter of Mr. H. Pollett, in the year 1833. He entered the service of the Hon. East India Company in the year 1829, and was attached to the Financial Department at the East India House. During the early part of his official career, he received excellent training in the difficult school of Indian finance, the business of his department comprehending all

questions connected with the termination of the commercial privileges of the Company, as well as with the currency of India, and with the heavy expenditure resulting from the first Afghan and Chinese Wars. For the manner in which he discharged his duties Mr. Seccombe received in 1852 and again in 1857 special marks of approval from the Court of Directors of the Company.

In May, 1857, the Indian Mutiny commenced at Meerut, and for a time it seemed that English supremacy in Eastern and Central Hindostan was at an end. By the heroic exertions of British troops the Mutiny was suppressed, and the British rule was established more firmly than before. In the following year the direct government of the country was transferred from the once all-powerful East India Company to the British Crown, the Queen being formally proclaimed the sovereign, and the Governor-General becoming the Viceroy. The establishment of the Secretary of State for India in Council was formed by a selection from the officials of the East India House and of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. On that establishment Mr. Seccombe was appointed Assistant Financial Secretary. In 1859 he was promoted to the Financial Secretaryship. That office he held for nineteen years, under the successive administrations of Sir Charles Wood (now Viscount Halifax), the Earl of Ripon, Lord Cranborne, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Viscount Cranbrook. He was also appointed, in the year 1866, Director of Military Funds, and in 1872 Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India. His thorough knowledge of Indian finance was utilised by his appointment in 1869 as a member of the committee formed to devise a plan for adjusting the financial transactions between the India Office and the War Office in relation to the employment of British troops in India. This very difficult task was not completed until 1872, and in 1874 the recommendations of the committee became a subject of protracted inquiry before a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The very complicated relations existing between Great Britain and India have made the satisfactory solution of this problem a labour not to be lightly undertaken, and recent events have made it still more arduous. The management of the internal financial matters of our Eastern dependency has been sufficient to tax to the utmost the resources of eminent financiers, and no matter how well the work has been done, the state of the country has always given opportunity for adverse criticism. Even peace and civilisation have added to the difficulties of

the situation. The natural increase in population, unimpeded by war, has multiplied the number of those who cried for relief when famine came upon them, and the cry of starving men and women could not be disregarded by a Government with any pretence to civilisation and humanity. The formation of courts of law, and the opening up of the country by railroads, with many other measures which have been carried out since India has come directly under the rule of the Home Government, have taxed the powers of every branch of the administration, not excepting that which provides the sinews of war. During the year 1871 and the two following years, Mr. Seccombe gave important evidence on East Indian finance before the Select Committee of the House of Commons then considering that subject. In the year 1878 he was one of three commissioners appointed to represent Her Majesty's Government at the International Monetary Conference held at Paris. The other commissioners were Mr. G. J. Goschen and Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, late Governor of the Bank of England. In 1879 he was one of the witnesses examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Works in India.

In recognition of his official services Mr. Seccombe was appointed in the year 1869 a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in 1877 was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. On the completion of the long term of fifty years in the public service Sir Thomas Seccombe resigned in 1879 the offices of Financial Secretary and Director of Military Funds, but he still retains the appointment of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India.

JOHN BENJAMIN STONE, F.G.S.

BIRMINGHAM is favoured by many things, and the history of the town is rich in citizens who have united manufactures with a deep love of literature, and art, and science, as well as with a worthy public spirit and a devotion to politics. Probably no provincial town boasts so large a number of men who may justly be designated "all-round men." Among this large and useful class Mr. J. B. Stone holds a prominent position. He is a manufacturer, a lover of art, the author of books, a fellow of more than one of our

learned societies, has sat for nine years in the Birmingham Town Council, and is a Justice of the Peace for his native county, and the leader of the Conservative party of his native town. In a place of such decided Liberalism as Birmingham, the president of the Conservative Association holds a most responsible and arduous position, and it is enough to say that Mr. Stone has held, and still holds, this position to the (as frequently declared) entire satisfaction of that body.

Mr. Stone was born in Birmingham in 1838, and received a first-class education at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School in that town. He very early took part in public life, both in the political and educational work of the town. In politics he was a Conservative, and has laboured assiduously in the dissemination of his principles, to which he has always consistently and unswervingly adhered. In 1869 he was returned to the Town Council, to which he was elected three times, retiring from that body in 1878. During his nine years of office he served on the Free Libraries Committee, the Art Gallery Sub-Committee, the Estates Committee, and the Cemetery and the Corporation Buildings Sub-Committees, and was assiduous in the discharge of his various duties. The Free Libraries Committee was, however, his favourite, and its work most congenial with his tastes and pursuits.

With the charitable and benevolent work of the town Mr. Stone has long been identified. He has served on the Committee of the Children's Hospital. He is a trustee for the Bloxwich and Devereux Charities, and for Hammond's Trust. His love of and desire to help on the work of education have found active exercise as a member of the Blue-Coat School Committee, and of the Midland Institute Council. He is one of the trustees of St. Matthew's Church, Duddeston, and is still one of the active managers of the large parochial schools attached.

In 1875 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Warwick. In the same year an earnest effort was made to procure a charter of incorporation for Aston, generally called Aston-juxta-Birmingham, and Mr. Stone was elected chairman of the committee. In 1876 he was chosen as president of the Birmingham Conservative Association, an office which he still holds, and the duties of which he most assiduously and devotedly discharges.

Mr. Stone is a member of the well-known firm of Stone, Fawdry, and Stone, glass manufacturers, and his knowledge of that manufacture has been usefully employed in important public work. In 1870 he was appointed chairman of the Fine Arts Jury, Workmen's International Exhibition, London, and

he was English Juror for the Glass Section, Paris International Exhibition, 1878, and in 1874 he presented to the Birmingham Art Gallery a glass vase, which is, without doubt, the finest single piece of glass in existence; it is, in fact, a splendid specimen of this beautiful art-work, and excites the admiration of all spectators, whether skilled or not, in the enormous difficulties which must have been encountered and overcome in its production. Mr. Stone is also co-proprietor of large paper-mills at Birmingham, Astley, and Saltley.

Of learned societies, Mr. Stone is a Fellow of the Geological Society and of the Royal Historical Society, and also a member of the Society of Arts. He has likewise passed through some of the offices of the noble order of Freemasons.

In literature Mr. Stone has done some good work. In 1869 he published an admirable "History of Lichfield Cathedral," illustrated with several exquisite photographs. It is an excellent handbook to that beautiful and interesting cathedral. In 1873 he published a very pleasant volume entitled "A Summer Holiday in Spain." From this work we make one or two quotations as illustrative of his style and method of treatment. Our first extract is on the cathedral at Burgos:—

"As usual in lofty Gothic cathedrals a sombre and mysterious light pervades the whole interior. Numbers of priests are gliding about, and their pompous deportment, aided by magnificence of dress, exacts profound reverence from the people assembled. The impression conveyed to our minds in witnessing the absorbing ceremonious service is that the Church and clergy have a powerful influence over the people. Nowhere in Italy—not even in Rome—is spiritual control so apparent. The worshippers appear sincere and most reverential in their devotions, and there is an obvious air of superstitious awe about them which seems to extend itself even to the venerable sanctuary itself, enriched as it is by many strange relics, which are mysteriously regarded and jealously preserved. Upon the high altar is a full-sized figure of Christ, carved in wood, which is, with curious fancy, ingeniously enveloped in a human skin, long tresses of hair hanging loosely over the face and shoulders. To our ideas, biased by Protestant principles and proclivities, the figure is strangely repulsive, and we gaze with astonishment upon the kneeling worshippers bowed before it."

His view of the cathedral from the fortified hill is also one that will admirably bear transcription. "Our inspection," he writes, "of the glorious old cathedral concluded, we ascend

the fortified hill which overlooks and commands the city. The view from here is most extensive, and to us particularly interesting, as it is the first comprehensive view we have had of a Spanish town. The chief characteristics seem to be age, dirt, and whitewash. The magnificent cathedral, crumbling in hoary age, with its fretwork towers still retaining their marvellous elegance and beauty, is encompassed by wretched houses, inhabited by the poorest of people. The clusters of old and dilapidated buildings which crowd upon the cathedral envelop it so completely that all the beauteous decorations of the basement are hidden from view. From no position can we get a view of the whole structure; the beautiful towers alone arise clear from all surroundings. As to the houses which line the narrow streets, all centuries younger in age than the noble pile in their midst, they betray in their tottering condition an already prolonged existence."

Travelling in Spain is not yet without dangers which give incident and excitement enough to make it somewhat of an adventure. Mr. Stone had to record one attack of brigands, although not himself the hero or the victim of this anything but romantic affair. With this extract we leave the book to the loving care of the readers:—

"We now take a final view of Spanish territory, and a few hours later arrive at Perpignan. The next day intelligence arrives of the stoppage of the diligence, and the robbery of the passengers. The brigands had placed themselves in ambush a few miles from Figueras, and upon the appearance of the diligence they compelled the driver to pull up. The passengers were then forced to alight, one by one, and were judiciously placed face downwards in the roadway, whilst they were despoiled of their worldly stores; resistance would have been folly, as the penned-up passengers could scarcely move, and were, moreover, without arms. The gentle pressure of brigand persuasion, aided by the glistening of some cold steel, successfully subdued the rising indignation of the passengers, who submitted to be robbed of all their money, watches, and other articles convenient of carriage. The luggage was only partially attacked, for time was pressing, and a hasty inspection evidently convinced the adventurous gentlemen of the hills that it would take more time to examine than it was worth. The spoil carried off was by no means contemptible. In money they collected about 15,000 francs, in addition to which they carried away ten or twelve watches, and a considerable quantity of articles of jewellery, &c. An amusing circumstance was the demand of the brigands for the Englishman with the bank-notes, and when

he could not be found they seized upon an unfortunate German, whose appearance, in some measure, answered the description they had received. Not finding the 'bank-notes,' they stripped him, and cut his clothes to pieces in search of the hidden property."

Mr. Stone has travelled extensively through Europe, and for twenty years he has systematically collected photographs from all parts of the world. He now possesses one of the finest, if not the finest, collection in England, or probably in any other country. It is a most extensive, varied, and splendid collection—in itself a perfect exhibition of the art of photography.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

WITHIN the whole range of the fine arts during the last half-century, nothing has been produced which we could so ill afford to spare as the poetry of Tennyson. Modern thought is by it represented at its purest and best, the modern artistic spirit in its finest development; the influence of it upon our culture has been so great that it is almost impossible to conceive of that culture disfurnished of an element so all-pervading. In fact, to be well acquainted with Tennyson's verse is a liberal education, so many-sided and rich is it in all that can feed the intellect and satisfy the sense of beauty; it is the flower and crown of English art.

Alfred Tennyson was born August 6th, 1809, at Somersby, a village in Lincolnshire, of which his father, Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, was the rector. Somersby stands on a hill-slope, among sand-rocks; at the foot of the hill wind two brooks, and here the boy spent many hours in wandering and in meditation. In his after-work we find most faithful pictures of these early impressions:

The brook that loves
To purl o'er matted cress and ribbed sand,
Or dimple in the dark of rushy coves,
Drawing into his narrow, earthen urn,
In every elbow and turn,
The filter'd tribute of the rough woodland,

is to us all familiar and dear; we know the "open wold," the

"low morass and whispering reed," the "grey old grange and lonely fold," of the district around. The atmospheric effects among the Lincolnshire fens are of a peculiar kind; sometimes the "moony vapour" shrouds the low-lying land and envelops the traveller on his way; the landscape around is blurred and formless, but the distant Cathedral rises on the hill in full relief against the sky, its soft, grey, shadowy towers seeming to hang poised in mid-air by reason of the misty veil that enfolds everything beneath them. Some memory of this ghostly effect may have suggested the description of Arthur's "dim, rich city," whose spires and turrets pricked through the mist on the day that Gareth rode to Camelot.

At seven years old the boy was sent to Louth Grammar School, but only for a few years. His education was afterwards entirely undertaken by his father up to the time he went to Cambridge. At the age of seventeen he made his first essay in print by a little volume, the joint work of himself and his brother Charles. The slight fabric of "Poems by Two Brothers" possesses reflected interest now, but at the time of publication the book attracted little attention. We find in it effort rather than achievement; these clever schoolboys were evidently insatiable readers; Egypt, Persia, Switzerland, Hindostan, besides Byron and battle-fields, the Duke of Alva and the Druids, Cleopatra and Berenice, figured in their list of subjects; but the pen equally with the brush demands long and arduous exercise before the charm of style is matured, and as yet, beyond a few happy phrases, there was not much to mark the productions with the "cachet" of genius. Soon after this early venture Alfred Tennyson matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge and he formed at this time his friendship with Arthur Hallam. In 1830 the rector, his father, died. The strong affections of the son had garnered many home memories to find expression in later verse. The very trees beneath which he had played as a boy and dreamed as a youth were numbered. We all know "the seven elms, the poplars four," and the sad strangeness of the first Christmas in an unfamiliar place is sung in accents of poignant regret—

Our father's dust is left alone
And silent under other snows.

IN MEM., CIV.

In 1830 and 1832 Tennyson successively published two small volumes of verse; and the discriminating in such matters were not slow to recognise in them a magical freshness and charm. Some of the pieces, such as "Claribel," "Adeline," the song

"A Spirit Haunts the Last Year's Bowers," and others, showed an absolute delight in sound and richness of words, for its own sake. These were studies in tone and colour like the "harmonies" and "symphonies" of some modern painters and they are in their right place as tentative experiments soon to be left behind. In "The Lady of Shalott" the power over words and rhymes has reached a firmer state, the delicious, lulling melody captivates the sense, and the lovely pictures that seem to move before us charm the eye, but no very deep reality is felt. It was reserved for the later version of the story to touch our hearts; the Lady of Shalott is a beautiful dream; Elaine is a sweet maiden of flesh and blood. But the true material is in these early poems; the work of this young man of twenty-three could only be bettered by a ripeness of mind and heart which experience nobly endured alone can give. The "Miller's Daughter" and the "Dream of Fair Women" had nothing of immaturity, but were fully equipped masterpieces in their several styles. For the sake of convenience we will consider the "Poems" as a whole, although many of them first appeared in the issue of 1842, from which period dates the acknowledged position of Tennyson as a great poet. This collection exhibited a vast imaginative range and the highest artistic merit. We have the pure classicism of "*Ænone*," with the added modern feeling for landscape shown in the opening lines—a Turner picture in words; the mediæval mysticism of "*Sir Galahad*" and "*St. Agnes' Eve*," the latter-day self-dissection of "*Locksley Hall*," the simple, exquisite pathos of "*The May Queen*," the metaphysical speculations of "*The Two Voices*." A goodly heritage indeed; and in each instance the delicate art-instinct of the poet chose the mode of treatment that matched his subject, even as the sensitively organised Mendelssohn translated the harmonies of nature—the wind sighing in the pine-forest or sweeping through the rocky caverns of the Hebrides—into the language of *his* art. The grand organ music of "*Morte d'Arthur*," the penetrating pastoral sweetness of "*Dora*," the languorous Orientalism of "*Haroun Alraschid*," the crispness and English cheeriness of the country scenes, "*Edward Morris*" and "*Walking to the Mail*"—how unerringly has the right key been chosen for every composition! In "*Lady Clare*" we have a revival of our early ballad form, with a greater nobility of motive, and a more definite portrayal of natural beauty, than those ruder lays had reached. There is more of generosity and chivalry in Lord Ronald than we often find in the hero of a border ballad, and the *matin-singers* thought of woods and plains rather as scenes of

ambush and skirmish than of delight in flower or flying cloud.

For the ten years elapsing between his first and second publication of poems, Tennyson had made no sign. This reserve in a young poet who so evidently had the spontaneous impulsion to sing that moves the linnet when he pipes in spring, would be hard to understand were we ignorant of the cause for so strange a silence. A dark cloud shadowed the fair promise of day—the poet had been deprived by death of his friend, his “heart-brother”—to use the beautiful German expression. Arthur Hallam was stricken with illness at Vienna, and died there in 1833. It has been finely said by a poet of another land that every human life has its Gethsemane, its hour of solitude and darkness when the spirit must meet and conquer destiny. From this crucial ordeal a greatly-endowed nature comes forth exalted and purified; as in the metaphor of Isaiah, “Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the briar the myrtle-tree,” of the suffering comes strength, and of the barrenness beauty. To Alfred Tennyson the death of his friend marked the entrance upon this period of “Sturm und Drang.” The “In Memoriam” was built up and elaborated during years of struggle and of perplexity as to the meaning and purpose of life. It is no mere monotone of grief, no funeral requiem, however beautiful; it is the mirror of a soul. A deep personal sorrow is indeed the keynote that unlocks the music. The ancient myth that tells how Orpheus, moved by strong love and longing, forced his way even into Hades, is but the embodiment of an eternal craving of our nature, at whose bidding he who mourns must ever seek to penetrate the secrets of the unseen. The whole destiny of the universe is involved in these questionings, and a mind of wide intellectual range must be satisfied “not at all, or all in all.” The analogy of nature, the events of history, the systems of creeds and philosophies, all must be searched out, and this often with much anguish, as the spirit desires a certainty which evades its grasp, and is oppressed with the burden and the mystery of the strange, complex thing we call life. When all has been revolved and reviewed, there remains but the one answer—

We have but faith; we cannot *know*.

And our true wisdom is to “faintly trust the larger hope.” So alone can the soul rise to the true heroic mood. “The hero,” says Carlyle, “is he who lives in the Actual, which lies, unseen by most, hidden under the Temporary, the Trivial.” The seeming contradictions that vex the surface will not

disturb him who has reached this temper of mind ; he looks upon the turmoil of forces around him as "toil co-operant to an end." That Napoleon alters the map of Europe, that Luther convulses Christendom with his fiery denunciations, that a despotism is shifted from monarch to mob, belongs in itself to the transitory ; on a still lower level lie the merely surface changes, wrought by time in its transformation of a mediæval stronghold into a grass-tufted ruin ; it is the "far-off Divine event to which the whole creation moves," which gives value and interest to these passing phases, otherwise vain and fruitless as a dream in the night. The soul is eternal, and cannot rest in the idle contemplation of a moving pageant ; she looks to the meaning and the end, and has faith in the Power that "with us works." Therefore, she may dare to invoke the hours "that fly so fast with Hope and Fear," and can believe that good and evil together make one good. Such is briefly the rationale of "In Memoriam." We find revealed in it an organisation singularly perfect in the rarest mental and moral gifts, an intellect subtle to analyse and to expound, a delicate spiritual sensitiveness and clearness as of some steel blade, so finely tempered that a breath clouds it, but only for a moment, and then it gleams again with responsive brightness to the sun. The poem is distinguished by a complete lucidity ; the thought, so close in texture, necessarily demands serious attention in the reader, but nothing is hazy and obscure ; abstruse subjects are transmuted into poetry by a "more than chemic heat," even the vivifying glow of imagination, with all splendour of simile and richness of colouring. The great charm of the book consists in its thorough reality ; we feel that it was not written with the direct intention of producing a work of art, although the art employed is of the finest possible kind. "In Memoriam" is, indeed, a memorial, a votive offering ; nothing is here for effect, all *grew* out of the one absorbing idea. It is interesting to compare Tennyson's work with that of the two or three great poets who have dedicated some such a monument to a being pre-eminently beloved ; we possess in this kind, although with variations of circumstance, the "Lycidas" of Milton, the sonnets of Shakspeare, of Petrarca, of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, all compositions of the most finished and rounded completeness, the expression of natural feeling in its most intense depth and fervour, wrought and refined by genius, as when some precious jewels are carved by the graver's art into intaglios of faultless design. It will not be found that "In Memoriam" loses by such comparison. In lovely use of images and descriptions drawn from nature, and in stateliness of verse, our modern singer has affinity with

Milton ; in soul he is more akin to the greater poet, and he has the right to say to his dead friend—

I loved thee, spirit, and love,
Nor can the soul of Shakspeare love thee more.

IN MEM., LX.

For not only greatness of intellect was needed to produce the "In Memoriam," but an equal greatness of heart. "I do but sing because I must," is the fitting motto for all true work of this commemorative kind ; sometimes in the history of a poet there comes a season when he can no longer sing for the world, but only for himself. Tennyson has said—

But for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies ;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

IN MEM., V.

and again—

I leave thy praises unexpress'd
In verse that brings myself relief.

IN MEM., LXXIV.

Petrarca writes—

Cerco parlando d'allentar mia pena.

SONNET 235.

Each poet disclaims the desire of making literary capital out of the utterance of his sorrow. So, Tennyson—

To breathe my loss is more than fame,
To utter love more sweet than praise.

IN MEM., LXXVI.

and Petrarca—

E certo ogni mio studio in quel temp' era
Pur di sfogare il dolorosa core
In quälche modo, non d'acquistar fama :
Pianger cercai, non già del pianto onore.

SONNET 252.

The same feeling is shown by Shakspeare, in Sonnet XXVI., beginning "Lord of my love," and which may be compared with "In Mem.," XLVIII., 2. Space does not allow of further collocation, nor is it essential to enlarge upon the many points of contact between natures of the highest order. Rather must we retrace our steps three years, and go back to the publication of "The Princess," in 1847. Here we have a work woven entirely of the airy fabric of fancy, a modern "Midsummer Night's Dream," containing actions distinct in their subjects and personages, yet interwrought so as to form a harmonious whole. In this poem Tennyson has displayed

his talent as a *raconteur*, his inventive faculty; his unreal world, with an undercurrent of our actual existence running through it, his treatment of social problems in the light of fancy, was a new creation, and the clever novels since produced on the same lines, as, for example, "The Coming Race" and "The Next Generation," are, perhaps, unconsciously to their authors, reflections from this original. Doubtless, a work in this romantic *genre* was a delightful labour, a seasonable intermission from the grave and severe meditations of the "In Memoriam;" yet "The Princess" was no mere piece of elegant trifling; it contains views of the soundest and sanest order; it abounds in exquisite common sense. As has been remarked by Mr. Stedman, in his charming "Victorian Poets," "The Princess" has a distinct purpose, the illustration of woman's struggles, aspirations, and proper sphere; and the conclusion is one wherewith the instincts of cultured people are so thoroughly in accord that some are used to answer, when asked to present their view of the "woman's question," "You will find it at the close of 'The Princess.'" The story charms us by its quaintness and piquancy, and the verse by its easy swaying music and its variety of construction. There are lines closely compacted, composed mainly of short words condensing thought into proverbial compass, such as—

Wild natures need wise curbs,

or—

Trim our sails, and let old bygones be.

There are broader harmonies, appropriate to the noblest ideas, as—

Great deeds cannot die :

They with the sun and moon renew their light
For ever, blessing those that look upon them ;

and when a lighter touch is requisite, we get ingenious descriptive and decorative passages, such as the inventory of the old hall at Vivian Place, cataloguing its picturesque lumber of celts and calumets, claymore and snowshoe, fans of sandal, amber, ancient rosaries, and the like. The "classic lecture, rich in sentiment," delivered by the fair Professor, and the scientific-historical disquisition of the Lady Psyche, are models of the clearness that springs from a full knowledge, a security in the possession of material beyond all possible requirement. The love-story has an ideal grace and passion. We are taken back to the days of the troubadours as we follow the Prince in his persistent wooing of the beautiful, high-souled Ida, undeterred by a thousand obstacles, of which

the most formidable are her coldness, her absorption in a life admitting nothing of the softness of love. Some exquisitely beautiful lines delineate the dawn of affection in the heart of the Princess as she tends her wounded lover—

And out of memories of her kindlier days,
* * * *

And often feeling of the helpless hands,
And wordless broodings on the wasted cheek—
From all a closer interest flourish'd up,
Tenderness touch by touch, and last, to these,
Love, like an Alpine harebell hung with tears
By some cold morning glacier ; frail at first
And feeble, all unconscious of itself,
But such as gather'd colour day by day.

The songs in this fascinating poem are set like gems in the texture of the work. The famous bugle-song is grandly imitative and echo-like. "Home they brought her warrior dead" resembles the Anglo-Saxon fragment "Gudrun,"* but it is the blank-verse songs which especially bear the stamp of high originality. Such is the skill of their construction that an effect altogether distinct from the ordinary rise and fall of the measure is arrived at, either by the use of a refrain and stated divisions, or, as in "Swallow," by pauses, like the rests in musical notation, and by imitative use of words, such as—

I would pipe and trill
And cheep and twitter twenty million loves.

Who does not hear in this exquisite lyric the soft, ceaseless note of "the sea-blue bird of March," and see his swooping and swerving flight as he hovers around the caves? In "Tears, Idle Tears," we have one of the very rare examples of highly finished art allied with the natural pathos that goes direct to the sources of feeling ; it is splendid poetry, but it gives us the heartache as if it were one of those old, unskilled ballads which hold the secret of tears.

We shall refer to "The Princess" in treating of the general characteristics of Tennyson's writings ; meanwhile we pass on to the appointment of the poet as Laureate, which took place after the death of Wordsworth, in 1850. With perfect dignity and manly self-respect has the present holder of the office fulfilled its duties. Guided by his keen appreciation of all excellences and beauties of character, he has fitly celebrated the domestic events which, in a reigning house, are landmarks of history. His magnificent dedication of the "Idylls" to the Prince Consort's memory will ever be held

* "Tennysonianana."

as the completest portraiture of the noble husband of our Queen; clear-cut as a cameo, the likeness is as grandly drawn as faithful.

In the same year, 1850, Alfred Tennyson was married, at Shiplake Church, in Oxfordshire, to Miss Emily Sellwood, a lady of a Berkshire family. After his marriage the poet lived at Farringford, near Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. If we seek for some picture of his surroundings, we shall meet with one from his own hand in the lines addressed to the Rev. F. D. Maurice—

A careless-order'd garden
Close to the ridge of a noble down,

where

Groves of pine on either hand,
To break the blast of winter, stand;
And further on, the hoary channel
Tumbles a billow on chalk and sand.

Such was the outlook from his home. A calm scene, yet not wanting in elements of grandeur. The rough sea waves, the dark belt of pines—how life-giving the air, how stimulating for healthy work of brain, as it sweeps over these! In 1855 appeared "*Maud*," a character study, reflecting the time we live in, with its feverish unrest, its greediness after material gains, its mammon-worship, as they might act upon a being of intense susceptibilities, wanting in initiative, needing happiness as flowers need sunshine, too delicate in mechanism to bear the brutal usage of misfortune. Given such a nature, heavily handicapped at the outset of life by adverse circumstances, aroused from its torpor by the dawning of one fair hope, soon to be quenched in a catastrophe of utter ruin and despair—and the mental history of the hero of "*Maud*" can be logically drawn out. Not a comfortable subject, or one calculated to please the British Philistine, who, accordingly, was not slack in denouncing "*Maud*" as an hysterical and morbid production, and even in identifying the writer with his creation, as if the tone of mind of *Maud's* unhappy lover were a reflection from his own. A judgment ignorant and senseless enough, but more enlightened criticism was quick to recognise the real drift of the new poem and its entirely dramatic character. "*Maud*" touches one of the saddest of mysteries, the suffering entailed upon the innocent by reason of inherited tendencies, or pressure of adverse fate too strong to be stemmed. Some lives from the beginning are helpless as a boat launched without oars or rudder upon a stormy sea. Something, however, may be saved in the sombre shipwreck of youthful hopes and dreams, for Tennyson has never

swerved from his creed that "all life needs for life is possible to will," and the soul, beaten down, and "dragging a broken wing," is in the end upborn by duty, ready to practise a sublime self-forgetfulness, and to "embrace the purpose of God and the doom assigned." The special and novel beauty of the work was in its plastic form, changing to suit the speaker's varying moods, the invented versification having all the expansiveness of reverie (as in sections 14, 16, and 18), the unchecked fire and freedom of its course without halt or languor. Nothing could be more dramatically constructed than the transition from the exquisite rapture and glowing imagery of the love-song to the tragedy of violent death and of madness that succeeds it, swiftly as the sudden storm that sweeps across the calm, lovely surface of a Swiss lake, and even the horror and gloom of the final catastrophe find relief in that episode, no less artistic than true to nature, in which the overwrought, almost overthrown, brain is diverted from its misery by the delicate beauty of a tiny shell, "small and pure as a pearl," on the sea-shore. The passage affords us pleasure, such as we take in art handiwork of the most dainty kind, in the filigree gold wrought into finest tracery in a Genoese or Indian *atelier*, in the manipulation of a Salviati mosaic :—

The tiny cell is forlorn,
 Void of the little living will
 That made it stir on the shore.
 Did he stand at the diamond door
 Of his house in a rainbow frill?
 Did he push when he was uncurl'd
 A golden foot or a fairy horn
 Thro' his dim water-world?

(*To be continued.*)

COL. TOTTENHAM, M.P.

COL. CHARLES GEORGE TOTTENHAM, Member of Parliament for New Ross, Ireland, is the eldest son of Mr. C. Tottenham, of Ballycurry, county Wicklow, and Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Airey. He was born in the year 1835, and after receiving the usual rudimentary education proceeded to Eton. On leaving that venerable school he entered the army, and served in the Crimea

from January, 1855, to April, 1856, rising from rank to rank until he attained the position of Lieut.-Colonel in his regiment, the famous Scots Guards. He, however, retired from the service in 1866. In the year 1859 he married Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Sir F. Stapleton, Bart.

Col. Tottenham entered Parliament in 1863 as member for New Ross. One circumstance in connection with his political career is, we believe, unique in parliamentary history. He is the sixth Charles Tottenham, in lineal descent, who has represented the same constituency, his ancestors having been sent by the electors of New Ross from the year 1727, first to the Parliament of Ireland, and afterwards to that of the United Kingdom. We cannot recall any other constituency in the United Kingdom which has returned to the House of Commons men bearing the same name for so long a period. Indeed, very few constituencies would have the opportunity to do so even had they the inclination. On the outbreak of the Home Rule agitation, even the little population of New Ross became disaffected, and in 1868 Col. Tottenham retired for a time from parliamentary life. In his struggles with the Home Rule candidate, Mr. J. Dunbar, he polled 81 votes against 122 given to his successful adversary. Out of 242 electors upwards of 200 recorded their votes on this occasion. Although Col. Tottenham was one of those who had to succumb before the growing strength of the new movement, he was not destined to be long free from parliamentary responsibilities. The member for New Ross died in 1878, and in December of that year a new writ was issued. The Colonel again entered the lists in the Conservative cause, his rival being Mr. G. Delaney, who came forward in the interest of the Home Rulers. The contest was peculiarly close and exciting, but at the close of the poll the figures were—Col. Tottenham, 96 ; Mr. G. Delaney, 90. New Ross has thus been the only seat recovered from the Home Rule party since 1874. Whether it may be taken as showing a waning belief in the principles of that party is doubtful ; recent events would hardly warrant such a conclusion, and the fact that a smaller number of the electors voted on this occasion might lead to the belief that less interest was felt, and that natural regret at the loss of a member whose own history was part of the history of the district, led to the return of the member whose family had represented the constituency for centuries.

In 1874, Col. Tottenham was appointed High Sheriff for County Wexford, and he now holds office as Deputy Lieu-

tenant of County Wicklow ; he is also in the Commission of the Peace for both counties. For his services in the Crimea he wears the Crimean and Turkish Medals, and 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidie.

THE REV. CANON WILKINSON, D.D.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, now Honorary Canon of Worcester, Doctor of Divinity, and Rector of St. Martin's, the Mother Church of Birmingham, was born in the South of Ireland in 1816. Although a native of the green island, both his parents were English. His father was Registrar of the Diocese, and Vicar Choral of the Cathedral of Cloyne. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took his degree of B.A. in 1839, and in 1840 was ordained by the Bishop of Peterborough. He was almost immediately afterwards appointed to the curacy of Burbage, in Leicestershire, where he laboured assiduously for nearly nine years. His zeal, sincerity, and manifest ability in the discharge of his duties, as well as his power in winning the respect and confidence of the people among whom he ministered, led the managers of the Irish Church Missions to appoint him their organising secretary. He held this important office for two years, and gave the utmost satisfaction by the manner in which he performed its arduous duties. In 1851 he accepted the incumbency of Holy Trinity Church, Sheffield, and retained that charge until the year 1853, in which year he was raised to the even more important incumbency of St. Mary's Church in the same town. His labours in Sheffield continued for nearly thirteen years, and his earnestness, tempered by the most gentlemanly courtesy, and his fairness and impartiality in dealing with all parties and sects, won for him the high esteem and sincere respect of all classes of the community. He took an active part in all the philanthropic movements which distinguish that very active municipality ; and was always ready to lend his valuable aid in all the charitable and benevolent work of the town. His efforts on behalf of the education of the people, as well as for their physical, social, moral, and spiritual improvement, were unceasing, and when he left Sheffield for a still more extensive field of labour, he

left it to the deep regret of all, and was followed by their best wishes for his future prosperity and success.

In 1866, the Rev. Canon J. C. Miller was removed from the rectorship of St. Martin's, Birmingham, to Greenwich, and Dr. Wilkinson was appointed his successor. It was not an easy thing to follow that pre-eminently active and zealous divine. Dr. Miller had worked most laboriously and effectually in all good work. Although not the founder, he was the most influential helper in the establishment of the Hospital Sunday Collection—an easy and simple, but most effective method of raising money for medical charities, which has since been adopted in so many of our large towns. This was only one of the many public services which Dr. Miller had rendered to the town. He was active in all social, philanthropic, intellectual, and religious undertakings, and at times took a very prominent part in politics also. To this legacy of public work Dr. Wilkinson succeeded, and in all, except the political, he has taken that prominent place which seems naturally to belong to the rector of the parish church. His noble bearing, courteous manner, generous forbearance, and manifest sincerity, added to his high official position, soon won for him the confidence of his new parishioners, and in a little time the esteem of the inhabitants generally. All people felt and acknowledged that it was good for the town to have at the head of its clergy a gentleman so nobly endowed both by nature and culture to discharge his important duties as Dr. Wilkinson. They have never had reason to change that opinion.

One of the earliest, if not the first public work Dr. Wilkinson did in the town was in the September of the year of his appointment to attend a meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England, called by the Mayor to consider the desirability of holding the Church Congress of 1867 in Birmingham. A resolution in favour of this was unanimously passed, and Dr. Wilkinson was one of the deputation appointed to wait on the Bishop of the diocese to obtain his concurrence. Early in 1867 a meeting was held for the purpose of establishing an institution for training nurses for Birmingham and the Midland Counties. The Mayor presided. The Rev. Dr. Wilkinson gave an account of the origin of the undertaking, and the Bishop of Worcester moved, "That an institution, to be called 'The Birmingham and Midland Counties Training Institution for Nurses,' be established in Birmingham." This was seconded by Mr. Alfred Baker, and supported by Dr. Heslop, and carried. A code of rules was adopted, and a committee elected to manage the society. It has been instrumental in effecting much good.

In the conferences held in 1867 on the subject of education, which led to the formation of the Birmingham Education Society, Dr. Wilkinson took a prominent part. This society performed a most important work in collecting statistics and obtaining information on the state of education in the town, and also in giving aid to poor persons who were unable to pay for the schooling of their children. It was found that at this time there were at least 15,000 children between the ages of three and six who were neither at school nor at work; and at a meeting held in June, 1868, Dr. Wilkinson moved, "That the existing provisions for the education of the people in Birmingham are insufficient to meet the wants of the community." This resolution was unanimously carried, and the efforts made in consequence had a material influence in obtaining the Elementary Education Act of 1871.

On the passing of this Act it was immediately adopted in Birmingham, and in November, 1871, the first School Board was elected. The candidates were divided on the subject of religious instruction, but at the first election those in favour of including such instruction obtained a majority on the Board. Dr. Wilkinson was one of the majority, and for the first three years this was the policy of the Board. At the election of 1873, this state of things was reversed by the ratepayers. Dr. Wilkinson was again elected, but this time the majority was composed of members in favour of a purely secular education being given in the Board Schools. At the end of this term of office in 1876, Dr. Wilkinson withdrew, not allowing himself to be put in nomination. In 1879 he allowed the School Board the use of his own schools in Park Street, religious instruction being given each morning from 9 to 10 o'clock. This was agreed to by the Board, and the schools are now conducted under this arrangement, and the result so far has been an increase of 100 per cent. in the attendance at religious instruction.

But the work which the townspeople look upon, and which, probably, Dr. Wilkinson himself will consider, as the crowning work of his life, is the restoration, or rather the rebuilding, of the parish church of St. Martin's. This building had suffered, perhaps, the most shamefully from the hands of so-called church restorers in the bad times. The old tower was restored and the spire rebuilt during Dr. Miller's incumbency of the parish, but Dr. Wilkinson determined to show what could be done in such a work in the better times in which his lot has fortunately been cast. Accordingly, in 1871, he held a public meeting on the subject. The inhabitants felt that this was a work in which all sects could take a

part, and they cheerfully co-operated. Such Dissenters as Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Charles Vince (both, alas ! no longer with us), Mr. Sam. Timmins, and Dr. J. A. Langford favoured and supported the proposal. Later on Mr. Dawson moved that a voluntary rate be levied for this purpose, and it was done. A committee, large, influential, and mixed as to its members, was formed, subscriptions were solicited, and sufficient funds were obtained to justify the committee in beginning the work. The last sermon preached in the old church was by the former rector, Dr. Miller, on the 7th of October, 1872, and in a very little time the work of demolition was completed. The restored church was consecrated on July 20th, 1875, and, including the reredos and west window, the cost was about £33,000. Mr. J. A. Chatwin was the architect, and he has produced a really noble and beautiful church, "which we may show with pride to strangers, and with all the greater pride because from first to last—designs, building, fittings, and enrichments—it is a Birmingham work."

The restored church is Gothic, of the early decorated period. It is noble in proportions, and church-like in character and decorations, and consists of tower and spire at the north-west angle (the former opening to the body of the church by lofty arches, remains of the old edifice), nave, lighted by a well-proportioned clerestory, north and south aisles, transepts, chancel, with aisles and vestries for the clergy and choir, and south-west porch, together with a main west doorway, over which is a fine window. The length of the church, from east to west, measures over 155 feet inside, while the width of the church, including the nave and north and south aisles, is 67 feet, of which 25 feet is occupied by the nave. At the transepts the width of the church measures, from north to south, 104 feet. The height may be estimated from the chancel arch, which rises to 60 feet. The low roof of the old church, which necessitated all sorts of ventilating devices, has given place to an open timbered roof, weather-proof no less to cold than to rain. The oppressive effect of down-bearing galleries, which formerly marred all sight and sound, is now entirely got rid of, and in place of this there is a feeling of lightness without coldness most refreshing to any one who recalls the past churchwardenish days of architecture. It must by no means be assumed that the present church is an entirely new building, and devoid of all old associations. The interior of the base of the tower remains practically untouched. The old monumental effigies of knights carry one back to the days when Birmingham was but little noted, and that little

more in war than in peace. The old mural tablets speak of those who have ministered or worshipped in the church of St. Martin for some generations past. Even the walls contain fragments of the stonework of the old church, and the old roof timbers of oak have been cut down to do service in the woodwork of the chancel stalls in the new building. The absence, however, of anything garish in the interior is commendably noticeable, and this result is materially due to the free use of masonry of a warm tone, such as the Codsall stone imparts, while the unvarnished, open timber roof (worked by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, of London), richly carved as to the hammer beams, from which angels with outstretched wings support the timbers, adds greatly to the effect. On the south side of the nave the spandrels are richly diapered by carving. The capitals of the pillars are carefully wrought throughout the church.

Most of the windows are now filled with beautiful stained glass, illustrating various events in Scripture, and are admirable examples of this delightful art. The east, or chancel window, is remarkably fine. In the centre is Christ bearing his Cross and the Glory of the Saviour; above is a fine rose light, showing the Holy Dove, surrounded by the fruits of the Spirit; in belts of panels is the story of the Prodigal Son, the Good Samaritan, and, in a third series, other parables. A memorial window in the north transept, designed by Mr. William Morris, the poet, contains representations of the typical forerunners of Christ—Moses, Elias, Melchisedec, David, and Solomon—surmounted by our Lord and the four Evangelists. Another fine memorial window, in the north transept, represents the Prophets, and the west window is a noble subject nobly treated—its subject is our Lord in His Glory, and represents the first Resurrection. The floor is laid with tiles, and the chancel with rich Minton tiles, specially made for the purpose, ornamented with the arms of the Birmingham and Clodsdale families, with white marble margins. The church contains 2,000 sittings, of which a large number are unappropriated, and *all* unoccupied sittings are free on the stopping of the bell.

Dr. Wilkinson is Rector and Rural Dean of Birmingham, an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, and Commissary of the Bishop of Ballarat.

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See May 1882

ALFRED AUSTIN.

ALFRED AUSTIN, well known as a poet, a critic, and a public speaker, was born on May 30th, 1835, at Headingley, near Leeds. His father was a merchant, and for many years a magistrate, in that town, then, as now, the largest, most prosperous, and most intellectual commercial centre in the West Riding of Yorkshire. His mother, *née* Mary Ellen Locke, was the sister of Joseph Locke, the eminent civil engineer, who for many years sat in the House of Commons for Honiton, where he was lord of the manor. Both of Mr. Austin's parents were Roman Catholics, his father, though not of Roman Catholic descent, having been brought up by a Roman Catholic mother, and having married a Roman Catholic wife. It was natural, therefore, that Mr. Austin should himself be educated in his parents' faith, and we find, accordingly, that he pursued his youthful studies first at Stonyhurst, and later St Mary's College, Oscott, both of them, the reader may be reminded, Roman Catholic seminaries. It is understood that Mr. Austin has quitted the Church into which he may be said to have been born; but he has done so in so quiet and unostentatious a manner that no date can be assigned to

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his change of view and feeling. Perhaps the description of a similar circumstance in the vicissitudes of the hero of "The Human Tragedy" may be taken—to that extent, at any rate—as autobiographical. Here is a portion of the passage (pp. 111-13, ed. 1876):—

For not in scorn, but he, bowed down and blenched,
Had passed out from the Temple. Ere he went,
With secret tears the altar steps he drenched,
Aware he sped to utter banishment.
From home, hearth, Heaven, reluctant heart he wrenched
The stern exile of his past content—
Bidding adieu to faiths which, well he knew,
Cease not to comfort, ceasing to be true.

Nor passed he from his own to hostile camps,
Wearing with shameless pride the honours cheap
With which the rancorous renegado vamps
The rents in his old judgments, that still peep
Through the new arguments, nor flout the lamps
Of his first sanctuary, that he might reap
Light from their darkness for the later shrine,
Denouncing damned what once he deemed Divine.

No, but as one of knightly temper treats
Friends that have fallen away, once closely dear,
And, though no more their alien face he meets,
Thinks and speaks kindly of them, far or near ;
So he, though bitter now their ancient sweets,
Did ever the old faith and ways revere.

From Oscott Mr. Austin took his degree at the London University in 1853. In Hilary Term of the following year he was entered at the Inner Temple, and at Michaelmas in 1857 was called to the Bar. For four years he went the Northern Circuit, but he always manifested a strong repugnance to the profession of the law, and definitively quitted it in 1861.

Mr. Austin had already, while studying for the Bar, published—but anonymously, in deference to the wishes of his family—a poem called "Randolph," which was welcomed by the critics as showing "bloom, bright and pretty, which ought to grow into fruit," but which, in the meantime, sold to the extent of seventeen copies only. The subject was Polish in its origin, and its treatment manifested thus early the author's antipathy to Russia.

In 1861 Mr. Austin published "The Season, a Satire," with his name attached to it. It was exceedingly successful in the matter of the attention attracted to it, and in the circulation it obtained—the latter being affected, no doubt, for good, by the critical opposition with which the poem was favoured. Mr. Austin retorted on his critics with a *brochure*

called "My Satire and its Censors," which is now out of print, and is supposed to be disapproved of by the author himself. The satire, more than one edition of which has since been issued, is certainly somewhat bold and uncompromising in its tone, but it is a thoroughly healthy, vigorous, and trenchant work, and deserves notice as being the only prominent satire of the kind since "The Waltz," and other works of Byron. Some notion of its quality may be obtained from the following quotation, which may serve to indicate the nature of its tone and style :—

Botanic show, where crowds and tactics tear
Too yielding daughters from a mother's chair ;
Water excursions, when full boats divide
Some pretty novice from a sister's side ;
Or garden fêtes, where skilled duennas lose
Some precious charge that with like skill pursues ;
To these be honour, but the ball—the ball—
Combines, continues, and excels them all.
Here, with complacency, strict matrons see
Maids and moss-troopers polking knee to knee ;
Their kindly gaze examines and exalts
The closer contact of the chaster waltz.
Look, where they smile, the grey-haired guardian set—
To scout decorum, sanction etiquette.
Louder, ye viols ! shrilly, cornets, blow !
Who is this prophet that denounces woe ?
Whirl fast, whirl long, ye gallants and ye girls ;
Cling closer still ; dance down those cursed churls.
Be crowned, ye fair, with poppies newly-blown,
Fling loose your tresses, and relax your zone !
From floating gauze let dreamy perfume rise,
Infuse a fiercer fervour in your eyes !
Till, head and heart and senses all on fire,
Passion presume and modesty expire !

In 1862 Mr. Austin issued his chief poetical work, "The Human Tragedy," in its first form. It was an effective *mélange* of mockery and pathos, and, as originally published, is now out of print. About this time its author went abroad, spending considerable time in Italy, and displaying active interest in the cause of Italian unity. Returning home, he contested, in 1865, the representation of Taunton in the Conservative interest, but coming late upon the scene, he was defeated, though he had been very warmly supported, and had his candidature recommended in a letter by Mr. Disraeli, who had unsuccessfully contested the same borough the year Mr. Austin was born, to the leading Conservatives of the borough.

In the autumn of 1868 Mr. Austin married Miss Hester Jane Mulock, daughter of Thomas Homan Mulock, Esq.,

of Bellair, Moate, King's County, and again went to Italy.

In 1869 appeared "The Poetry of the Period," reprinted from the pages of *Temple Bar*. This series of papers, in which the leading poets of the day were passed in keenly analytical review, excited much attention at the time of their appearance in the magazine, and much curiosity was expressed as to their authorship. It is to be regretted that they should have been allowed to remain so long out of print, for they contain some of the freshest and most incisive criticism of the time. They were followed in 1871 by "The Golden Age, a Satire"—a work in the same measure and in very much the same style as "The Season," but, by reason of its subject, not quite so generally attractive. It has, however, some very trenchant passages. "Interludes," a volume of short poems in all sorts of styles and measures, appeared in 1872, and served to show more distinctly than before the writer's possession of the lyric spirit. In 1873 came "Madonna's Child" and "Rome and Death," both forming portions of "The Human Tragedy," which, in its new and complete form, was published in 1876. This is the most elaborate and important of all Mr. Austin's poetical performances, and is probably the one on which he is well content to base his poetical reputation. "The Tower of Babel" had appeared in 1875, whilst in 1878 Mr. Austin issued "Leszko the Bastard," in which he once more utilised a Polish subject with a skill which has been widely recognised by the critics.

All the works above-mentioned have been either poetical or critical. It should be mentioned that Mr. Austin is also a novelist, having issued, in 1864 and 1865 respectively, the tales entitled "An Artist's Proof" and "Won by a Head." His "Vindication of Lord Byron" belongs to 1869.

We have now to regard Mr. Austin as a political writer. On the publication of Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian Horrors," in 1876, Mr. Austin wrote and issued a reply called "Tory Horrors," which, while studiously deferential to the abilities and character of Mr. Gladstone—to whom it was addressed in the shape of a letter—unsparingly denounced the line of policy adopted by that statesman. Upwards of 40,000 copies were sold, and the letter has often been spoken of as the first note of resistance to the agitation begun by Mr. Gladstone against the foreign policy of the Government of Lord Beaconsfield.

In 1877 Mr. Austin published "Russia before Europe," which was followed, shortly before the Congress of Berlin, by "England's Policy and Peril," in the form of a letter to

the Prime Minister, imploring him to maintain an inexorable attitude against the pretensions of Russia. Mr. Austin has also spoken at many public meetings in various parts of the country, and always in support of what is termed an Imperial policy, comments on the abandonment of which are to found in various passages of the poems published by Mr. Austin during the tenure of power by the Liberal party in previous years.

For the present Mr. Austin is an active politician, and the Conservative party are said to be anxious that he should enter Parliament. It is clear, however, that his instincts tend primarily to literature, and there is no reason to suppose that because Mr. Austin has felt impelled, by a sense of danger to the country, to protest against the anti-Imperial agitation, he has therefore in any way severed himself from his muse. He may still be expected to combine both the poetical and political career so long as the state of parties remains as it is now.

Mr. Austin, we may add, is believed to write largely on questions of foreign policy in the pages of the *Standard*, and political articles in the *Quarterly Review* have been freely ascribed to his pen. He lives mostly in the country, at Swinford House, Ashford, Kent, which is spoken of by his friends as "an ideal poet's home." He is a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Herefordshire.

THE REV. CANON H. B. BOWLBY, M.A.

HENRY BOND BOWLBY is the only son of the late Captain Peter Bowlby, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment of Infantry, who saw a great deal of active service during the Peninsular War, and was also present with his regiment in "that world-earthquake Waterloo." Captain Bowlby served also in the campaign of 1814 against the United States, and was wounded in both the severe engagements of that year, at Bladensburg and New Orleans. He received both the Waterloo and Peninsular medals, the latter with five clasps, for Badajoz, San Sebastian, Nive, Nivelles, and Vittoria. Mr. Bowlby's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dickens Haslewood, M.A., vicar

of St. Mary the Less, Durham. The family of Bowlby has been settled for many centuries in the counties of Yorkshire and Durham, and derives its descent from Beowulf, a Dane, who obtained a grant of land near Whitby, and gave to it the name of Beowulfsby, abbreviated into Boulby, or Bowlby, the name of a village still existing there.

Mr. Bowlby was born on the 23rd of August, 1823, at Bishopswearmouth, in the county of Durham, and was educated on the foundation of the Cathedral School of the city of Durham, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where, at the early age of fifteen, he obtained an open scholarship in 1839, and a fellowship in 1848. In 1844 he graduated at Oxford in classical honours, and took the degree of M.A. in 1849. He was ordained deacon in 1846 by Bishop Wilberforce, of Oxford, and priest in 1847 by Bishop Maltby, of Durham. His first curacy was at South Shields, whence, in 1848, he removed to Halesowen, near Birmingham, and subsequently to Whitstable and Seasalter, in Kent. In 1850 Archdeacon Hone, rector of Halesowen, presented Mr. Bowlby to the incumbency of Oldbury, near Birmingham. In this trying field of clerical work he laboured for eighteen years, and was remarkable for the interest which he took in elementary education, no fewer than five schools having been built in the parish during Mr. Bowlby's incumbency, at a cost of upwards of £6,000, capable of accommodating 800 children. It is remarkable that, owing to the building of these excellent schools, together with those maintained by Messrs. Chance Brothers in connection with their works, and by the Wesleyans and Unitarians, it has never been found necessary to create a School Board at Oldbury. In the arduous task of collecting money to build and in maintaining these schools, Mr. Bowlby was liberally supported by the owners of works and property in the neighbourhood, including the late Lord Lyttelton, who built one small school for a hamlet of Oldbury at his own expense. Mr. Bowlby was also a strenuous worker for the South Staffordshire Adult Education Society, and for the Schoolmasters' Association. The interior of Oldbury Church was thoroughly renovated and improved in the last year of Mr. Bowlby's incumbency, at a cost of about £1,600. In 1868 the present Bishop of Worcester offered him the vicarage of Dartford, a considerable town in Kent, and during the few years he remained at Dartford Mr. Bowlby was instrumental in the enlargement of the National Schools, and in erecting a temporary church to accommodate a distant part

of the parish. In 1874 the same Bishop appointed him to the rectory of St. Philip's, Birmingham.

St. Philip's is the second church built in Birmingham, and was consecrated in 1715, and was long—and is even now called by many—the New Church, to distinguish it from St. Martin's, the parish or Old Church. It is situated on the highest part of the town, and is a fine specimen of its style of architecture. This is called the Palladian Italian style. The order is Doric, worked in pilaster, surmounted on a stylobate or plinth, and supporting the usual cornice and balustrade; between each pilaster lofty, well-proportioned windows are introduced. The principal entrances are at the west end, on each side of the tower, the doorways having finely moulded architraves, with square columns on each side placed anglewise, the columns supporting richly carved consoles and moulded pedimental cornice. The tower rises boldly from the ground, and is divided into three divisions, or storeys, the lower square with coupled pilasters at the angles enclosing a large west window; the middle storey has the five sides carved on plan, the angles cut off, and coupled Corinthian pilasters introduced; these support richly carved consoles, in their turn carrying the dome or cupola, and above the lantern. The whole has a remarkably fine effect. The churchyard is adorned with trees, decorated with plants and flowers, and is kept in excellent order. Hutton, the first historian of Birmingham, writes, "When I first saw St. Philip's, in the year 1741, at a proper distance, uncrowded with houses, for there were none to the north, New Hall excepted, untarnished with smoke, and illumined by a western sun, I was delighted with its appearance, and thought it then, what I do now, and what others will in future, *the pride of the place.*"

Along one side of the churchyard is a stone-fronted building. This is the famous and most useful charity known as the Blue Coat School. It was founded in 1722 as a school, in "which poor children were to be taught to read and write, to be instructed in the Christian religion as taught in the Church of England," with "such other things as are suitable to their condition and capacity." It is not now essential for admission to belong to the Church of England; and in the selection of candidates for admission preference is very properly given to those children who are either orphans or have lost one parent. It is a most excellent institution, and at the last annual meeting, held under the presidency of Lord Norton, on April 18th, 1879, the report stated that in the preceding December there were 245 children in the School, 152 boys

and 93 girls. At this meeting 15 girls and 25 boys were admitted. The expenditure for the year was about £5,210.

In connection with St. Philip's is a Parochial Library, which was founded by the Rev. William Higgs, M.A., the first rector, in 1733. It is free to all clergymen of the Church of England in the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham. The present rector, Mr. Bowlby, says that the "Library is in good order, and accessible to all those for whom it was designed by the founder on application to the librarian. Although the multiplication and cheapness of modern books, and the existence of the Old Library and the Reference Library in the neighbourhood—to say nothing of the facilities afforded by Mudie, Chase, and Smith—have in a great degree superseded the usefulness of this Library, its stores of theology and general literature are still as available as ever to the clergy, and other students recommended as the founder prescribes. The Library is managed by the three rectors of St. Philip's, St. Martin's, and Sheldon, and out of the very small endowment (the interest of £200) payments are occasionally made for the rebinding of old and the purchase of new volumes."

In 1877 the Bishop of Worcester appointed Mr. Bowlby to an honorary canonry in Worcester Cathedral. Since he came to Birmingham, Mr. Bowlby, in addition to his ordinary parochial engagements, has laboured earnestly in behalf of many of the medical charities and educational institutions. He is honorary clerical secretary to the Church of England Sunday School Association for Birmingham, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He also takes an active interest in temperance, funeral reform, and kindness to animals, and is president of the Birmingham Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society.

Mr. Bowlby has published a volume of sermons on "The Resurrection of the Flesh," and a number of sermons delivered on special occasions. All these display fine literary power, a cultivated mind, excellent taste, and a large spirit of genuine Christian toleration, and sympathy with all things good, pure, and true. He is an admirable example of a divine who is also a gentleman and a scholar.

ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY DACRES, G.C.B.

ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY COLPOYS DACRES, G.C.B., is son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard James Dacres, and brother of General Sir Richard James Dacres, G.C.B., Colonel of the Royal Horse Artillery.

Admiral Dacres was born in 1803. He entered the navy in February, 1817, on board the "Cyrus," &c., commanded by his brother-in-law Captain William Fairbrother Carroll, then employed on the Irish Station. In the course of the same year he was placed as a student at the Royal Naval College, on leaving which he was received, in 1820, on board the "Conway," 24 guns, Captain Basil Hall. In that vessel, and in the "Spartiate," 76, and "Ganges," 84, flagships of Sir George Eyre and Sir Robert Waller Otway, he served in the Pacific and on the south-east coast of America, until, having passed his examination (in 1824), he was promoted to rank of Lieutenant on the 5th of May, 1827. Being appointed, January, 1828, to the "Blonde," 46, commanded by the late Sir Edmund Lyons, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in the following October landed with a party of seamen and eight guns, under the command of the late Rear-Admiral Alfred Luckraft, for the purpose of co-operating with the French army in the reduction of the Morea Castle, which fortress, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, surrendered unconditionally after an arduous siege of twelve days and nights.

For his effective services on this occasion Lieutenant Dacres was mentioned in flattering terms in the official letter of Captain Lyons. He was also recommended by Marshal Maison and Admiral de Rigny for the decoration of the Legion of Honour, which he was allowed by his own Government to accept and wear, in addition to that of the Redeemer of Greece, conferred on him at the same time. He afterwards accompanied Captain Lyons in his celebrated visit to the Black Sea and the harbour of Sebastopol, where a local knowledge was acquired which proved in the highest degree advantageous during the subsequent war with Russia.

Mr. Dacres continued to be employed in the Mediterranean as First Lieutenant in the "Procris," 10, Captain William Tomkin Griffiths, and again with Captain Lyons in the

"Madagascar," 46, until December, 1831, when the latter ship was paid off. After serving for a short time with Sir Richard Grant in the "Castor," 36, he obtained command in July, 1832, at the instance of Captain Lyons (who had failed in an application to have him re-appointed with himself to the "Madagascar"), of the "Pantaloön," 10, tender to the "Royal George" yacht. In this vessel, in which he cruised with experimental ships, and carried mails to and from Lisbon, he remained until he was advanced to the rank of Commander, on the 28th of August, 1834.

In August, 1836, Captain Dacres was appointed to the "Salamander" steamer, and subsequently to the "Gorgon" steamer. For his services in those vessels on the north coast of Spain, during the Carlist War, particularly in connection with affairs at Bilboa, in the neighbourhood of San Sebastian, and at Ernani, he was promoted to Post-rank on the 1st of August, 1840. In the two steamers he conveyed, so actively was he employed, 45,000 Spanish troops.

To mark their appreciation of his services, the Spanish Government presented Captain Dacres, through the late Earl of Clarendon, then British Minister at Madrid, and through Commodore Lord John Hay, with the Laurelled Cross of the 2nd Class of the Order of San Fernando. His next appointments were—2nd of April, 1847, to the "Avenger," of 680 horse-power, in which frigate, after making a trip with mail to Ireland and the Isle of Mull, he joined the Lisbon Squadron, under Sir Charles Napier; 16th of November following, to the "St. Vincent," 120, Sir Charles Napier's flag-ship; 28th of September, 1849, to the "Leander," 50, attached to an Experimental Squadron of Frigates (perhaps the most efficient ever known), under Commodore Martin; and 3rd of June, 1852, to the "Sans Pareil," of 70 guns, and 380 horse-power. In the ship last mentioned, the first of her class propelled by steam, he served off Lisbon, and in the Channel Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Corry, until June, 1853, when he was sent to reinforce the fleet in the Mediterranean, under Vice-Admiral Deans Dundas; entering the Black Sea with the allied fleets, the "Sans Pareil" was present, but not in action, at the bombardment of Odessa, in April, 1854, having been directed to keep out of gun-shot. She also accompanied Sir E. Lyons to the Circassian coast, and after the fall of Redout-Kahli was engaged in strengthening that place against an attack anticipated from the Russians. On her return to the fleet she was sent to assist the British army disembarking at Varna. She was

afterwards of material use in re-embarking the troops for the Crimea, where Captain Dacres, who had charge of the landing at Old Fort, under the orders of Sir Edmund Lyons, was the first person on shore.

After the battle of the Alma he superintended the embarkation of the sick and wounded. In the attack of the 17th of October on the sea defences of Sebastopol, the "Sans Pareil" sustained a loss of eleven killed and fifty-nine wounded.

To the distinguished part enacted by her on that occasion Lord Lyons bore ample testimony in his despatches; and in a letter addressed by Sir Edmund to Captain Dacres himself, he observes, "The noble manner in which the 'Agamemnon,' bearing my flag, was supported by the 'Sans Pareil' can never be forgotten by me, nor by any one under my immediate command; nor can it fail to be a source of proud and pleasing reflection to you and all under your command to the end of your lives." In her hull alone the "Sans Pareil" received as many as thirty-two shells. On the 27th of October, 1854, Captain Dacres took charge of the port of Balaklava, where "the praiseworthy conduct" of himself, and those under his command, "won," to use again the words of Sir E. Lyons, as quoted by Admiral Berkeley in the House of Commons, 5th of February, 1855, "the admiration of the army and the goodwill of all." At first, owing to the danger of an attack from the enemy, the harbour was nearly cleared of all vessels, by order of the General, with a view to its abandonment. This intention, however, was changed, and although it was determined that only such vessels should be admitted as were actually necessary, it was with difficulty that sufficient were towed in to supply the daily want of the army. In consequence of the breaking down of the only two available steam tugs it was often found impossible to satisfy the demands for vessels to be brought into the port laden with special requirements.

During the battle of Inkerman Captain Dacres was present on shore for the purpose of effecting, if needful, an immediate communication with the fleet. After the repulse of the enemy, the whole of the wounded were embarked in boats under his superintendence. On the 12th of November, his health having completely given way, owing to the severity of his duties, he was invalided, and borne down yet more by the anxiety arising out of the fatal gale of the 14th, he was carried four days afterwards on board the "Cyclops" steamer, in such a condition, from chronic fever, that in order

to save his life it was found incumbent to remove him, without loss of time, to Therapia. There he was for six weeks confined to his bed, and was obliged to pass the winter at Malta for his recovery. In February, 1855, he was appointed Superintendent of the Packet Service at Southampton, by Sir James Graham, as a mark of the estimation in which his services were held at the Admiralty.

Here he remained, employed in superintending the numerous steamers fitted for the reception of troops, and in embarking the latter and their horses, until appointed in July (same year) Superintendent of the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, and the Royal Hospital, Haslar, and that same month he was nominated a C.B.

The Captain's Good Service Pension was conferred on him on the 7th of February, 1856, and on the 25th of June, 1858, he was advanced to flag-rank.

He was appointed 25th of August, 1859, Captain of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, under Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, on board the "Marlborough," and afterwards on board the same ship under Admiral Sir W. F. Martin. In February, 1861, he was nominated second in command on the station, and hoisting his flag in the "Cæsar," was sent with part of the squadron to Corfu. In August, 1861, he resumed his duties as Captain of the Fleet on board the "Marlborough."

On the 11th of December, 1861, a rupture with America being imminent, on account of the "Trent" affair, Admiral Dacres was selected to be second in command on the North American and West Indian Station, and for this purpose was directed to come to England with all despatch. On arrival he hoisted his flag in the "Edgar," and proceeded to Jamaica. He remained on that station for a short time, when, the "Trent" business having been peacefully settled, he again went to the Mediterranean as second in command. In April, 1863, still keeping his flag in the "Edgar," he returned to England, having been appointed to command the Channel Squadron (then called the Particular Service Squadron). This was the first ironclad squadron in the navy. The names of the ships were "Warrior," "Black Prince," "Royal Oak," "Prince Consort," and "Defence," besides the three wooden frigates "Edgar" (the flagship), "Emerald," and "Liverpool." With these eight ships Admiral Dacres was directed to visit the principal ports of the United Kingdom, and so well was the service performed, and so much tact did he display, that he received the thanks of the Admiralty. He obtained the rank of Vice-Admiral

on the 17th of November, 1865, and in the same year was created a K.C.B., retaining command of the Squadron until the 2nd of December, 1865.

In June, 1866, he was appointed Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty, under Lord Derby's Administration, when Sir John Pakington and Mr. Corry were successively First Lords, Sir A. Milne being First Naval Lord. In December, 1868, on the Conservative Government retiring from office, and Mr. Childers being appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Sydney was invited to remain as First Naval Lord, which post he retained until the 30th of November, 1872, when he vacated it to accept the honourable post of Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

On the 1st of April, 1870, Sir Sydney became a full Admiral, and was created a G.C.B. in May, 1871.

In addition to the orders already mentioned, Sir Sydney again received the Legion of Honour, the Crimean Medal, and two clasps for Inkerman and Sebastopol, and the Order of the Medjidie of the 3rd Class, for his services during the war.

While serving in command of the Channel Squadron, he was directed to convey Lord Sefton and a diplomatic mission in his flagship, and conveyed by the rest of the ships, to Lisbon, to invest the King of Portugal with the Order of the Garter, and on this occasion was presented with the Order of the Tower and Sword by the King.

SIR WALTER ELLIOT, K.C.S.I.

SIR WALTER ELLIOT, eldest son of the late Mr. James Elliot and Caroline, daughter of Mr. William Hunter, of Polmood, Scotland, was born at Edinburgh, on the 16th of January, 1803. He was educated partly by the Rev. Dr. Inchbald, at Carr House, Doncaster, and partly by private tuition. Receiving an appointment to the Honourable East India Company's civil service, he was sent to Haileybury College in 1818, and after spending about two years at that famous institution passed out with a certificate of "Highly distinguished." Towards the close of the year 1820 he left England, but owing to various detentions the Indiaman in which he was a passenger did not reach Madras until the following June.

Passing with honorary award in native languages at the College of Fort St. George, he was appointed assistant to the Principal Collector and Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, under the Presidency of Bombay. In October, 1824, on the death of the Chief of Kittoor, he accompanied the Agent and the head assistant to that place. An outbreak of the late Rajah's retainers ensued, and the Agent, Mr. St. John Thackeray (a cousin of the great novelist), and two officers, Captain Black and Lieutenant Deighton, were killed. A third officer, Lieutenant Lewell, was wounded. Mr. Stevenson, the assistant, and Mr. Elliot attempted to carry him to a place of safety, but were seized and held as prisoners. For two months they were detained in Kittoor, but at the expiration of that time were relieved by a strong force under General Deacon. Mr. Elliot continued in the Southern Mahratta country until the end of the year 1833, when he took furlough to Europe.

The following fifteen or sixteen months were spent in sightseeing and travelling. Embarking in the Company's cruiser "Coote" (Captain Rose, I.A.), bound for the Red Sea, Mr. Elliot, with three or four other passengers, among whom was the Rev. Joseph Wolffe, was compelled to leave the vessel at Mocha, the Bedouins having expelled Mohammad Ali's garrison and plundered the place. It was therefore deemed necessary that the "Coote" should remain at Mocha for a time, and the passengers proceeded on a tender to Massowa, on the Abyssinian coast, where Captain Moresley was surveying in the "Benares." Thence they made the best of their way up the coast and recrossed to Jidda, where they were overtaken by the Company's steamer "Hugh Lindsay," with a few more passengers. They proceeded to Casseir, where they landed, and travelled to Thebes and Cairo. The party then separated, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Pringle, the late Commissioner in Scinde, crossing the Isthmus of Suez to Palestine. At Jerusalem they met the Hon. Robert Curzon (the late Lord Zouche) and Mr. George Palmer, and with them went to the Haouran, Damascus, and other places. At Beyrout they chartered an Austrian brig, in which they coasted Asia Minor, and touched at various islands of the Cyclades. At Smyrna the party separated, and Mr. Elliot, with his friend Mr. Pringle, after visiting the Seven Churches, and riding to Scutari, proceeded to Constantinople. Without naming the particular places they visited in this glorious holiday, it may be mentioned that they included the chief points of interest in the Mediterranean, three months being spent at Rome; Venice, Milan, Geneva, and Paris were

successively visited, and at last, on the 3rd of May, 1835, Mr. Elliot set his foot on English soil, after an absence of more than fourteen years.

In October, 1836, Mr. Elliot again sailed for India, accompanying his cousin, Lord Elphinstone, then appointed Governor of Madras. They sailed in the royal yacht "Prince Regent," which Her Majesty was about to present to the Imam of Muscat. In the following February they arrived at Madras, and Mr. Elliot was then appointed private secretary to the Governor, and a member of the Board of Revenue. Several years were passed in the quiet fulfilment of his duties, and then in 1845 he was detached on special service to report on the province of Guatoor. The report which he drew up on this subject gave such evidence of capacity that he was soon appointed sole Commissioner of the Northern Circars, in order that he might reform them from the disorder into which they had fallen. In this position he remained from 1848 to 1854, when he took his seat in the Council at Madras. Fever having told upon his constitution, he was compelled in the following January to return to England, but with characteristic energy he sought only for six months' leave of absence, and returned to India in June.

Mr. Elliot's term of service expired in December, 1859, and he then left the scene of many years' labours for his native land. After wintering in the South of France, he arrived at "home" in the summer of 1860.

On the remodelling of the Order of the Star of India, in 1866, Mr. Elliot was appointed a Knight Commander. In 1877 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1878 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. At the present time Sir Walter is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Roxburgh.

In the year 1839 Sir Walter married Mary Dorothea, daughter of Sir David Hunter-Blair, Bart.

GEORGE GORE, LL.D., F.R.S.

THAT in the experimental and practical sciences, such as physics, chemistry, and natural history, self-instruction is as capable as a university education of producing eminent and able men, is proved by the fact that the most famous professors, teachers, and writers in these subjects have been

born in humble positions, and have by their labours and zeal won fame and attained eminence. Among the most remarkable examples of such illustrations of the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties" may be mentioned the names of Scheele, Davy, Dalton, and Faraday. In the subject of our present sketch we have another to add to this honourable list. Dr. Gore is entirely a self-educated man. He received no lessons in science; attended no courses of scientific lectures; has never been prepared for passing scientific examinations; has not been an assistant to, nor specially aided by, any eminent teacher of science; has not had the advantage (or disadvantage) of wealth or of social position; has held no highly-paid appointment; and yet he has attained a high and well-recognised place as a scientific teacher, and as one of the most successful scientific investigators.

Mr. Gore was born in the Blackfriars, Bristol, in January, 1826. His father was a cooper in a small way of business, and he received an ordinary education at a small private school, from which he was removed at the age of thirteen. At this early age he was thrown upon his own resources for his support, and for the next four years worked as an errand-boy, and at seventeen apprenticed himself to a cooper, and worked at that trade until he was twenty-one. His hours of labour were from six in the morning till eight at night; and during that time he read and studied scientific books while at work, and in hours stolen from sleep and rest. While engaged at this trade he invented two small machines for covering copper wire with cotton, and improved the medical galvanic apparatus, and afterwards employed this machine professionally. He studied electro-metallurgy, conducting his own experiments and making his investigations unassisted.

In 1851 he removed to Birmingham, where, for a short time, he was employed as timekeeper at the original Soho Works, rendered world-famous by the names of their founder Boulton and the great engineer Watt. For a few years he practised medical galvanism, and in 1852 he made and published researches in electricity, electro-metallurgy, and chemistry, and began teaching classes in the subjects of electro-plating and chemistry. In 1855 he made numerous experiments in electro-metallurgy, and discovered the remarkable substance known as "explosive antimony," which, when slightly scratched or rubbed, suddenly becomes nearly red-hot. In 1853-5 he wrote a series of ten papers on electro-deposition, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and discovered a

liquid by means of which nickel could be deposited as a bright, white metal. This liquid was patented in America, in 1869, by Dr. J. Adams, and is now extensively known and used in that country as "Gore's Solution."

In 1856 he wrote a small book on "The Principles and Practice of Electro-Deposition," which has for many years had a large sale in England and America. He was appointed chemical analyst for a time at a phosphorus manufactory, making technical chemical investigations and analyses. During this period he made experiments upon and invented a composition for safety matches, which was patented by his employers. In these pursuits Mr. Gore had a very narrow escape of being killed by an explosion of a mixture of powdered phosphorus and chlorate of potassium. He discovered the bleaching effect of chlorine acting upon phosphorus, which discovery formed the basis of the present plan of bleaching phosphorus, and has thus greatly reduced the price of that substance.

Mr. Gore laboured unceasingly in original researches, and during the years 1856 to 1862 he investigated the properties of "explosive antimony," aided by grants of money from the Royal Society, and published the results in the "Philosophical Transactions" of that body. In 1859 he investigated the thermo-electricity of liquids, by means of a new form of apparatus, and during 1858-60 the fact that a metal ball placed upon a level pair of heated metal rails continued to revolve as long as the heat was sufficient. He also published various papers on the rotation of metallic balls and tubes by electricity and heat, and invented the apparatus known in Germany and Austria as "Gore's Kugel," and used in the universities and schools of those countries for illustrating the effects of heat. In 1861 he pursued investigations in carbonic acid gas liquefied under a pressure of 800 to 1,100 pounds per square inch. He ascertained many of its properties, and that the statement that carbon dissolved in that liquid was not true. He also discovered the singular phenomenon of the production of vibration and sounds by passing an electric current through mercury in a solution of cyanide of mercury and potassium. He published five papers on the phosphorus and match manufacture in the *Chemical News*.

In 1863 he invented a small gas furnace, in which cast iron could be melted without the aid of a blast of air. This furnace has been extensively used for experimental and technical purposes. In 1864 he investigated the electrical relations of metals in fused substances, and in 1865 the properties of anhydrous hydrochloric acid gas liquefied by

great pressure, and discovered the singular fact that the liquid does not act chemically upon caustic lime.

During the nine years 1860-9 he was continually occupied in preparing, purifying, and investigating the extremely dangerous substance "anhydrous hydrofluoric acid," which had been previously examined to a small extent by many most eminent chemists, including Sir H. Davy and others, and which, by the insidious and extremely injurious nature of its vapour, had caused the death of Professor Nicklès, of Nancy, and Louyet, of Brussels, and injured several other experimentalists. By great perseverance, he succeeded in obtaining the substance perfectly pure, determined its chemical composition, and ascertained its chief properties, by the aid of grants from the Royal Society.

In 1867 Mr. Gore paid a visit to the Continent, collecting plans of laboratories, and programmes of courses of instruction of the scientific institutions of Paris, Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Bonn, Leipzig, Berlin, and other places. In 1868 he discovered the remarkable fact (since further investigated by several other physicists) that brightly red-hot iron, during the act of cooling, suddenly expands at a particular temperature, and that this phenomenon is attended by a great change of magnetic capacity of the iron. He also discovered the development of electric currents by suddenly heating the armature of a magnet. In 1870-1-2 he investigated the properties of fluoride of silver, of liquefied cyanogen gas, also of liquefied anhydrous ammonia gas, specially examining the remarkable facts that the metals rubidium, potassium, sodium, and lithium are soluble in that liquid, forming indigo-blue solutions, and may be recovered in their original metallic state by evaporation. He also further investigated the thermo-electric properties of liquids, and discovered a series of molecular movements and magnetic changes in iron by change of temperature, phenomena of great practical importance. The results of these experiments were published in the *Philosophical Magazine*.

In 1872 Mr. Gore gave evidence before the Royal Commission for the Advancement of Science, and wrote four papers on that subject, which were published in the Reports of that Commission, of which the Duke of Devonshire was President. During this year he discovered a mode of converting white phosphorus into the red powder variety, without the aid of heat. In 1873 he paid two visits to Germany, and in the same year published a paper in the *Westminster Review*, on "The National Importance of Scientific Research," which received the attention of numerous members of Her Majesty's

Government, and materially aided in inducing the grant to the Royal Society of £4,000 a year, as an experiment for five years, for the purpose of encouraging original scientific research. In 1874 he investigated the phenomenon of electric torsion, or the twisting of iron rods by means of electric currents; and in 1876 he discovered a number of facts respecting resin and shellac, and was thus enabled to invent a process for readily estimating the properties of resin in adulterated gum lac. This process is now in commercial use in the manufacture of lacquer. From 1875 to 1878 inclusive, Mr. Gore made various experimental researches, published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society; in 1877 he published a comprehensive text-book on the art of electro-metallurgy, which immediately obtained a high place among scientific experts, and is extensively used as a text-book. The *Athenæum*, in its review of it, said: "Electro-metallurgy, notwithstanding its important place in the arts, has but a meagre literature, and Dr. Gore has done good service, both to theoretical and practical men, by the excellent summary which he has here given of its principles and processes. Dr. Gore is well known for various original investigations in which shrewd insight was combined with manipulative skill, and was, therefore, well qualified to undertake the exposition of a subject which includes not only abstruse points of theory, but wide range of practical detail." *Nature* is even more emphatic in its estimate of the use and value of this book. "Dr. Gore," it says, "has evidently spared no pains to make this text-book a complete manual of the art of electro-metallurgy. Beginning with the history of the subject, he gives an interesting account of the rise and development of the art, full of names and dates and references, and makes the early inventors tell, as far as may be, their own story by quoting freely from their published papers. Then follows what forms the greater part of the work—a detailed account of practical methods of depositing the various metals. This portion of the book, at once thoroughly circumstantial and comprehensive, cannot fail to prove most useful to the practical electro-plater, as well as to the scientific student. The metals most commonly employed in the arts receive, of course, most attention; but almost none, even of the rarest metals, pass without notice, and the experiments are described with the precision that comes from experience. An admirable feature of Dr. Gore's book is the habit he has of giving specific references to the authorities he makes use of, so that any one with a library at his command may, if he choose, turn up the passages cited. The author is to be congratulated on the accumulation and systematic arrange-

ment of an immense mass of information, of a kind that will be welcomed alike in the workshop and in the laboratory."

In the same year (1877), the Senate of the University of Edinburgh conferred on Mr. Gore the honorary degree of LL.D., in recognition of his ability as a discoverer, teacher, and general expositor of science.

In 1878 Dr. Gore published a highly original work on "The Art of Scientific Discovery," which met with the approval of the most eminent scientific men, and was received by the Press with approbation. Of this work Professor A. H. Church wrote in the *Academy*: "This modern 'Novum Organum' is sure to be in the hands of most students of science before long, and they will peruse with profit the description therein given of the actual conduct of a scientific research, its selection and carrying out, and the interpretation of its results. So also the last part of the volume, on especial methods of discovery, is rich in suggestions, and full of historical statements as to notable advances in science, instructive because systematically arranged and judiciously selected. This part of the volume is further enhanced in value by reason of the very full general index, extending to thirty-five pages, which closes the work. . . . We really cannot find a single fault with the book."

In 1879 Dr. Gore investigated the capillary electroscope, the thermo-electric behaviour of liquids with mercury, and the chemico-electric relations of metals in solutions of salts of potassium. The latter paper alone contains the results of about 12,000 observations of the galvanometer, recorded and tabulated.

Dr. Gore has had many years' experience in teaching chemistry and experimental physics to the sons of manufacturers in Birmingham and the district, and to the manufacturers themselves. He is science lecturer in the chief educational institution of the town, and is generally recognised as a successful and able teacher, and several of his pupils have acquired considerable scientific distinction. Not adopting the plan of searching out the educational peculiarities of individual examiners in science, or copying and working out their characteristic forms of question, or guessing the kind of questions most likely to be set, and thus specially "cramming" pupils for passing examinations, he has employed a method of teaching of a less fragmentary and more systematic character, and which affords better mental discipline, and imparts a more scientific training to the student. Our sketch has related the numerous original scientific investigations in which Dr. Gore has so persistently

and so successfully employed his great analytical and experimental abilities. For some of these, and for his large scientific knowledge, and the value of his discoveries and inventions, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in the year 1865.

MRS. W. H. KENDAL.

MARGARET BRUNTON ROBERTSON—long known to her family and the public as "Madge" Robertson, and now almost universally identified as the wife of Mr. W. H. "Kendal," the able and accomplished actor—was born on March 15th, 1849, at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and is, consequently, not quite thirty-one years of age. She may be said to have been born into the profession which she so conspicuously adorns. Her grandfather, her father, and her uncle were all actors, playing in what was then known as the Lincolnshire circuit—a circuit consisting of eight towns, and including Sheffield, the Theatre Royal of which is the only theatre built by Miss Robertson's grandfather which is now existing. Miss Robertson's first engagement was at the advanced age of three, when she appeared at the Marylebone Theatre as the blind child in "The Seven Poor Travellers." Her first speaking part was that of *Eva* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which she played at Bristol and at Bath, under the management of Mr. J. H. Shute, an old actor in the Lincolnshire circuit. Her real *début* in London was made in 1865, on July 29th of which year—when little more than sixteen years of age—she appeared at the Haymarket as *Ophelia* to the *Hamlet* of the late Walter Montgomery. The performance, though necessarily somewhat immature, gave evidence of unquestionable ability and judicious training, and was followed, on August 21st of the same year, by another Shakespearian appearance, this time as *Desdemona* to the *Othello* of Mr. Ira Aldridge, also at the Haymarket Theatre, with which Miss Robertson thus early began a connection destined by-and-by to be important to herself and to the theatre.

After this brief taste of Metropolitan success, Miss Robertson went into the country, and, for about eighteen months, fulfilled stock engagements at the theatres in Nottingham and Hull—places where her early performances are still remembered with affection, and where she is always received

with very great enthusiasm when on tour through "the provinces."

In 1867 Miss Robertson returned to town, appearing at Drury Lane on Easter Monday as *Edith*, in Andrew Halliday's "Great City." On March 14th, 1868, she made what may be termed her first serious success in the Metropolis, as *Blanche Dumont*, in Dr. Westland Marston's "Hero of Romance," which was performed for the first time on that occasion, at the Haymarket Theatre. In July of the same year she acted, at the same theatre, as *Hypolita*, in Cibber's "She Would and She Would Not." From thence she went to the Gaiety Theatre, appearing there on December 21st, in "On the Cards," and in March of the following year (1869), as *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*, in her brother's little-known comedy of "Dreams."

It was in this year—on August 7th, 1869—that Miss Robertson contracted a matrimonial alliance which is understood to have been of the happiest and most auspicious character. On that day she became the wife of the gentleman professionally known as Mr. W. H. Kendal, his actual name being Mr. William Hunter Grimston, a member of the family of which the Earl of Verulam is the chief, Mr. Kendal's great-grandfather having been Sir Harbottle Grimston. This family is distinct from that of the Yorkshire Grimstones, with which it is frequently confounded. Miss Robertson, it may here be mentioned, was christened Brunton after her great-aunt, the Dowager-Countess of Craven, who was a Miss Brunton; and two of her relatives—a sister and a niece—are at present known in the profession under this family name (Miss E. Brunton and Miss Annie Brunton).

Mrs. Kendal has four children living, two girls and two boys. She had the misfortune to lose her eldest son, William, in 1870, at the age of three months.

The year 1869 was notable, not only for Mrs. Kendal's marriage, but for the commencement of a connection with the Haymarket Theatre, which was destined to last uninterruptedly for more than five years, and during which she may be said to have laid the solid foundation of her present distinguished reputation. During that period she appeared in the following characters and plays: On October 25th, 1869, as *Lilian Vavasour*, in "New Men and Old Acres;" on October 24th, 1870, as *Lydia Languish*, in "The Rivals;" on November 19th, 1870, as *Princess Zeolide*, in "The Palace of Truth;" on December 9th, 1871, as *Galatea*, in "Pygmalion and Galatea;" on January 4th, 1873, as *Selene*, in "The

Wicked World;" and on January 3rd, 1874, as *Mrs. Van Brugh*, in "Charity." With the exception, of course, of "The Rivals," these were all first performances of the above-named pieces, in all of which, save that particular one, Mrs. Kendal has "created" the principal female character. The creation of *Lilian* was Mrs. Kendal's first great success in London. It at once gave her the position of the leading English *comédienne* of the day—a position for which her performance of the Gilbertian heroines merely proved her to be more and more conspicuously fitted. The Haymarket company was, during this period, at its strongest, and in its periodical visits to the country Mrs. Kendal renewed in the cities and large towns of the provinces the triumphs to which she had attained in London.

On January 18th, 1875, Mrs. Kendal began an engagement of eight weeks at the London Opera Comique, appearing in the course of it as *Pauline*, in "The Lady of Lyons;" *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It;" and *Miss Hardcastle*, in "She Stoops to Conquer." These are now considered among the most able and effective of her performances. In *Pauline* she reached, indeed, a greater height of passion than she had hitherto attempted, contriving to give at least as much prominence to the "pride" as to the "love" by which the author has caused his heroine to be animated. As *Rosalind* Mrs. Kendal showed her capacity to deal charmingly with Shakespearian comedy, achieving in the part a success greater, in the opinion of many competent critics, than has fallen to the lot of any of her contemporaries in the past. As *Miss Hardcastle* she made a worthy pendant picture to her *Lydia Languish* and her *Lady Teazle*—which latter part she had often acted to admiration in the country.

In March, 1875, Mrs. Kendal joined the company organised by Mr. Hare for the Court Theatre, and whilst a member of it created the chief feminine rôles in Mr. Coghlan's "Lady Flora," Mr. Aidé's "Nine Days' Wonder," Mr. Gilbert's "Broken Hearts," and Mr. Palgrave Simpson's "Scrap of Paper"—the representation of *Susan Hartley* being so consummate a piece of light comedy as positively to enhance a reputation which apparently could not be greater than it was. So very successful was this assumption, that "A Scrap of Paper," with Mrs. Kendal as *Susan Hartley*, formed the chief item in the programme that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal subsequently put before the numerous and enthusiastic audiences which welcomed their periodical provincial tour.

On her return from this tour, Mrs. Kendal joined the company at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, then under the

management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. During this engagement she made one of the great "hits" of the season in the character of *Lady Ormond*, in M. Sardou's "Peril;" but her greatest triumph was undoubtedly that which she achieved as *Dora*, in the adaptation from M. Sardou called "Diplomacy." Here, again, she displayed qualities in the way of intensity and passion, as well as pathos, which she had shown before in the character of *Pauline*, but which the public had not yet learned to associate with her name. The result was a long series of crowded houses for the play, and a fresh tribute of encomiums to the artist, who, as in the case of "A Scrap of Paper," made "Diplomacy" the feature of a provincial tour, which was, if possible, even more brilliant than any in which Mrs. Kendal had hitherto taken part. It set the seal on her previous popularity, and placed her on a pedestal, so far as the provinces are concerned, far above that occupied by any other actress of the day.

In January, 1879, Mrs. Kendal returned to the Court Theatre, where she appeared, on February 15th, as the *Countess D'Autreval* in "The Ladies' Battle," and, on April 19th, as *Kate Greville* in "The Queen's Shilling," the one play being a revival of "La Bataille des Dames," of MM. Scribe and Legouvé, and the other being a new version of "Le Fils de Famille." Both of the parts named are comedy parts, and went so well in London that Mrs. Kendal again felt justified in presenting them to her provincial admirers. Indeed, "The Queen's Shilling" was presented to a country audience before it was taken to the Court, though it was not taken on tour until after its performance in the Metropolis had confirmed its popularity, and that of Mrs. Kendal in the rôle of the heroine.

The part of *Kate Greville* is not one which makes any very great call upon the powerful resources of Mrs. Kendal; but the picce, as a whole, was found to "go" so well that when Mr. Kendal joined Mr. Hare last year, in the management of the St. James's Theatre, "The Queen's Shilling" was chosen as the opening attraction. It still remains the chief item of the programme at this theatre, but is followed every evening by "The Falcon," a one-act play by Mr. Tennyson, the leading parts in which have been created by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. Here again the demand made upon the artistic capabilities of Mrs. Kendal is by no means great; but as *Giovanna*, a lady "of quality" of the seventeenth century, Mrs. Kendal speaks the Laureate's lines beautifully, and infuses into the part such delivery and pathos as she has opportunities of showing. The part is the latest in a long roll of unques-

tionable successes, and serves to show at least the depth and breadth of the actress's histrionic range.

Mrs. Kendal is, indeed, far from being a *comédienne*, and a *comédienne* only. No doubt comedy is her special line, and that in which she surpasses all contemporary rivals. She is at once our best *Rosalind*, our best *Lady Teazle*, and our best *Lilian Vavasour*. Comedy, in all its phases, is alike at her command; she can be vivacious, or brilliant, or tender, as the case requires. She impersonates with equal ease and effect the heroines of Shakespeare, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Lytton, Gilbert, and Sardou. But she is able to do this for the very reason that she possesses something more than the *vis comica*—that she can be pathetic when required, and passionate when necessary. She does not aspire, of course, to tragic rôles; but for comedy-drama, as it is coming to be called, she is at least as competent as for comedy. This gives her an advantage which no other actress of the day possesses, and which makes her, on the whole, the greatest actress we possess. Mrs. Bancroft, on the one hand, and Miss Ellen Terry, on the other, may come very close to her throne, but they do not come near enough to dispute it with her. One star differs from another star in glory, and so with the luminaries of the stage. All one can say is that, on the whole, one is greater than the others—that she who is greatest in most is, so far, greatest in all. Of Mrs. Kendal it may at least be said that she has the widest range of any living female artist, and that within that range she is unapproached. Still young, she has many triumphs before her; but if she did no more than she has done, she would still be remembered as the first *comédienne* of her time, who, to brightness of wit, delicacy of *finesse*, and charm of manner, added a capacity for passion and for pathos, which could startle an audience into tears as easily as her other qualities could seduce it into laughter.

See March 1882

THOMAS CLEMENT SNEYD-KYNNERSLEY

THE subject of our present sketch belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families of Staffordshire. He is the second son of the late Thomas Sneyd-Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley Park, in that county, and was born on July 23rd, 1803. He received his education at Rugby and at

St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1828. He chose the law as a profession, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in June, 1828, and went the Oxford Circuit, and was a revising barrister from 1832 till 1855, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Stafford, Lichfield, and Newcastle-under-Lyme, till 1842. On April 1st, 1856, the Birmingham Town Council appointed him Stipendiary Magistrate for the borough. Four candidates were nominated, the votes for Mr. Kynnersley being 50; for Mr. Adams, 33; Mr. Bevan, 31; and Mr. Simons, 30. The appointment was subsequently confirmed by the Queen. Mr. Kynnersley was introduced to the Town Council and the magistrates on April 19th, and took his seat on the Bench for the first time on the same day.

Mr. Kynnersley has taken great interest in criminal reform, and especially on the subject of juvenile crime. He has devoted much time and attention to reformatories, to prisoners' aid societies, and industrial schools. One of his earliest works after his appointment as stipendiary was the devising of a plan for giving employment to the "street arabs" of the town. In 1858 he suggested the formation of a shoeblack brigade; and Dr. Miller co-operating with him in this work, the "St. Martin's Shoeblack Brigade" was organised. It consisted of thirty-five lads; and on the morning of April 5th, 1858, thirty-three of them assembled in the Sunday-school Room, Shutt Lane, dressed in their uniform, when they were regaled with a good breakfast previous to beginning their labours. Each lad was presented with a copy of the rules and a ticket, on which was written his station for the ensuing week, and was given a shilling with which to commence business. The boys were addressed by Mr. Kynnersley, Dr. Miller, and the Mayor; and the first-named gentleman gave Dr. Miller five shillings to be presented to the boy who first earned a similar sum. The expense of equipping the Brigade amounted to about £100.

The great cause of popular education has always found an earnest friend in Mr. Kynnersley. He was chairman of the meeting held in August, 1869, to consider the subject of national education, and to form a society for the extension of the system then in operation. The resolutions passed on this occasion were:—

1. That this meeting, while urging the necessity for a more extended system of popular education, thankfully recognises the great work which is being done with increasing success by the present voluntary State-aid system, and expresses a conviction that the present system is so intimately bound up

with the institutions and feelings of a large proportion of the people that it would be most inexpedient to destroy it.

2. That this meeting believes that the adoption of free and rate-supported schools must result in the destruction of existing schools.

3. That this meeting is of opinion that the existing denominational system, with some modifications and expansion, may be made more efficient for the education of the people than any system which would tend to check the voluntary efforts of religious bodies.

4. That this meeting is of opinion that the cost of popular education cannot fairly be thrown upon the local rates to the extent proposed by the advocates of free schools.

5. That a society be now formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions for the extension of the present system of national education.

As a part of the history of the great education question, the reasons given in the document issued by the originators of this society merit preservation. They were warmly advocated by Mr. Kynnersley, and are stated in five distinct paragraphs. In support of an extension of the system in operation before the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, the advocates submitted:—

1. That the case of those who are too poor to pay school fees might be met by a system of free school tickets, to be issued by the Town Council or other competent authority.

2. That the religious difficulty may be removed (1) by the general adoption of a conscience clause, so worded that it shall not interfere with the religious freedom of the managers, while securing children from attendance at religious services or lessons to which their parents shall make objection; and (2) by the admission of secular schools to shares in the Government grant on the same terms as other schools.

3. That it is desirable to have larger building-grants for poor districts, and also larger maintenance grants for districts with small populations (these grants to be made out of the Imperial Fund, as the burden upon local rates is already excessive). That there should be in special cases some relaxation of existing rules with regard to certificated teachers and building requirements; and that some responsible person or persons in each locality should be empowered to represent to the central authority such special cases for consideration, and to suggest means for supplying the necessities of destitute and neglected neighbourhoods.

4. We believe that with such increased aid and encouragement the voluntary system would prove equal to the supply

and support of a sufficient number of schools, even in poor and neglected districts.

5. Such modifications in the existing system as are suggested above would do much to prepare the way for a measure of compulsory attendance, if hereafter considered necessary.

This society was in opposition to the National Education League. Both systems, the denominational and the School Board, are now being successfully worked in Birmingham—some 25,000 children being on the books of Board schools, and about 30,000 on those of the denominational.

Mr. Kynnersley takes an active interest in training colleges, in church extension, and in all the charitable and benevolent institutions of the town and district. He is a Governor of King Edward's School, Birmingham, of the Bridge Trust School, Handsworth, and the Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield.

In 1858 he was appointed to the office of Recorder for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1863 to the Deputy-Chairmanship of Warwickshire Quarter Sessions; and he is also a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and J.P. for the counties of Worcester and Stafford. He has the degree of M.A., and is the author of works on the law of highways, juvenile offenders, reformatory schools, &c. All his works display full knowledge of the subjects with which they deal, manifest a large and liberal spirit, and are animated by a wise philanthropy and generous benevolence which raise them above ordinary dry legal manuals, making them pleasant as well as useful reading.

In politics Mr. Kynnersley is a Conservative; but his kindly and genial nature is very rarely tempted to engage in partisan advocacy, and he does not often take part in political meetings.

JOHN LOBB, F.R.G.S.

IT would be difficult to find a better example of what may be accomplished by industry and perseverance than the instance supplied in the history of Mr. Lobb's life. His birth in London took place on the 7th of August, 1840. Like many of England's men of mark, he was indebted to fortune with a very limited liability; but he inherited a sound physical

constitution, and a capacity which has secured him a place with influence in the world. His chances of education were, collaterally, as few as the opportunities for wealth, still he might have profited more by them had he been of a less energetic and more stolid nature. But it was true of the boy as of the man, that *life* interested him more in the concrete than in the abstract ; hence if there was anything stirring in the neighbourhood which was calculated to interest a lad of quick intellect and lively sympathy, Lobb's place in the school was liable to be vacant for the time being. Sometimes these frequent absences were fraught with penalties, which ill consorted with his peace of mind as a delinquent. At least it *would* have been the effect on an ordinary truant. But the youthful Lobb was ever ready frankly to confess a fault (even though he should go and commit it again the next moment), and with a nature so full of mirth that it must almost break out in the midst of tears. The schoolmaster's frown was prone to turn into a smile, and the threatened castigation ended only in a reproof. To a less wholesome nature such a course of treatment would have been disastrous, but Lobb was amenable to kindness when severity would have had a hardening influence. The result was that when he left school, and entered upon the severe course of discipline and training which the work-a-day world imposes on men, he was not heavily burthened with scholastic lore. In justice it may be said he had then his education to begin, and he, quickly realising the situation, did not delay long the toilsome task. At fifteen years of age he went to work, and from that period until he was nineteen he wrought away on himself, with all the zeal of a young sculptor on a rude block of marble, out of which he wishes to fashion a recognisable and striking form. None but one possessing the true material of which "self-made" men are made could have gone through the severe curriculum young Lobb imposed on himself. One of his rules was to lengthen the day by encroaching upon the hours of the night. After the day's labour came study, until the sight refused its work ; then, after a "narrow bar of sleep," as Emerson puts it, again up and away to labour. This was kept up, summer and winter, until the wonder was how nature endured it. But the resources of a sound and unabused organisation are marvellous ; and this the zealous student proved to a high degree. A young man who will turn out of his warm bed on a bitter winter's morning, and with book in hand will face his room, or jump about for warmth, deserves success ; and this was the guerdon which Lobb won, though not at a bound. Earnest from the moment he came in contact with the sterner realities

of life, he early found his sympathies going in the direction of a religious life; and with one of his practical turn of mind religion meant action. Hence at the age of nineteen we find him preaching, and a year later he was formally received by the Primitive Methodist Conference into their ministry, and in the year 1862 his name was officially announced on the "Stations" of Conference for Sittingbourne, in Kent. By this time the young preacher had so far remedied the defects of his early training as to have given himself a fair English education, and, in addition, to have stored in his mind a large amount of miscellaneous information. His method for satisfying his thirst for knowledge was eminently original, if not unique. His pecuniary resources did not allow him an investment in many books at a time. Hence he would save his cash until he could buy the best work on a subject he might need at the time being. When obtained, the book was carefully read through, and so diligently had he cultivated his memory that he was able to remember the greater portion of his reading, and would then dispose of the work, and in exchange for another would lose but little on the original price, because he had kept it clean. In this way Lobb was enabled to procure and study a far greater number of books than he otherwise could. His mind being given to religion, the chief mental pabulum on which he nourished himself was of course theology. In this line scarcely a writer of note could be named that he did not wade diligently through. As a kind of finishing course he spent two years in the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Pastors' College evening classes, which rendered material service, and is at this moment one of the happiest reminiscences of his life and success in the ministry for a period of four years. His next chapter of life and labour opens in his engagement with the well-known firm of stationers Messrs. Spicer Brothers, of New Bridge Street, E.C., with whom he remained for ten years. During all this period he was gradually, though silently, preparing for what proved to be his life-work—literature. In the year 1870 he established a local journal, entitled the *Kingsland Monthly Messenger*. This was a religious periodical, and proved a success in more ways than one. Having conducted it as a paying concern for three years and a half, he was solicited by the proprietor of the *Christian Age* to transfer his services to that paper. The *Christian Age* had been established twelve months, and then had a circulation of about five thousand weekly, but it did not pay. After prudent consideration Mr. Lobb accepted the proposal, and entered upon what promised to be a difficult undertaking. The varied characteristics of his mind were duly

brought into exercise, and his able management raised the circulation from five to nearly eighty thousand. Thus the *Christian Age* took its place in the front rank of religious periodicals.

In July of 1877, Mr. Lobb entered into partnership with Mr. Dickinson in the periodical entitled the *Daisy*. This was a most successful attempt to supply a long-felt want of cheap and wholesome literature, combining instruction with amusement, for every member of the family. The leading feature of the *Daisy*, as of the *Christian Age*, is the combination of American with English literature; thus both periodicals are in a sense Anglo-American in character. These undertakings were, however, insufficient for the superabundant energies of Mr. Lobb. He undertook the selection and publication of D. L. Moody's "Arrows and Anecdotes," as he designated them. These were the pointed and enlivening extracts from discourses delivered by the great American revivalist—a book of much interest, even apart from its religious character. The work had a great circulation. Its success encouraged the author, who, in the same year of 1876, produced the now well-known work "Uncle Tom's Story of his Life." This has had the enormous sale of 100,000, and has been translated into twelve languages. It is an autobiographical work, by the Rev. Josiah Henson, the *original* character of Uncle Tom, in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's work "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We may record the fact that on the completion of the work, ready for the press, it was offered to several established firms in the "Row" and its neighbourhood for publication; but all declined the risk, fearing that it would not sell. Mr. Lobb, with opposite convictions, resolved to publish the work himself; and to the astonishment of the publishing trade, within six weeks there had been sold 30,000 copies! The work contained introductory notes by Mr. George Sturge and Mr. S. Morley, M.P. Shortly after Mr. Lobb issued a "Young People's Edition," illustrated, for which the preface was written by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Such has been the interest in this work, and its universal praise by the Press, including a column in the pages of the *Times*, that it has reached the enormous sale of 100,000 copies, and has been translated also into twelve languages. Up to August, 1876, the Rev. Josiah Henson ("Uncle Tom") was an entire stranger to Mr. Lobb, although well-known to many distinguished men here. In 1851 he visited England, and a committee was formed to help him in his Evangelistic work among the coloured people. Through the influence of this committee a large sum of money was raised, and

Henson returned to Canada. The Wilberforce Institute was erected for the coloured people, but was soon in financial and legal difficulties. To relieve these, Henson involved himself, at his own risk, in litigation, which left him in debt to the extent of £800. This serious personal loss induced him again to visit England. But after the lapse of twenty-five years, Dr. Binney, Mr. Brock, and Mr. Burns, who had been on the committee, had passed away. Among his surviving friends, Mr. Morley, Mr. G. Sturge, Mr. Stafford Allen, and others, he collected the sum of £150. He arrived in England in June, 1876, and in the month of August in the same year he had selected the vessel to convey him back, with £150 towards the debt of £800. It was at this juncture that a trivial incident in itself led to the introduction of Henson to Mr. Lobb. With characteristic zeal and sympathy, Mr. Lobb ascertained the extent of Henson's liabilities, and at once entered heart and soul into his case. Through the columns of the *Christian Age* the world was made acquainted with the fact that "Uncle Tom" was in England, and needed help. The result was exciting. Applications, to the extent of almost five thousand, flowed in for his services from all parts of the kingdom to raise money for their several interests of chapels and school buildings, having debts on property, &c. Mr. Lobb attended to all these, arranged their engagements, and accompanied his coloured friend to fulfil them. Henson was then in his eighty-ninth year; but through the cruelties inflicted on him by slavery, he was unable to raise a hand to his head, or put on his coat. Within eight months, Mr. Lobb had assisted him in realising the sum of between £2,000 and £3,000. The crowning event in Mr. Lobb's life was the visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Queen had previously accepted a copy of the "Life" of his coloured friend, which led to the royal command that they should both appear at Windsor Castle.

We subjoin, from the *Times*, published March 6th, 1877, an account of the visit: "Her Majesty the Queen, having been graciously pleased to accept a copy of 'Uncle Tom's Story of his Life,' expressed the great interest she had felt in its perusal, and her wish to see Mr. Henson. This was duly communicated by letter from Sir Thomas Biddulph to Mr. John Lobb, and the arrangements made for a visit to Windsor Castle. On Monday, March 5th, 1877, the Rev. Josiah Henson left London by South-Western train to Windsor, accompanied by Mrs. Henson, his second wife, and Mr. John Lobb, of the *Christian Age*, the editor of Uncle Tom's autobiography. The party

reached the Castle at one, and were received by Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., who, after introducing them to Major-General H. Ponsonby, invited them to partake of luncheon. At three Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, appeared in the corridor leading to the Oak Room, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Countess of Erroll, ladies-in-waiting. Mr. Henson was then presented to Her Majesty by Sir T. M. Biddulph. Her Majesty expressed pleasurable surprise at the coloured gentleman's strikingly hale and hearty looks, considering his great age. He was born, it will be remembered, on June 15th, 1789. Her Majesty was also pleased to say that for many years she had been well acquainted with his history, and presented him with her photograph, signed, 'Victoria Reg., 1877,' and mounted in a handsome ormolu frame. Mr. Henson thanked Her Majesty on his own behalf for the great honour conferred upon himself, as well as on behalf of his coloured brethren in Canada, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, for her august protection when they were poor fugitive slaves, and for the unspeakable blessings they had at all times enjoyed under her rule. Mr. John Lobb was then presented by Sir T. M. Biddulph to Her Majesty as the editor of Mr. Henson's autobiography, a copy of which had been graciously accepted by Her Majesty, who was pleased to say that she had, with other members of the Royal family, read it with the deepest interest. At Her Majesty's gracious request the autographs of the Rev. Josiah Henson and Mr. J. Lobb, with the date of the birth of each, were then inscribed in Her Majesty's private album. Her Majesty had given special permission that all the household should see 'Uncle Tom,' and they showed great interest in the veteran, many shaking him heartily by the hand. 'Uncle Tom' and his friends were, by the Queen's directions, shown over the Castle, and taken through the private and State apartments, by Sir John Cowell, eventually quitting the place at half-past four o'clock, highly pleased with the Royal reception."

Mr. Lobb is popular as a lecturer and a preacher. Within the last twelve months he has been the means of raising £1,200 for schools and other charitable purposes. He invariably has on hand more invitations to give lectures and addresses than he would be able to fulfil could he divide himself into three. As in his books, so in his public addresses, Mr. Lobb is racy, and to the point. His chief aim is to get at his audience, and this he rarely fails to do. Sympathy is the controlling power of his moral organisation. This, to-

gether with an inherent knowledge of the human heart, enables him almost at once to establish a link of union between himself and his hearers. The understanding, once brought about, is strengthened by the almost incessant flow of wit, humour, and even comicality, which Mr. Lobb manages to keep up from beginning to end. His vein of mimicry is extraordinary. One of his chief lectures is "Uncle Tom's Forty-two Years' Slave Life, and the Visit to the Queen." It may well be imagined that Mr. Lobb having addressed about two millions of people with "Uncle Tom," he is thoroughly familiar with Henson's history, as is recorded in the volumes of his "Life." On the occasion of Mr. Lobb's lecture in the Town Hall, Luton, when Alderman Cotchin presided, the *Bedfordshire Herald* reported as follows: "A two hours' address in the raciest style. Mr. Lobb has rare powers of mimicry, with a keen sense of the ridiculous, keeping his audience in a roar with his telling descriptions and amusing stories. He hit off Uncle Tom's manners and speech with the drollest effect. Everybody was interested." Mr. Lobb has great influence over young men, whose struggles and temptations he knows so well, and with children, into whose sports, feelings, and young aspirations, he can throw himself like a veritable child. Mr. Lobb's power and success are based on the fact that he has learned to use, and not abuse, the faculties with which nature has endowed him, and that he early determined to consecrate them to the benefit and elevation of his fellow-men. Mr. Lobb is now a Wesleyan local preacher in the Hackney Circuit, London, but lectures and preaches for all denominations. He is still in the prime of life, and may be expected yet to have many years of labour and usefulness before him. The *Daisy*, conducted by Mr. Lobb, has reached its sixth volume this month. A total of 20,000 volumes have been sold. Mr. Lobb's "Life of Dr. Talmage" was produced within three weeks of his arrival in England, and within a few months the work had reached the tenth thousand. Total abstainers will be glad to know that they may count Mr. Lobb as one of their number.

SIR JOSIAH MASON.

THE life of Sir Josiah Mason is one of the most remarkable in our biographical literature. From the humblest beginnings he, by steady industry, unceasing perseverance, and indomitable will, accumulated an enormous fortune, almost all of which he has devoted to educational and philanthropic purposes, in the erection and endowment of institutions and charities which will be perennial for good, and for which the world will not willingly let his name die. Many men have succeeded in amassing great wealth, but only comparatively few have used that wealth for the benefit of mankind to the same extent as Sir Josiah Mason. A sketch of his life and works will always possess an intense interest for his fellow-countrymen.

He was born at Kidderminster on February 23rd, 1795, and "from his earliest youth was engaged in earning his livelihood." When quite young he worked as a shoemaker, then as a baker, and next as carpet-weaver at Kidderminster. At the age of twenty he went to Birmingham, where for ten years he was a jeweller and gilt toy maker. At thirty he was introduced to the business of steel split ring and key-ring making by his "good friend Samuel Harrison, the first inventor of steel split rings." Mr. Mason has recorded that this introduction was the foundation of all his subsequent worldly prosperity. He afterwards succeeded to the business of Mr. Harrison, and then added to it the manufacture of steel pens, and has since continued in both these trades. In both he was eminently successful, and with the capital thus acquired "he afterwards entered into partnership with G. R. Elkington as electro platers and gilders, under the firm of Elkington and Mason, and then in the business of copper melting, under the firm of Mason and Elkington."

Such is the brief record of his business career, but the chief interest of his life is in the public use which he has made of the wealth thus acquired. His first great work of benevolence was the erection and endowing of almshouses, and an orphan asylum for boys and girls, at Erdington, near Birmingham, now known throughout the civilised world as "Mason's Orphanage." On August 2nd, 1869, he addressed a letter to Henry Holland, the then Mayor of Birmingham, enclosing a copy of

the foundation deed, and informing him of the nature of the institution and of the trust. He says, "One of the most serious difficulties I had in settling the endowment scheme was how to provide against the administration of the charity falling under the exclusive control of any religious sect or party, or the funds being diverted from their proper purpose." He then adds: "After much consideration I have concluded that the most effectual means of accomplishing my object was to place my trust under the superintendence of my fellow-townsmen, acting through their municipal representatives, in such a mode that whilst it should impose the smallest amount of trouble upon the Town Council, it should really place in their hands the means of securing the efficient administration of property which is already considerable, and which, from its nature, must increase with the prosperity of Birmingham. During my own life, or so long as I have health and strength, I trust to be able, with the assistance of the seven gentlemen I have named trustees, to continue the administration of the charity. Immediately after my death, if the Town Council will do me the honour to render the slight assistance I ask in the promotion of my scheme, they will have to elect an equal number of trustees to those I have named, making the number fourteen—viz., seven private and seven official trustees. The seven official trustees may be either members of the Council or not, as the Council for the time being may determine. Whenever any vacancy shall happen in the number of official trustees nominated by the Council, the Council will fill up such vacancy. Whenever any vacancy happens in the number of private trustees, the whole body of trustees (in which the Town Council will always have the advantage of seven votes to six) will fill up that vacancy. The only restriction I have imposed on the trustees is that they shall be Protestant laymen, resident within ten miles of the Orphanage. In order also that the Town Council may have more frequent opportunities of supervising the finances of the trust than would be afforded by the appointment of trustees (which after the first appointment would be infrequent), I have provided that the accounts of the charity shall be audited by a public accountant once a year, and that a copy of such accounts shall be transmitted to the Town Clerk of the borough. By these means I trust that my charity may always have the advantage of a small executive body elected by, and therefore commanding the respect of, their fellow-townsmen, and preserved from all improper influences by being placed under the control of the public opinion of the town. It will be a great satisfaction to me to

know that the Town Council of the borough of Birmingham will be willing to accept the trust I have reposed in them, and for that purpose I shall be glad if you bring the matter before them in due course."

Of course this trust was accepted with thanks by the Town Council. The first portion of the buildings was erected in 1858, one part as almshouses and the other for an orphanage. There is accommodation in the almshouse portion for thirty women, spinsters or widows of the age of fifty years or more. Each inmate is provided with a furnished house, coal, gas, and other advantages. The portion which was originally the Orphanage is now converted into a home for girls educated at the Orphanage, who may be out of service or suffering from sickness, and is under the care of a matron. The new Orphanage, erected on part of the Orphanage estates, is a noble building, situate a short distance from the Chester Road, at Erdington. The foundation stone was laid by Josiah Mason himself, privately, on the 19th of September, 1860, and the building was finished and first occupied in 1868. In addition to the expenditure of £60,000 on the building, the founder has endowed the institution with land and building estates of the estimated value of £200,000. No publicity was given to this munificent gift until the twelve months prescribed by the statute had elapsed after the date of the deed, when, on the 29th of July, 1869, the institution and the estates were handed over to seven trustees, who, together with the founder, compose the present board of management. On his death the trustees will be increased by the appointment of seven others by the Town Council of Birmingham. The inmates of the Orphanage are to be "lodged, clothed, fed, maintained, educated," and brought up at the exclusive cost of "the Orphanage income." There is no restriction whatever as to locality, nationality, or religious persuasion. In the year 1874 an additional separate wing was built, consisting of dormitories and a school-room for 150 boys, connected with the main building by a large dining-hall, capable of accommodating 500 inmates. The institution is now capable of accommodating 300 girls, 150 boys, and 50 infants (boys), who will meet together for meals and prayers, but are separated as to school and dormitories. The number of inmates admitted to the institution since its first commencement has been as follows—girls, 406, of whom 29 have died, 175 have been sent to service or returned to friends, and 202 are now in the Orphanage; boys, 246, of whom 7 have died, 114 have been sent to employment or returned to friends, and 125 now remain in the Orphanage. The rules permit

the admission of boys from 7 to 10 years old, and girls from 4 to 10 years. Certificates are required of marriage, birth of child, death of father, and death of mother. Every child is admitted subject to being returned to his or her friends at any time the trustees think fit. Boys leave when they are 14 years of age (unless returned to their friends before that time). On the admission of each boy an undertaking must be given by some responsible person to receive him on leaving the Orphanage. Girls leave from 15 to 17 years of age, as situations are found for them (unless returned to friends before that time). Boys and girls are awarded two suits of clothes and a Bible on leaving if they have been their full time, and their conduct is satisfactory to the trustees.

Besides this noble and munificent charity, Sir Josiah Mason has built and endowed a College for the Study of Practical Science, which is based on the same broad and liberal principles. The object of the founder being to promote "thorough systematic education and instruction, specially adapted to the practical, mechanical, and artistic requirements of the manufactures and industrial pursuits of the Midland district, and particularly of the boroughs of Birmingham and Kidderminster, to the exclusion of mere literary education and instruction, and of all teaching of theology and of subjects purely theological," which limitations are declared to be fundamental, "no principal, vice-principal, professor, teacher, or other officer, servant, or assistant of the institution shall be required to make any declaration as to, or submit to any test whatever of, their religious or theological opinions, or be presumed to be qualified or disqualified by any such religious or theological opinions, but shall be appointed solely for their fitness to give the scientific or artistic instruction required from them." The trustees are always to be laymen and Protestants—the system of instruction, as far as practicable, to include the following subjects—mathematics, abstract and applied; physics, both mathematical and experimental; chemistry, theoretical, practical, and applied; the natural sciences, especially geology and mineralogy, with their application to mines and metallurgy; botany and geology, with special applications to manufactures; physiology, with special reference to the laws of health; and the English, French, and German languages. The trustees are empowered at intervals to revise the system of teaching and the subjects taught, so as to adapt them to the various requirements of the district. There is to be no restriction as regards sex, creed, or birthplace in the admission of students. The preference is, however, to be given to students from Sir

Josiah Mason's Orphanage, and a second preference to candidates born within the boroughs of Birmingham and Kidderminster. The management is vested in a bailiff and six trustees. The founder is the bailiff, and after his death the Birmingham Town Council is to elect five other trustees, vacancies in this body to be filled up as they occur by the trustees and the Council respectively.

The deed of foundation also declares that "whilst no person is to be admitted to the benefit of this institution who is not for the time being wholly or principally dependent for a livelihood upon his own skill and labour, or upon the support of his parents or some other person or persons, the poorer classes of the community are not to be considered as having any exclusive right to the benefit of the institution, the object of which is to promote the prosperity of the manufactures and industry of the country, and especially of the boroughs of Birmingham and Kidderminster, by the scientific education of naturally qualified persons of all classes, who will have to gain their livelihood wholly or principally by the pursuit of science, art, or manufacture, especially the more intelligent work of the middle classes." It also provides that as soon as the income of the institution will allow, and as soon as the trustees have made provision for the education of males, provision shall also be made for the education of females. Power is reserved by the deed for the trustees to apply for the incorporation of the trust, either by obtaining a Royal Charter or a special Act of Parliament, or by complying with the provisions of any Act of Parliament already passed or hereafter to be passed.

The foundation stone of the College was laid by Sir Josiah Mason on February 23rd, 1875, and it is expected that it will be completed by the 1st of October, 1880. The trustees will shortly appoint four professors—one of mathematics, one of physics, one of chemistry, and one of biology, including botany and zoology. The salary of each professor will be £250 per annum, *plus*, in each case, one-half of the class fees. The professors of chemistry and physics will each be provided with an assistant, at an annual salary of £100.

The following description of this splendid College is taken from the *Birmingham Daily Mail* :—

"As a specimen of Gothic architecture it is one of the finest the town possesses. With the gradual pulling down of the scaffolding one is enabled more fully to appreciate the beautiful proportions and bold dignity of the structure. The lofty hipped roof rises in the central block over a building five storeys high, the *façade* of which is massive in

appearance, varied, and picturesque. The front is built of red brick, with Portland stone details, which have been inserted without any minute ornamentation, but in the best manner possible to produce the most genuinely artistic effect. Divided into five parts, the elevation rises in the centre to a considerable height, and the walls of the upper floor recede from the line of the front enough to allow of a passage, guarded by a pierced parapet. In the centre of this block is the entrance gateway, in the form of a deeply recessed arch raised on shafted jambs. Over this is a projecting stone balcony, and on the next floor six large windows, which will give light to the chemical lecture room. From this point rises a large oriel window of two storeys high, and above this a gable, the terminal of which—a mermaid—is 122 feet above the level of the street. From the predominant central block portions recede on each side, and at the extremities of each of these are projecting wings terminating in lofty turreted gables. These projecting wings are 90 feet in height, and on each storey have three windows grouped together. The portions between the centre and wings are much lower, being about 55 feet in height and having but three storeys. The whole of the central block has a frontage to Edmund Street of 148 feet, and is 36 feet wide. The buildings now in progress of erection cover an area of about 2,400 square yards, but in the course of time, when the original plan of the founder is fully carried out, they will occupy nearly double that area, the extension, of course, being made in the rear. At right angles from the block fronting Edmund Street, three parallel blocks recede on the sides of two open courts, and these are joined at the south-west end by a wing parallel with the front block. From this it will be seen that the buildings are arranged something in the shape of a double parallelogram, the central block extending from Edmund Street in the direction of Great Charles Street doing double duty in forming one of the sides for each.

"Upon entering the gateway in the central block we find ourselves in a large and lofty vestibule, whose groined arches, with moulded ribs resting on dwarf columns, carved capitals, and spandrels, and geometrical tracery, are in admirable harmony with the exterior of the building. From the vestibule a broad flight of steps leads to a landing on the ground floor, which is six feet above the level of the street, and from this landing a wide central corridor extends from the front to the back of the buildings, while another corridor, in a transverse direction from the first, runs along that part of the College fronting Edmund Street, at each end of which is a

staircase from the basement to the top of the building. The principal staircase opens to the right half way down the central corridor, with an arcade of four arches on granite columns, and communications with every storey. The central corridor, further down, passes into the back range of buildings, the doors on one side opening to a library and reading-room of large dimensions, and on the other to the physical laboratory. On the first floor are the chemical lecture theatre, already spoken of, three large lecture-rooms, chemical preparation rooms, professors' apartments, class-rooms for magnetism, rooms for chemical collections, models and apparatus, and in the south-west block at the back are several large rooms for drawing. The floors above are entirely devoted to chemistry. A commodious apartment in the front block is set apart as a professor's laboratory, and here also are rooms for the study of organic chemistry, and for gas, water, and spectrum analysis. Above these is a large and lofty room to be used as a museum. In addition to the rooms already mentioned, there are on the several floors about 25 smaller rooms for professors, assistants, classes, &c., and on each floor opposite the principal staircase are the necessary coat-rooms and lavatories. Altogether the building contains nearly a hundred rooms. The several laboratories will be fitted up with small and large evaporation niches, and with every appliance and fitting that the modern professor can suggest or the student require.

"Apart from the value it is likely to have as an educational institution," the writer truly adds, "it is architecturally a building which every one in the town may point to with pride." Mr. J. A. Cossins, of Birmingham, is the architect.

In the year 1872 Her Majesty conferred on Mr. Mason the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the munificence of his many benevolent and philanthropic labours for the good of his fellow-men. Few have won the honour so well, and that he may wear it long will be the wish of all who know how to appreciate the good work to which he has so nobly devoted his wealth.

T. EDGAR PEMBERTON.



MR. PEMBERTON was born at Birmingham Heath, on July 1st, 1849. He received a first-class education, and was intended for, and is still engaged in, business. He is the head of the long-established firm of Thomas Pemberton and Sons, brassfounders, and his family have held a high position in the trade from almost the earliest annals of that great and important industry. With manufacturing skill and great business ability, many of its members have united a love for literature, art, and the drama, which kept their hearts green and fresh amid the many cares and anxieties of a large manufacturing concern; and that love has doubtless been rich in pleasure and the highest enjoyment to its possessors. One member of this favoured family has already brought it a large literary renown, and made the name familiar in most parts of the civilised world. The well-known and famous author, dramatist, lecturer, actor, and traveller, Charles Reece Pemberton, has shed a lustre on the name, which the subject of our present sketch promises to perpetuate and increase. The admirable "Autobiography of Pel Verjuice" is still a favourite book, full of interest and power—graphic, dramatic, exciting, but not sensational, except as the life of the wanderer himself was sensational.

With the memory of such a relative in his mind, and conscious of the possession of similar powers, it is no wonder that young Edgar Pemberton very early displayed a love of literature and a desire to secure the fame of an author. In 1873, in his twenty-fourth year, he published his first novel, "Charles Lysaght, a Novel Devoid of Novelty," in two volumes. It was very favourably received, and the author was sufficiently encouraged to pursue his studies and continue his labours. He worked with a will, inspired by that delight in his labours which Shakspeare truly tells us physics pain. In 1874 he published his second novel, also in two volumes, entitled "Under Pressure." The publication of a second work is to the author generally a more terrible affair than even that of his first. It is generally accepted as the crucial test as to whether there is anything in him or not. Excuses are often found or made for a first work—not for a second; or if a first work is successful, and reveals force and power, invention and character,

and the other marks of a good story, the second has to bear those comparisons which are always "odious," and never more "odious" than when employed in such critical examinations. Mr. Pemberton, however, passed through this ordeal without being scathed, and saw his second venture "sail freely both with wind and stream." In 1877 his next novel, in three volumes, "A Very Old Question," was published. It had for its motto the lines from "Hamlet"—

For 'tis a question left us yet to prove,
Whether love lead fortune, or else fortune love.

It was a decided advance on its predecessors, displaying a firm grasp of its subject, and a deeper and truer appreciation of character, with greater strength of delineation and representation, and fully deserved the honour which it obtained of being pronounced a good novel. This success was followed in 1879 by the publication of a charming novelette in one volume, entitled "Born to Blush Unseen." Even the severe *Athenæum* declared of this story, "There is a fair amount of interest and no little humour," and added, "As a light, bright, and short novel, 'Born to Blush Unseen' possesses considerable merit." The *Globe* was more outspoken, and in a genial and kindly notice, truly said: "An author who ventures to build up a plot, not upon a murder or a mystery, or upon a young lady's back hair, but upon the foundation of a joke, is worthy of a welcome. The author of 'Born to Blush Unseen' has done so, and his joke, moreover, is a very good one. . . a lively piece of imaginary folly, which Mr. Pemberton has cleverly elevated from the region of farce into that of comedy." It is indeed a "bright and pleasant" story, and the reader "gets quite interested in the simple-minded hero."

In 1875 Mr. Pemberton hit upon a most attractive and interesting subject—not for a novel, but for a little book as charming and as fascinating as any novel could be. This was "Dickens's London; or, London in the Works of Charles Dickens." In this volume Mr. Pemberton has collected from the works of our great novelist all the scenes of which the *locale* is London; and as one reviewer said: "The writer has visited in person all the scenes of which he makes mention, and where Dickens's description was necessarily limited, he has explained and added, and that, too, in such a lucid manner as has, combined with his easy style and evident knowledge of his subject, rendered his book eminently readable. We would recommend his book to all readers of Charles Dickens." The *Saturday Review* pronounced it "a reverential

work." A pleasanter or more charming evening's amusement than can be obtained from a perusal of this volume, it would be difficult to imagine. The first two paragraphs of the chapter called "Introductory" will furnish an example of Mr. Pemberton's light and easy style:—

"The sights of London are one of the institutions of England. Not only do the inhabitants of provincial towns make periodical visits to the Metropolis to see those sights, but vast numbers of American, Australian, Persian, Chinese, Indian, and all-nation sight-seers, are attracted by them! and if one would study in one's own country the dresses or other peculiarities of other nations, the most likely place—to speak in fox-hunting parlance—for a 'find' would be at some of the recognised sights of London—such, for instance, as the British Museum, the Tower, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, or the Monument.

"Busy Londoners probably see less, and think less, of these sights than their country cousins, and their more distantly related foreign friends. London, to the last-named, and for the brief time which they may spend in it, is enchanted ground, while to Londoners it is simply the place in which they live and carry on their business; and a Londoner, too, as a rule, has as little time or inclination to dwell on its 'sights' as, probably, an inhabitant of Stratford-on-Avon for the house of Shakespeare, a dweller in Lichfield for the statue of Dr. Johnson set up in the market-place of this the place of his birth, or a 'Bristolian' for such relics of Chatterton as may yet remain in his native city."

Mr. Pemberton is also the author of several dramatic pieces which have been successfully produced—"Weeds," a comedietta in one act, performed in 1874, by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal; "A Happy Medium," a farce, produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London, and performed there for many consecutive nights; "A Grateful Father," "My Wife's Father's Sister," "Davenport Brothers and Co.," and other comediettas and farces, produced at various theatres; "Freezing a Mother-in-Law," a farce in one act, now playing at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, and under the title of "Suspended Animation," produced with great success by Mr. Sothorn in New York. All his plays have been successful, and are in the list of the Dramatic Authors' Society, of which Mr. Pemberton is a member.

Mr. Pemberton is still in business, and is another example of those Englishmen who, while conducting large commercial concerns, and great manufacturing undertakings, have found time to devote to the successful cultivation of letters.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY.



SIR THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY has a history so interesting that it will be read by few without profit. A consistent Liberal from his youth, when he entered the political arena with the fervour of unselfish enthusiasm, he has lived to see many of his early hopes fulfilled. One of the most daring of the political reformers during the reign of William IV., he faced friend and foe alike in support of his opinions, and beat them both. Though with little liking for the law, or rather with a positive distaste for it, he, when necessity arose, conscientiously and consistently studied its rules and precedents, and qualified himself for the high position he was ultimately to attain. As a champion of the cause of education in India and of native improvement generally, he obtained the goodwill of millions of grateful natives, while on the other hand his successful efforts in favour of law reform brought down upon his devoted head the wrath of those who had hitherto profited at the expense of the community. In either case he was only carrying out the line of conduct which he had pursued throughout his life, and which he would have continued undeterred alike by applause or condemnation. He has always been an active man, and his activity has been exerted for the good of his country.

Sir Erskine is the son of the late Mr. James Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, whose services in the Liberal cause and whose creation of the modern system of journalism have scarcely yet been sufficiently acknowledged. Sir Erskine was born at his father's residence at Merton, Surrey, and was christened after the first Lord Erskine, his father's friend and advocate in one of the Government prosecutions of that day. He was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. On leaving the University he took chambers in the Albany, collected a small library of useful books, and entered upon study in a more earnest manner than he had hitherto attempted. His father having died when the subject of this sketch was but fifteen years old, he had been for some years master of his own actions, and up to leaving college was better known and more often seen in the hunting-field than at college lectures.

He now entered himself at the Inner Temple, where he worked hard for two years and a half in the chambers of a special pleader and of the late Mr. Justice Patteson. In his own opinion—and it would probably prove the rule rather than the exception—his real education began at this period of his life. It was singular, considering how intimately he was to be connected with India, that the work which principally guided him into fields of study was Mill's history of that country. At this time he also became acquainted with Bentham's works, and with Jeremy Bentham himself. The result was to engender a dislike to the profession of the law, so strong that having, as he deemed, a sufficient hereditary income, he determined in 1829 to go to Germany for some months, to pursue his education, rather than be called to the English Bar. Armed with letters of introduction for A. von Schlegel, Schelling, and others, he took up his abode at Munich, where his friend Lord Erskine was then Minister, and residing with Lord Erskine's charming family, entered at the University, and gained a fair knowledge of German.

In the spring of 1831 the effects of the French Revolution of the previous year manifested themselves in England, and the demand for reform and improvements in our national institutions awakened such responsive chords in Mr. Perry's breast that he left his friends and studies in Munich and returned to England. Wellington had been driven from office, and for the first time after twenty years the Whigs were in power, with Earl Grey as their leader. A Reform Bill was introduced by Government, and was rejected. The Ministry appealed to the country, and a new Parliament was formed. Mr. Perry, on his arrival in England, at once threw himself body and soul into the popular movement then convulsing the country. He bought a share of the *Examiner* from his friend Albany Fonblanque, and became honorary secretary of the National Political Union of London. The new House of Commons at once passed the Bill, but it was rejected by the Lords. The agitation grew to a fearful height, and it was felt by many that the question at issue was whether the people should succumb to the Lords or the Lords to the people. The country appeared to be on the brink of a struggle unexampled since the time of Charles I. The determination of the people was so forcibly shown that the Lords gave way when the Bill was again introduced, the Peers who opposed it withdrew, and it became law in June, 1832.

After the passage of the Bill Mr. Perry formed "The Parliamentary Candidate Society," an act which gave great offence to many holders of seats heretofore considered safe.

The prospectus of this Society is such a curious illustration of that revolutionary period, and brings together the names of some of the most advanced Liberals in such remarkable contrast to their subsequent opinions (some of the most distinguished among them having died Tories), that it seems worth while to reprint the original address to the public, from what is probably a unique copy :—

“ PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE SOCIETY,

“ Instituted to support Reform by promoting the Return of Fit and Proper Members of Parliament.

“ COMMITTEE.

Jeremy Bentham, Esq.
Major A. Beauchamp.
Charles Beauchamp, Esq.
Charles Buller, Esq., M.P.
A. Buller, Esq.
E. Lytton Bulwer, Esq. (Lord Lytton).
Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.
John Crawford, Esq.
W. B. Evans, Esq.
Thomas Hobhouse, Esq.
Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

Colonel L. G. Jones.
Dr. Mackinnon.
John Marshall, Esq., of Yorkshire.
Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.
Erskine Perry, Esq.
John A. Roebuck, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Scales.
Charles Brinsley Sheridan.
Colonel J. Perronet Thompson.
Thomas de Veau, Esq.
Daniel Wakefield, Esq.

“ Francis Place, Esq., Treasurer.

“ ADDRESS.

“ The measures of reform brought forward by His Majesty's Ministers, which have been enthusiastically welcomed by the whole kingdom, will require the exertions of the people themselves to obtain the grand object of a legislative body identified with the popular interest.

“ Hitherto the men best fitted, by their intellectual and moral worth, to be representatives of the people, have usually shrunk from a popular election. The expense, corruption, and degradation attending on that hitherto debasing proceeding, have deterred the honest-minded, and but too often left the field open to those who have had much wealth to squander and few scruples to overcome.

“ It is hoped that this vicious system will no longer prevail, that places will be thrown open in which the honest candidate will have to stoop to no immoral acts, to practise no corruption, to truckle to no commands, and that the people will be able to choose those who, by talent, industry, and probity, are fit to be popular representatives. The power, however, will be of little avail if it be not judiciously exercised. Unless the electors be made acquainted with the character of the candidates who propose themselves, unless the men most worthy

be brought to their notice, improper or inadequate selections will again be made; the same neglect of duty, the same corrupt practices, the same extravagant expenditure, which have heretofore been our degradation and our curse, will continue.

"To prevent these evils, two things are required:—

"I. To collect all necessary information respecting the character, talent, conduct, and connections of all persons who may be proposed as candidates for seats in the Legislature.

"II. To lay this information, when obtained, before the public.

"Experience has taught us that, separately, individuals cannot perform this task. Applications for information have often been made by various bodies of electors, desirous of choosing honest and enlightened representatives. But no one being prepared to answer their inquiries, the praiseworthy wishes of the electors have been frustrated. The idle, vain, and profligate have too often been chosen in the place of the industrious, upright, and enlightened. The unprincipled political adventurer, swayed only by personal interests, has usurped the post of the honest, single-minded patriot; and a people harassed, plundered, and oppressed has but too well experienced the vicious operation of a badly-selected Legislature. Similar applications will again be made; and unless care be taken, they will again prove fruitless.

"What individuals cannot perform may be easily effected by an association; and for the purpose of obtaining the information required, and promptly and adequately publishing it to the world, the present association has been formed, under the name of the Parliamentary Candidate Society; and the persons above-named have been appointed a Committee to carry the intentions of the Society into effect.

"The Society disdains any attempt at dictation, but at the same time feels bound to declare its opinion that the popular support at elections should be given to those individuals only who will pledge themselves unequivocally in favour of Parliamentary reform. The beneficial purposes of this Society would be greatly aided by numerous local societies. But such separate yet connected bodies cannot be formed, as the 57th George III., c. 19, s. 25, forbids all communication between them.

"A Society has therefore been formed extending all over the country, of which any person may become a member on entering his name, address, and designation in one of the Society's books, or by forwarding the same to the secretary by letter, and on the payment of a subscription of not less

than five shillings to the funds of the Society for the current year. Thus the *one* body may extend to the most distant parts of the country, and a correspondence be carried on, to whatever extent may be desired, without any violation of the law. The whole people may thus act as a *single body*, aiding one another with their money, their labour, and their information, for the great and common end of obtaining a good government.

"At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, John Marshall, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved unanimously:—

"That in the event of the measure of Parliamentary reform brought forward by His Majesty's Ministers being defeated, or rendered less efficient, by a corrupt faction of borough-mongers, and of Parliament being dissolved, this Society will use every constitutional exertion to aid the return of the friends of reform, and to exclude the enemies of that measure.'

"ROBERT GOUGER, Hon. Sec.

"March 21, 1831."

As an instance of Mr. Perry's earnestness it may be mentioned that at the general election of 1831, when the question of reform or no reform was the issue before the people, and when boroughs were often secured by ardent young Liberals appearing in them for the first time on the eve of the election, he left London *en poste* with his friend and college contemporary Charles Buller, news having been received that there was an opening in a western constituency with which Mr. Buller had some county connections. It was arranged between them that Mr. Perry should be the candidate, as he was best able to meet the expenses of a contest. When they arrived within twenty or thirty miles of the place they heard that *the election was over*, but that a Liberal candidate was wanted at Wells, in Somersetshire, where the election was to take place next morning. They accordingly gave fresh directions to their postilion, and made straight for that ancient city, where they found the Liberal party assembled, and eagerly looking out for an opponent to the late sitting member, a rich old attorney, Mr. Edward Vaughan.

Mr. Perry was proposed next morning, but after one of the usual fervid hustings speeches of the period, withdrew his candidature at the advice of his committee. It was believed afterwards that had he continued the contest, the fourteen or fifteen days' polling which might have ensued would have driven his aged and feeble opponent out of the field. We have changed that sort of thing now. There is no need for would-be candidates to wander over the country in search of

constituencies, like the Israelites in search of a Promised Land ; they can learn by telegraph the seats that are vacant, and can travel by train and get to their destination before the election is over. It is a good instance, however, of the energy and excitement that prevailed at the time.

As one result of the Reform Bill, Chatham, near which Mr. Perry had resided with his family for many years, was one of the new boroughs invested with the franchise. This borough was no doubt intended by the Whig Government to supply the useful office which the abolished nomination boroughs had so frequently performed for the party in power, but as this object was directly opposed to the principle of the Reform Bill the Liberals at Chatham indignantly repudiated the arrangement, and invited Mr. Perry to come forward as a candidate. He did so, but after an exciting contest, which lasted for six months (during which time the Reform Bill was under incubation), he was defeated by Colonel Maberly, the Government candidate.

After the Bill was passed Mr. Perry retired into private life, and forgot, amid his books, the excitement and strife of political existence. In 1834 he married Louisa, daughter of Mr. M'Elhiney, and with the prospect of a family before him thought it right to adopt a profession. Accordingly, overcoming his former scruples, he in the following year was called to the Bar, became a law reporter, and published seven volumes of reports, known in the profession as "Neville and Perry" and "Perry and Davison." In 1841 he lost the greater part of his fortune by the failure of a bank, and was induced to apply for a judgeship in the Supreme Court of Bombay. This office he obtained, with the usual judicial knighthood, and took his seat on the Bombay Bench in 1841. He became afterwards Chief Justice, a post which he retained until his retirement in November, 1852.

During his residence in India Mr. Perry employed his vacations in travel, and was thus enabled to see the greater part of that vast country, as well as Nepaul and Ceylon. Some of his leisure hours were employed in literary work, of which his translation of Savigny's "*Recht des Besitzes*," his "Letter to Lord Campbell on Law Reform," and his "Oriental Cases" (London, 1853), are examples. Mindful of the precepts of his master Bentham, he applied himself steadfastly, whilst on the Bench, to the simplification and reduction of cost in law procedure, and was able, in great measure, to effect his purpose, in spite of the vigorous opposition of the Bombay attorneys. Law reform by high officials rarely leads to popularity, and when it invaded the vested

interests of an acute class, having such ready access to the Press as lawyers, it could not be expected that Mr. Perry would escape criticism. In point of fact he was well described by a leading Indian journal as "the best-abused man in India," and the description was applicable for some months.

But the best work Mr. Perry accomplished during his residence in India was in the interests of education. Immediately after his arrival he turned his attention to this subject, and soon afterwards the new Governor, Sir George Arthur, requested him to accept the honorary office of President of the Board. This position he occupied until his departure—that is to say, about ten years, taking upon himself the duties of a rather apathetic secretary, writing the reports, &c., and in communication with his friend John Stuart Mill, obtaining from England the services of some very vigorous teachers. The advance of education during this period was extraordinary, both at the capital of Bombay and in the interior. It was the more remarkable because the ruling authorities, and especially the Court of Directors, gave it very cold encouragement. The latter body, especially, sturdily refused the least increase to the very insignificant sum that had been appropriated to the teaching of ten millions of people.

These exertions on behalf of education and native improvement, added to his impartiality and industry in the administration of justice, obtained for Mr. Perry so much popularity that on his departure from India addresses were showered upon him from all quarters, and the native community subscribed £5,000 for a testimonial. At his request this sum was devoted to the establishment of a Perry Professorship of Law.

Soon after his return to England, in 1853, he found the Select Committee of the House of Commons still sitting on the question of the renewal of the charter of the East India Company. Sir Erskine Perry, who was strongly impressed with the idea that the old Company had outlived its work, wrote several letters, signed "Hadji," to the *Times*, advocating the abolition of the Company, and the constitution of an independent Council under the Executive Government, in assimilation to the celebrated Spanish Council of the Indies. These letters made some impression on public opinion at that time.

In the same year Sir Erskine became a candidate for Liverpool at the general election, and polled 4,673 votes against his opponent, the Honourable Thomas Liddell (the late Lord Ravensworth), who scored 5,543. Liverpool boasts, perhaps properly, that any one who is taken up by the Liberal party

there, and shows political aptitude, is sure to succeed elsewhere, even though he fail in that city. This boast was justified in Sir Erskine's case, for a few months later he received an invitation from the Liberal party at Devonport, and on a contest with Sir John Heron Maxwell, the Conservative candidate, secured his own election by 402 votes. He sat for Devonport from 1854 to 1859, when he resigned on being appointed a member of the Council of India.

One of the elections for Devonport, during the term of his membership, was somewhat remarkable. Sir Erskine was one of the small knot of Liberals, including Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Cobden, who voted in the Conservative majority against the Whig Government on the question of the China War, and as Lord Palmerston at once announced his intention of dissolving Parliament and appealing to the people, and as it was known that the Government would exert all its influence to unseat those Liberals who had voted against it, Sir Erskine rushed down by the night train to Devonport. He there assembled all the local leaders of his party. They received him in glum silence, which was ominously broken by their unanimous assertion that for him to seek re-election was out of the question, and that a Government candidate in the person of Mr. Bernal Osborne had been already secured.

Sir Erskine was assured in his own mind that his vote was dictated by the soundest Liberal principles, and he was therefore nothing daunted by the chill reception he had experienced. Against the remonstrance of his committee, he called a public meeting of the electors, and having detailed at length the grounds on which he deemed the China War to be wholly unjustifiable, he succeeded in completely carrying the majority of the electors with him, and they, on their part, forced the committee to support him. Mr. Bernal Osborne withdrew, and after a vigorous contest Sir Erskine regained his seat. He and Lord John Russell were the only Liberals who voted against Lord Palmerston who were returned at the election which followed. The fact spoke well for the independence of thought and action on the part of both members and constituencies. During his six years' Parliamentary life, Sir Erskine Perry devoted himself chiefly to Indian questions, and took an active part in all the discussions in 1858 on the Government of India Bill, which forms the constitution of the existing system of home government for India.

During the last twenty years he has been an active member of the Council of India, and several papers laid before Parliament during that period testify to his exertions

on behalf of good government for that country. The principal task which he was enabled to perform, and which he took every opportunity of promoting, during that period, was the introduction of natives into the Government of their own country. It is well known in Indian circles that the aid of Sir Charles Wood in this direction, and the steps lately taken in India for the admission of natives to offices hitherto held only by Europeans, emanated from these efforts. Indeed, the important despatch of Lord Cranbrook, of November, 1878, is said to have been drafted by Sir Erskine Perry. His views on the future of the country with which he has been so intimately connected for nearly forty years may be found—in tone neither optimist nor pessimist—in the *Nineteenth Century* of November, 1878. An earlier work, "A Bird's-Eye Sketch of India," was published by Murray in 1858.

His first wife having died in 1841, Sir Erskine Perry married, in 1855, Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.

See March 1882

SIR ALFRED POWER, K.C.B.



BORN at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, on the 1st February, 1805, Sir Alfred Power received the early rudiments of a sound classical education at Atherstone Free Grammar School, to which town his family had removed in 1810. The master of that school, the Rev. James Charters, was an Etonian of some celebrity, being distinguished as Captain of Eton at the first Montem, when the salt collected brought him a sum of about £1,000 in aid of his collegiate career at King's College, Cambridge.

His reputation attracted many boarders to the small but well-endowed free school at Atherstone, several of them being from families of high rank, as Greys (of Groby), Wilbrahams, Wykehams, Gambiers, Maunsells, and others, whose fathers or relations had probably known Charters at Eton. Under his *régime*, at all events, the strict Etonian system, not omitting the birch, was unrelentingly pursued.

After Mr. Charters's resignation of the mastership of this school, the pupil who is the subject of this sketch was removed, at the age of thirteen, to Repton School, in Derby-

shire, at that time under the Rev. Dr. Sleath, a former master at Rugby. There is no intention of making any invidious comparison of the Eton system of education with that of Rugby at the time, but the fact is that the boy of thirteen brought up by Charters took up a higher position at Repton at once than several of sixteen and seventeen, who in a year or two afterwards left for college.

When his turn came, which was at the early age of seventeen, he was entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, when he immediately obtained a scholarship of £50 per annum, and distinguished himself in his freshman's year in the contest for a University (the Craven) Scholarship, and was afterwards beaten by the eldest Kennedy in the contest for the Pitt. In his second year, however, he succeeded in obtaining a University Scholarship on the foundation of Dr. Batty, for which Mackworth Praed, then in his third year, was a candidate.

Sir A. Power's University career ended by his taking the low place of junior optime on the mathematical tripos, and the highest place (with one exception) on the classical tripos, in the year 1826. In 1826 also he became a Fellow of Downing College, after an examination open to all graduates both at Oxford and Cambridge. He was not the only distinguished member of his family at Cambridge, his elder brother Joseph having been a Fellow of Clare, tutor of Trinity Hall, and finally University Librarian, his nephew Dr. John Arthur Power (the eminent coleopterist) a Fellow of Clare, Thomas a Fellow of Emanuel, and John a Fellow of Pembroke, of which he is now the Master, all four of whom were wranglers of good position on the mathematical tripos.

Soon after his election as a fellow of Downing, Alfred Power entered as a student in the Middle Temple, where he was called to the Bar in the year 1829; he attended the assizes and quarter sessions on the Midland Circuit until 1834, when he became one of the first-appointed Assistant Commissioners under the English Poor Law Amendment Act. The only support or assistance received by him in his public career was at its commencement, having been selected by Mr. Nassau Senior as one of the Assistant Commissioners on the Commission of Poor Law Inquiry, of which that gentleman was the chairman, and shortly afterwards appointed, at his suggestion, as a factory commissioner, in which service he had the good fortune to recommend the system of employing children in factories by relays, which was finally adopted by Parliament.

In Mr. Power's subsequent struggle for promotion in his department, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Sir Edward Head,

Bart., and the Hon. Edward Twisleton passed over his head in rotation ; but after ten years' service in England, he was removed to a highly confidential position in Ireland in 1843, where he served until the famine, representing, together with another colleague, the English Poor Law Commissioners, under whom the administration of the Irish poor law had remained since its introduction by Mr. Nicholls in 1838.

On the first appearance of the Irish famine, in 1845, a fourth Poor Law Commissioner, the Hon. Edward Twisleton, was appointed to take immediate charge of the Irish poor law, Mr. Power serving under him as second in command at the Dublin office. In 1847 the administration of the Irish poor law was transferred from the English Poor Law Commissioners to a separate Commission, consisting of Mr. Twisleton, and of the Chief and Under Secretaries of the Lord Lieutenant, as unpaid members, the newly created office of Assistant Commissioner being assigned to Mr. Power. This arrangement continued until May, 1849, when Mr. Twisleton resigned, and Mr. Power was appointed Chief Commissioner in his stead. At this time the pauperism consequent on the famine had reached its highest point, the subsidies voted by Parliament being exhausted, as well as the funds supplied from charitable sources. In the year 1848-49 the number of persons relieved from the poor-rate was 1,115,695 indoor and 1,780,226 outdoor—total, 2,895,921. The expenditure in relief for the same period was £2,177,651. The additions made, by auxiliaries and otherwise, to the workhouses in the distressed districts, whereby the accommodation had been increased from 100,000, Mr. Nicholls's maximum, to more than 300,000, became, in the hands of Mr. Power and his inspectors, the means of resisting the continued pressure for out-relief so effectually that the number of recipients was reduced in the year 1859 to 5,483, the number relieved in the workhouses having, in the same year, decreased to 153,708. Finally, in the year 1858-59, the total expenditure from the poor-rates for all purposes was only £413,796.

The personal service rendered by Mr. Power in the administration of the Irish poor laws from 1843 to 1873 had been well appreciated in Ireland, but he received no recognition thereof from any Government until 1871, when Mr. Gladstone, unsolicited, recommended him to Her Majesty for the Civil Companionship of the Bath, and immediately before his retirement from office in 1874, the same Minister wrote to Mr. Power the following letter in regard to his promotion to the title of Knight Commander of the same order :—

" 11, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., March 14th, 1874.

" SIR,—Upon the resignation of office I have thought it my duty to review the list of those who may be justly regarded as the most distinguished among the many excellent and able men included in the civil service of this country, with a view to the best possible use of one or two marks of honour now at my disposal.

" In acknowledgment of your long-trying and very valuable services, I propose to you, with Her Majesty's approval, that you should accept a Knight Commandership of the Bath ; and I have the honour to be,

" Dear Sir, faithfully yours,

" A. Power, Esq., C.B., &c."

" W. E. GLADSTONE.

On the establishment of the Irish Local Government Board, in which the previous Poor Law Commission for Ireland was merged, Sir Alfred Power became Vice-President of the Board, under Lord Hartington as the first President. In this capacity he remained for five years in the discharge of his former duties, and of various new duties, of which the most conspicuous were the preparation of the Irish Public Health Act of 1874, and of the Act bearing the same title passed in 1878, which latter was in fact a consolidation and amendment of the sanitary law of Ireland.

In May, 1879, Sir Alfred Power retired from the public service on the pension secured to him by Act of Parliament, on the completion of a service of forty years, which he exceeded by four years and six months.

SIR JAMES RAMSDEN, M.Inst.C.E.

See March 1882

MARK TWAIN, travelling through Italy, found that so many of the sights of that classic land were associated with the name of Michael Angelo that the constant repetition became monotonous, and even irritating ; and he said that he never felt so soothed and tranquil as when he learned that Michael Angelo was dead. Without comparing Barrow-in-Furness with Rome, or drawing a parallel between Sir James Ramsden and the Italian artist, the same kind of association exists between the smoky Lancashire city and Sir James as between Rome and Michael Angelo. The name of Sir

James Ramsden is connected with every important public work in his town, and it is mainly through his instrumentality that it has developed from a little, unheard-of hamlet into one of the most important seats of the iron manufacture of Great Britain. It is said that no man is a prophet in his own country. Good works are, however, sometimes acknowledged, even in the locality in which they are done; and, as an example, Sir James is happy in having not merely earned but felt the gratitude of his townsmen.

Less than half a century ago Barrow-in-Furness was a place that by courtesy only could be termed even a village, there being but a cluster of eight or ten cottages, two old farmsteads, and the inevitable public-house. In 1851 there was a population of 3,000 people; in 1866, the number had increased to 16,000, and there are at the present time no less than 40,000. The iron ore extracted in the district has for a long time borne a good reputation. At the beginning of the century about 3,000 tons were shipped annually, but nobody dreamed of home manufactures. In 1864 the yield amounted to 691,421 tons, of which more than one-third was consumed in the local manufactories. The development of some of the cotton and iron-working cities of the North of England has been almost fabulous in its rapidity, but though Barrow-in-Furness has not yet attained the proportions of Sheffield, her progress during her few years of existence has been proportionately rapid. Yet, in spite of great natural advantages, her growth might have been slow had it not been for the presence of men with power to appreciate those advantages, and energy and enterprise to turn them to use. To the action of Sir James Ramsden the place is principally indebted for the series of works which has transformed it from an almost nameless hamlet into a flourishing Lancashire port, and one of the most thriving manufacturing towns in that busy county.

Sir James, the son of the late Mr. W. Ramsden, C.E., was born in the year 1822. As we hear of none of those marvellous instances of juvenile precocity which are generally discovered when a man has become famous, we may conclude that when young he was a good deal like other English boys, learning his lessons with some enthusiasm, and playing with still more.

In course of time, when the necessity arose for the selection of a profession, he decided to adopt that of an engineer. Having gone through the usual preliminary training, we first find him, at the early age of twenty-two, acting as assistant engineer to the Furness Railway Company, then in progress of

formation. The constantly increasing output of ore rendered the construction of a railway absolutely necessary. Transport from the mines to the port, a distance of about six miles, had originally been effected by means of pack-horses; that primitive mode of conveyance was superseded by the introduction of carts, and by this time the supply of carts was insufficient for the conveyance of the ore. Parliamentary power having been obtained, a line fifteen miles long was constructed, connecting the iron ore mines in the neighbourhood of Dalton-in-Furness and the slate quarries of Kirkby, with shipping points at Barrow and Rampside. This line was opened for passenger and goods traffic in 1845, and in the following year an Act was obtained for its extension to Broughton-in-Furness, on the north, and Ulverston, on the south. Afterwards connection with Whitehaven was effected, and in 1867 uninterrupted communication with all parts of the kingdom was secured. In the year 1857 Mr. Ramsden, then acting as general manager of the Furness Railways, projected a company, to be called the Barrow Steel Company, for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The design was carried into execution, the company was formed, and large works were erected for the conversion of the ore into axles, tyres, rails, and other articles for which the steel is used. With the mines so near, and with available capital, it was only to be expected that the company would soon add smelting and mining to their manufacturing business. This course was adopted, and in the following year, by the purchase of the mines and furnaces of Messrs. Schneider and Hannay, then being worked, the two processes were undertaken by an amalgamation of companies, under the title of "The Barrow Hematite Steel Company, Limited." Mr. Ramsden was retained as managing director of the new company.

The impetus given to trade by the development of the manufactures of the town led, in 1866, to active measures on the part of the inhabitants for the acquisition of a charter of incorporation. A Government inquiry was held, at which Mr. Ramsden gave evidence. Anticipating the course of events, he foresaw the rapid increase of population that would arise, and pointed out measures and works that would have to be executed. On the 13th of June, 1867, the charter was received, and Barrow became a corporate town, with all the dignity of a mayor and corporation. At the first council meeting Mr. Ramsden was elected mayor, and it was afterwards publicly stated that it was due to his individual exertions that a charter of incorporation had been obtained.

Prior to the change in its local government, steps had been taken for the construction of docks, adapted to the growing requirements of the town. The suggestion emanated from Mr. Ramsden, and the scheme having been brought to perfection by him, it was adopted by the Furness Railway Company. Work was commenced in 1864, and on the 19th of September, 1867, the first portion, called the Devonshire Dock, thirty-three acres in extent, was opened, amid general rejoicings. The first public act of Mr. Ramsden's mayoralty was in connection with the opening of this dock, and an address of congratulation was presented to him on the occasion. The Buccleuch Dock, thirty-five acres in extent, comprised the remaining portion of this valuable public work. It has since been supplemented by the construction of the "Ramsden Dock," which forms a lasting memorial to the efforts of the pioneer of improvement. Owing to the facilities the port improvements afforded, a line of steamers running between Morecambe and Belfast was transferred from the first-named port to Barrow, and a daily service was established, which has greatly added to the commerce of the town. There is also, during the summer, a daily service between Barrow and Douglas, in the Isle of Man.

With extraordinary capacity for discovering the yet unfelt wants of his town, Mr. Ramsden possessed, in at least an equal degree, the power to shape his theories and give them practical application. Having done so much for the mining, iron manufacturing, and shipping interests, it might have been expected that he would have devoted his time and abilities to those objects alone, and have left to other men the task of devising means for the employment of surplus capital and labour. This was not the case, however; scarcely was one design accomplished before another was begun, and final success—the great test of commercial schemes—has awaited them all. The next measure was of a nature to add still further to the prosperity of the town, not merely by adding to the wealth of capitalists, but, by the utilisation of dormant labour, power to increase the wages of the working population. This was done by finding employment for women and young persons who could not be engaged in the heavy labour of the iron trade. Towards the close of the year 1869 Mr. Ramsden brought forward a plan for the erection of flax and jute mills. A company was formed, and the mills were erected. A profitable trade was soon established, and the class whom it was designed to benefit gradually availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them. The power of obtaining employment at these mills did much to ensure the steady prosperity of Barrow, as

a strong inducement was thereby offered to married men working at the iron-works and mines to make the town their home in preference to other places in the district.

Many other local institutions have felt the benefit of Sir James Ramsden's presence. He gave a valuable plot of ground as a site for a Roman Catholic church and convent, and through his kindness a free site was obtained for the Presbyterian Church. He is honorary colonel of the volunteer corps, and was an early supporter of the North Lonsdale Hospital, the Fire Brigade, the Lifeboat Institution, and the yacht and cricket clubs. In short, everything designed for the benefit of Barrow-in-Furness has received ready and able support from Sir James. So thoroughly were his exertions appreciated that in November, 1870, a desire was expressed that a complimentary banquet and ball should be given in his honour, as he had then just been elected Mayor for the fifth time. A meeting was held to consider the matter, and an opinion was formed that a record of a more durable nature should be given. A public meeting was held, and it was finally resolved that a statue of Sir James should be erected on a suitable site in the borough. Before the meeting broke up nearly £1,000 was promised, and before the list closed the total amount had risen to £2,944. On the 21st of May, 1872, the statue by Noble was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire, in the presence of thousands of people. A procession was formed, consisting of members of the various trades of the town; the streets were draped with banners, and the day was looked upon as a special holiday. In his address, his grace said that upon Mr. Ramsden the responsibility had chiefly rested, and the greater part of the labour involved by the progress of the town had been borne by him. In the course of his reply, Mr. Ramsden added another to the list of obligations for which the city was indebted, by presenting to it handsomely designed and executed public baths, which had been erected at his sole expense. At the banquet afterwards held, the Duke said that Barrow had great natural advantages, and that to Mr. Ramsden was due the credit of having perceived them and made the best use of them. Reference was also made to the national distinction about to be awarded to him, Her Majesty having at that time signified that the honour of knighthood was about to be conferred upon Mr. Ramsden.

In addition to his local offices, Sir James is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, and a magistrate for Cumberland. In the year 1852 he married Annie Mary, daughter of the late Mr. R. Edwards.

Sir John Falstaff said he was not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in others ; Sir James Ramsden has not only been energetic and philanthropic himself, but he has made others so too. A powerful mind always has influence for good or for evil, and it is pleasing to think that influence for good is more powerful and fruitful than that which leads people to do wrong. Sir James has been ably seconded in all his works. Men of open and unbiased minds were led to see the value of his designs, and without relinquishing their own independence of thought or action, they worked together harmoniously to do that which they all believed was best for the welfare of the community. Men are praised who from small beginnings end by giving employment on their own works to thousands of artisans, and so increase the wealth and prosperity of the nation ; how much more praise does the man deserve who, by skill and enterprise, benefits, not only himself, and those directly dependent upon him, but provides the means for a more even distribution of wealth over an entire community, and furnishes the opportunity for others to raise themselves to the position of affluence he has himself attained ! To be able to look upon a prosperous town of inhabitants and say, "That is my work," is in itself a reward far higher than any distinction it is in the power of man to bestow. Few men in this country can claim such a reward, but to Sir James Ramsden it belongs by virtue of merit.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

(Continued from page 78.)

WE are now approaching the central period of Tennyson's labours, when, with every faculty ripened, and with his matchless style utterly perfected, he entered upon his Arthurian poem. Already in early life he had made a beginning, and had he never developed his studies in the same direction, the "Morte d'Arthur" would remain with us like some splendid fragment of antique art, some portion of the sculptured frieze of a temple, to bid us lament our non-possession of its completeness, and despair of rivalling its beauty.

Perhaps at the time of its composition the poet hardly knew his own strength, or realised that the "faint Homeric echoes, nothing worth," were indeed worthy to stand beside our very noblest blank verse. Doubtless the chivalrous and romantic work of Sir Thomas Malory captivated his young imagination, and after-years brought the settled purpose of transforming and enhancing the scope of the subject, and making it not only rich in antiquarian and legendary interest, but fraught with a spiritual and profound meaning. So far as modern times are concerned, the history of Arthur and his Round Table was an unworked vein. We offer no apology for an investigation of the sources whence was drawn our English nineteenth-century epic, for it is not until we lay bare the foundations that we can altogether appreciate the value of the superstructure. In every sense these sources may be called truly national; we shall find that where they do not actually belong to our soil they are a part of our inheritance as a race. The wild melancholy, the vague dreams and imaginations, of Celtic poetry, the refined sentiment, the brilliant, adventurous, and stirring deeds beloved of Norman minstrels—all have gathered round the dimly seen figure of the British "chief with the torque of gold," until it has become very difficult to distinguish truth from fancy, or to disengage the actual Arthur from this gradual growth of legend and fiction. It is not surprising that so little can with certainty be affirmed of him as an historic personage; on the contrary, considering that he is as remote from the dawn of literary records in this country as we ourselves are from Plantagenet times, we have reason for marvel at the survival of anything like authentic tradition respecting him. The primitive race in these isles could not engrave their story in monumental hieroglyphics, to last while the world stands; their mighty but voiceless stories remain only as a mystery, to perplex and baffle us when we would search out their secrets. The Romans had flashed into this obscure corner of their empire the light of civilisation, and for a while the barbarous British tribes figured in the imperial annals; an heroic type such as Caractacus sometimes emerges from the shadow, exciting the "stern joy" of the masters by his calm fortitude, so akin to their own. But when the Romans left Britain, and no longer chronicled episodes of its story, the darkness closed again; whatever we know gleams dim and fitful, the outcome of weird bardic chants, of memories travelling on from one generation to another, altered by strange reflections, coloured with the tinge of varying popular traditions, as each in turn adopted the beloved hero and moulded his legend anew. It is believed that Arthur was a prince of the

Silures, a dweller by the Severn, it may be a descendant of the heroic Caractacus; the son of Uther, he succeeded his father, not only in the headship of the sept, but in his dignity as Pendragon, or elective paramount sovereign over the whole body of chieftains or petty kings—an ancient foreshadowing of the imperial puissance of Charlemagne, of Charles V., of Napoleon. Like these mighty after-comers, Arthur would seem to have been a born leader of men; at the time of his accession to power, in the beginning of the sixth century, the land was a prey to devouring conflicts; the native owners held it by tenure of the sword, driven often to their fastnesses of mountain and tangled forest by the hosts of the heathen Saxon, making valiant stand, and under the generalship of Arthur, defeating the invader so long as the hero lived to be the brain and nerve of his army. Another version of Arthur's story, and one much favoured by recent investigators, makes him a Cymric warrior in North Britain, a leader victorious over the Picts and Saxons from the Firth of Clyde to Forth, but never coming further south than the Wall of Antoninus, by the Tyne. It is well-nigh beyond the limits of possible truth to localise Arthur and his exploits; but it might easily be supposed that pressure of fight and fate would drive the Celts from point to point of their irregular frontier, and that it would not be extravagant to imagine that the high plateaus of Liddesdale, no less than the wild Northumbrian mountains, and the soft coombs and undulating moors of Devon, rang to the battle-shouts of the blameless King.

The Scottish Border was altogether a later geographical development, the disputed frontier running then longitudinally, from north to south, so that the *whole* western division of this island was peopled with tribes of kindred origin and language, and we have but to receive as true the accounts of the early chroniclers,* and to accept Arthur as the emperor of those morning-days, the supreme lord over the petty kingdoms of Strathclyde and of the Cymric Britons of Cornwall and of Wales, in order to blend the several traditionary elements into a credible whole, allowing, of course, for the discrepancies and variations naturally to be found in a tale that has passed through so many channels. This view has been countenanced by King Arthur's greatest singer, who impartially in the topography of the "Idylls" alludes to the various localities claimed as the scenes of his exploits; we hear not only of Camelot or Winchester, of Astolat, called Guildford by Sir

* Nennius says that Arthur was a king among kings, "Dux Bellorum," a title like the Roman "Imperator."

Thomas Malory, of Glastonbury, of Caerleon, but in the recital of Arthur's fights, given by Lancelot in the Castle of Elaine, we are told of the battle "which all day long rang by the white mouth of the violent Glem," probably the Glen, in Northumberland; of the battles by the shore of Duglas, a river said to fall into the estuary of the Ribble, and mentioned in a very ancient Paris MS. as "Duglas qui est in regione Inniis;" of Bassa, said to be the modern Basingstoke; of Celidon the Forest, or Tweeddale; of Agned Cathregonion, which, without doubt, is Edinburgh; of Trath Treroit, which is debateable ground, and has been held to be in Anglesea, although the best authorities consider it as identical with Solway Frith; of Badon Hill, long supposed to be the Bannerdown Hill, near Bath, but claimed by Mr. Skene as the Bouden Hill, near Linlithgow. No site has been more disputed than Caerleon. Tennyson evidently accepts the Caerleon upon Usk, associated already with the name of Arthur in the triads of the Welsh bards; but the similarity of derivation has been urged as a plea for Chester as Arthur's city of joust and festival, and recent writers have endeavoured to prove that its true locality is Dumbarton. The name is a compound of the British "caer," or city, and the word "leon," a corruption of "legionis," and simply describes a Roman military station. As to Camelot, the difficulty in accepting Winchester lies in the survival of local tradition elsewhere, a place of that very name having existed in Somersetshire, and possessing in the sixteenth century, when Leland wrote his "Itinerary," many remains of fortifications and camps, all linked with the British hero's name and story. Camden also alludes to Arthurian vestiges in this place, in the designations of ruined palace, of hunting-ground, of springing well. Such evidence can hardly be discarded in the absence of actual disproof, and we must look for the situation of the true Camelot on the banks of the river Camel, still crossed as it is by "Arthur's Bridge." Space would not suffice us to search out the traces of Arthur among the mist-veiled moors of Cornwall, swelling and surging like the sea-waves, where, according to local legend, he hunted the deer; on the lonely tors and entrenchments where he pitched his camp; at his birthplace at "Tintagel Castle, by the Cornish sea," the "chastel fier," renowned in minstrelsy, which twice a year, by some magical spell, became invisible; in the cavern under the roots of the hazel-tree at Craig y Dinas, where he lies asleep, surrounded by his knights, every one in his armour, his sword and shield ready to hand, prepared to awaken and start forth whenever

the Black Eagle and the Golden Eagle shall sharpen their talons for the fray. The universal witness of bards and chroniclers agrees as to the "twelve great battles" in which Arthur "ruining overcame" the heathen, and it is not until we come to the question of localities that divergence begins. The chronicle of Nennius, composed in Welsh in the eighth century, translated into Latin, and again into Irish, before 1072, is one of the very earliest of these records, and relates how Hengist sent his son Octa and his nephew Ebissa to occupy the regions near the Northern Wall, and how, when the death of Hengist recalled them to Kent, Arthur's victorious course began. As to the founding of the Round Table, it is not an integral part of the original history, but there is no improbability in the idea, as a similar order was established in the same age by Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, in Italy. Even at the date of the chronicle of Nennius tradition had been busy, and the religious fervour of the age had ascribed to Arthur a pilgrimage to the East and a vigil of three days before the Holy Sepulchre. This must be regarded as a monkish invention. What is more certain is the ultimate fate of him who figures in the earliest known Welsh poems as "Emperor" and "Chief of Nobles." What the "open enemy" could not achieve in so many campaigns was at last wrought by treachery; the standard of revolt being raised by Modred, the nephew of Arthur, many of the King's subjects,

Forgetful of their troth and fealty, gave
To Modred,

and leagued themselves with the heathen. Thus was fought the "last great battle of the west," in which the hero and his country's freedom perished together, and the knell of British independence was sounded. A mystic halo soon enveloped this closing scene, but the actual event seems to be clear, that Arthur was mortally wounded in this conflict, and was afterwards conveyed by sea to Glastonbury, where he died. The battle-field is said to have been at the "sunset bound of Lyonesse," a district once existing between the Land's End and the Scilly Islands.* We are assured by Mr. Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall," that "The sea, gradually encroaching on the shore, hath ravined from Cornwall the whole tract of country called Lionesse, together with divers other parcells of no little circuit. . . . The space between the Land's End and Isles of Scilly, being about thirty miles, to this day retaineth that name, in Cornish Lethowsow, and carrieth con-

* Sir W. Scott. Notes to "Sir Tristram."

tinually an equal depth of forty or sixty fathom (a thing not usual in the sea's proper dominion), save that about midway there lieth a ridge, which at low water discovereth its head. . . . Fishermen, also, casting their hooks thereabouts, have drawn up pieces of doors and windows. Moreover, the ancient name of St. Michael's Mount was Caracloase-in-Cowse—in English, the Hoare Rock in the Woode—which is now, at every flood, encompassed by the sea, and yet at low ebbe roots of mighty trees are descried in the sands about it. The like," says Carew, "has taken place at Plymouth Haven, and divers other places." In the museum at Torquay may now be seen fossil hazel-nuts, and other vestiges of a submerged forest, found on the beaches of Torbay, and affording additional proof that the whole of that coast has been eaten into by the ravages of ocean.

We have now followed the remains of Arthur to their resting-place in

Joseph's towered fane
In the fair vale of Avalon,

where, according to many records, they were

Deep entombed in holy ground,
Before the altar's sacred bound.

Glastonbury was called by the Britons the Isle of Avalon—"aval" in Welsh meaning "apple"—and ancient tradition had made of it nothing less than a holy city, the chosen refuge of Joseph of Arimathea when he fled from the persecutions of Jews and pagans, bringing with him to the shores of Britain the precious knowledge of the Christian faith.* The fable of the Grail, or dish of the Last Supper, was of later invention than the actual time of Arthur, as we shall presently see; but it has been interwoven with his story, and has lent to it the "mystic splendour" we could so ill afford to lose. The monk who converses with Percivale in the "Idylls" declares:—

From our old books I know
That Joseph came of old to Glastonbury,
And there the heathen prince Arviragus
Gave him an isle of marsh wherein to build;
And there he built with wattles from the marsh
A little lonely church in days of yore,
For so they say, these books of ours, *but seem*
Mute of this miracle.

* The story of Joseph of Arimathea settling at Glastonbury is thought to have formed part of those legends of which Bede says, speaking of the quarrel between St. Augustine and the Britons, "They preferred their own traditions before all the Churches in the world."

The bestowal of an island near the coast for a religious foundation was not unusual, and 300 years after Arthur's time we find St. Aidan receiving from Oswald of Northumbria the small marshy isle of Lindisfarne, melancholy and sterile amid its fringe of basaltic rocks, as the seat of his bishopric and the religious capital of the north. We are reminded of the earlier and legendary gift to Joseph, perhaps only an example of the fond desire among the newly-converted Christian peoples to link themselves with the actual witnesses of the Master's life on earth, with those who could declare like St. John that they had seen and handled Him. The following is the account given by Selden, from ancient records, of the discovery of Arthur's tomb: "Henry II. in his expedition to Ireland heard it affirmed by bardish songs that in Glastonbury (made almost an island by the river's embracements) Arthur was buried between two pillars. He gave commandment, therefore, to Henry de Blois, then Abbot, to make great search for the corpse, which was found in a wooden coffin some sixteen foote deepe; and afterwards they found a stone on whose lower side was fixt a leaden cross with his name inscribed."

Arthur dead, there was no longer any barrier that could check the advance of the Saxons and Angles, and within a few years they invaded Northumbria, and pushed on to Scotland. The Cymric tribes of the north migrated in large numbers into Wales, where they founded royal houses. It is averred by some modern writers that they brought their Arthurian traditions with them and localised them in Cornwall and South Wales. This, however, says Mr. Ward, of the British Museum, in his learned and exhaustive article on "Romance" in the supplement to the "Encyclopædia," is difficult to prove. We should rather be inclined to believe that no such transplanting process is needed to account for the presence of such traditions in the south and west as well as in the north of Britain. "In the days of Geoffrey of Monmouth," we quote Mr. Ward, "when the Cornish legend was firmly established, Arthur is said to have won victories near Loch Lomond. . . His favourite castle was at merry Carlisle." Doubtless there is strong evidence of his activity beyond the Tweed and the Cheviots, but evidence no less worthy of credence associates him with the places already specified, with Cornwall and Somersetshire, the Severn and the Usk.

It is difficult not to think that the songs of the Welsh bards were indigenous, the growth of the soil, not merely the echo of patriotic feelings whose source was csc-

where. These bards were the survivors of the ancient *Druids*, their chants celebrated the struggle of Briton against Saxon, and the chroniclers place the earliest mentioned by history in the fifth and sixth centuries, thus making Taliesin, Llywarch, Hen, &c., contemporary, or nearly so, with Arthur. In the northern districts flourished other and equally eminent bards, such as Aneurin and Merdwin; the recitals of all possessed the peculiarities of Celtic poetry, the fervour of imagination that seizes upon facts, and at once invests them with a mysterious and supernatural colouring. In the songs of Taliesin, the father of Arthur has already become a mythological personage; the bard apostrophises him as "king of shadows, hidden and impenetrable one, orderer of battles;" his shield is the rainbow; he assumes the form of a cloud when visiting the mother of Arthur; in short, he has a strange resemblance to a Greek god. His monument is Stonehenge, raised by the enchantments of Merlin in a single night. Myrrian, in his "Elegy of Uther Pendragon," sings, "Blessed is Arthur, and the glory of his face, that shines in the battle when all is tumult around!" Our modern poet has taken up this praise of Arthur when he writes of

The light and lustrous curls
That made his forehead like a rising sun.

Many of the names that figure in the subsequent romances are found in this bardic verse; Kay the seneschal, and Bedivere, date from these early compositions; here, too, the altercations of Guinevere with her husband find record, and Arthur's unhappy domestic life becomes matter of history. Sacred, no less than secular, channels preserve the memory of the idolised leader. The exploits of Arthur were related in the life of "Dubric the high Saint," and chanted in Llandaff Cathedral for centuries previous to Geoffrey of Monmouth. In the "Acts of St. Gildas" the siege of Glastonbury is noted, with other incidents of Arthur's career; also he is mentioned in the life of St. Kentigern, Bishop of St. Asaph. Patriotism and religion were closely allied in those days, and as later on in Brittany the high deeds of the national deliverer were "put into verse, that they might be sung in the churches, and remembered for ever." * The triads of the Welsh bards, often alluded to by antiquarian writers, were of later date than any of these; they consisted of three lines each, containing three axioms, or the attributes of three persons. We cannot explain them better than by giving a modern example,

* "Barsaz-Bréiz."

published by the present Lord Lytton in his poems, and called "Aristocracy"—

To thee be every race
Noble ; all women virgins ; every place
A temple ; know thou nothing that is base.

The triads restore Arthur to reality ; the want of discrimination between actual beings and the forces of nature, which is a characteristic of all primitive poetry, has vanished before the light of a clearer intelligence ; no longer is Arthur the son of a god, he has no magical sword, he is not a constellation in the heavens, where the exalted conceptions of the dawn-singers had placed him, the Bear, in Welsh, being called the chariot of Arthur. He sleeps with his slain soldiers, instead of any such celestial apotheosis, on the battlefield of Camlan.

We must retrace our steps, after noticing these first artless memorials, so interesting as the foundation of a literature, and turn to another phase of the Arthurian legend, its removal to the soil of Brittany. Simultaneously with the Roman abandonment of Britain, a stand for freedom had taken place in Armorica ; impoverished by the imperial taxes, desolated by pirates, suffering the exactions of the conqueror without enjoying the protection due to a domain of the empire, the people were profoundly disaffected ; the earliest Breton lays personify Rome as a proud and shameless woman ; they speak of "famine white as snow," of the black eagles quarrelling over their barren landes ; they cry, "The plain is bare ; only the great trees rise from the naked earth." The despairing Armoricans took advantage of the home troubles that obliged the imperial armies to concentrate their strength upon Italy, and proclaimed the fall of the empire, in 409. Soon after this date began the flow of emigration from our own shores, and especially from South Wales and Cornwall, by which the ancient Armorica was repopled and cultivated, and its nationality changed like its name, which soon became "Bretagne," after the mother-country. The new colonists had fled across the seas under sore stress of oppression from the victorious Saxons, Picts, and Scots ; in the latter half of the fifth century the war of extermination began to be checked awhile by Arthur's triumphs, which delayed for a time the Anglo-Saxon settlement in our island. But if the fugitive British took with them the sad story of their sufferings and humiliation, it may well be believed with what joy and pride they received the tidings that a native hero had arisen before whom the cruel enemy had everywhere fled, and how the name of Arthur was cherished, and his tradition identified

with the new country peopled by men of his own race. Constant communication took place between the old and the new Britain, and henceforth the legends of the two countries are inextricably blended beyond all possibility of separation, the emigrations continuing for about 150 years, and affording ample opportunity for the transplanting of the popular versions of Arthur's story. The Bretons have always possessed the gift of clothing their history in the colours of poetry; to this day thousands of popular songs are known by the peasantry; the image of the great British prince came to them already transfigured by regret, by the longings of exile, and a worship passionate in its intensity soon surrounded it like an aureole. Not only is he a poetised memory of the lost fatherland, he is a local hero, a son of the soil; the imagination of the peasant must attach itself to visible objects, and no scenery lent itself to the fostering of legend like that of Brittany, with its wild, desolate coast, its rock-strewn ocean, the eternal problems of its mysterious temples and avenues of mighty stones, reared by unknown races in honour of an unknown religion. No wonder that the Celtic imagination, melancholy and fertile, busied itself amid the stimulation of such scenes; the dream-haunted race who thinly peopled this gloomy region lived, so to speak, on black bread and on marvels, and Arthur was ever the central figure, the object of a "culte" equal to that paid to the saints themselves. In the "Barsaz-Bréiz" we find that "the like of Arthur never was found on earth;" his praise, as has been said, was sung in the churches along with the antiphons and chants of the religious offices; his image in sculptured stone was placed over the porches, as at the Church of Perros, transfixing the dragon like another St. George. His court was held at Kerdruel; his castle was in the woods of Huelgoat, in wild Finistère; even an island of Avalon was found for his burial-place, although with unconscious inconsistency the Bretons refused to believe that he was really dead.

First predicted by the bard Merlin in his "Avellanan," the return of Arthur had passed into the Breton traditions, and a belief in it took deep root in the popular faith. Alain de Lisle writes, in the first half of the twelfth century, that one would be stoned who should dare to assert in Brittany that Arthur was dead. That the same persuasion existed in Cornwall is shown by an incident in the tour of the monk Herman, in 1113; he described a free fight which took place in St. Petroc's Church, near Bodmin, between some sceptical servants of his own monastery at Laon, who

declined to accept the tradition of Arthur's existence, "not of their own parish," and a native of the country. These local jealousies were not uncommon, and this little episode shows the Arthurian fervour existing in Britain, no less than across the Channel.

In the time of our Henry II. the Bretons desired that the son of the monarch might be called "Arthur," so that he might prove their wished-for prince. This fond faith was ridiculed by the Trouvères, with whom "espoir Breton" was a byword for hopeless and vain expectations. The prolific poetry of Brittany finds mention in our own Chaucer :—

These old gentil Bretons in hir dayes
Of diverse aventures maden layes,
Rimeyed in hir firste Breton tongue,
Which layes with hir instrumens they songe.

The non-survival of these compositions should not cause any doubt of their real existence. They are not, indeed, to be found in any library in Europe, but as they were entirely superseded by the Norman-French versions little care would have been used to preserve relics of what was looked upon as a barbarous dialect. Giraldus Cambrensis declares, indeed, that few of the Welsh poems were *written*, any more than those Bas-Breton verses we have described, and it would be gratuitous to assume, because the obscure originals have perished, that those men of reputation who claim to have had knowledge of them were impostors.

We pass to the next stage of our subject—the adoption of the Arthurian story by the Trouvères, and the consequent firm foothold secured by it in European literature. The fanciful, graceful embroideries worked upon the Breton texture by the Norman minstrels has, doubtless, in some measure disguised the original stuff; yet, if truth is adorned in such poetry, it cannot be said to be destroyed. The popularity of these alien legends among poets of another race is easily explicable; the Norman "trouveurs" wrote principally for the amusement of the Norman monarchs of England, who, in their capacity of French and of English sovereigns, felt an interest in these national traditions of their various possessions. For it must be remembered that, as Dukes of Normandy, the English kings were lords of Brittany; and Alain, duke of that province, was a companion of the Conqueror, who bestowed upon him 442 lordships in this island, many Breton seigneurs receiving similar grants. Long before this date, as we have seen, the relations between the two countries were intimate, and an edict of Edward the Con-

fessor had ordained that in regard to these ancient relations all Armorican Bretons travelling in his kingdom should enjoy the rights of English citizens; thus it is easy to account for the continual interchange of traditions, the community of thought and feeling. The Breton minstrels were popular with our Norman kings because they celebrated them as deliverers of England from the heathen Saxons, as inheritors of Arthur; Merlin's prophecy foretold the arrival of a people from Neustria, armed with sword and lance, conquerors of the tyrants. Henry II., from whose reign dates the wonderful and teeming growth of Arthurian romance, loved to hear the chants of the Bretons, and their bards frequented his Court.* In deference to the prevailing taste it was that Geoffrey of Monmouth compiled his famous "British History," in Latin, published 1151, from materials supplied by Walter Calenius, Archdeacon of Oxford, who had collected them during his travels in Brittany. A more primitive version existed in the Welsh bardic chants and records, to which, indeed, some of the French poets ascribe their inspiration—for example, the celebrated Marie de France and Guillaume li Clercs, who both declare that they founded their "lais" on MS. preserved at the monastery of St. Aaron, in the county of Glamorgan, a neighbourhood inhabited by many of the conquering Flemings, compatriots of Marie. The "History" of Geoffrey was, as said by Campbell the poet, a grand "prose reservoir" receptive of Arthurian legend; almost at once it was versified in Norman by the Trouvère Robert Wace, whose romantic composition, dedicated to Queen Eleanor, achieved the highest popularity among cultivated persons at home and abroad. It was called "Le Brut d'Angleterre," in allusion to the spurious genealogy which gave to Arthur his descent from an imaginary Trojan Brutus.† From henceforth the Arthurian story was the fashion in Europe. The earliest known French author referring to any portion of the cycle of legends is the Troubadour Raimbaut Court of Orange, 1150, who mentions Tristan, that world-renowned hero of romance; but the most eminent of the romance-poets is, perhaps, Chrétien de Troyes, who is a master of flowing verse, and of the art of story-telling, and whose works comprised "Perceval," a Holy Grail poem; "The Chevalier de la Charette," a story of Lancelot; "Li Contes d'Erec," the sub-

* Giraldus Cambrensis.

† A translation of this poem was made into a rude kind of English verse by Layamon, a priest of Ernleye, and is one of the earliest known specimens of versification in our language.

ject of "Enid," &c. As to his sources, he tells us that the MS. from which he drew the romances of "Tristan" and "Perceval" were given him by the Prince Philippe d'Alsace, and the MS. of Lancelot du Lac by the Countess of Flanders; this latter is said by the Comte de Tressan to have been composed for Louis le Gros before 1120, and that the marvels of the Holy Grail were amply set forth in a book preserved at the Abbey of Fécamp. The author of the French prose MS. of Tristan, from which Chrétien worked, he declared to be a certain Luc du Gast, who is regarded as apocryphal by Sir W. Scott and others, but not by an eminent French antiquary, the Abbé de la Rue, who considers this judgment as too sweeping. This Luc was Seigneur of Gast, in Calvados, but as a descendant of the conquering Norman race he lived near Salisbury, where he professes to have seen the records of King Arthur and the story of the Grail in the archives of the Cathedral. Walter Map—the most illustrious of our own prose romance-writers—declares that he, too, had followed this Latin text.

The Abbé has traced the invention, or first written record, of the Grail legend to a Breton hermit of the seventh century, and he maintains that Luc du Gast, Robert de Borron, and Walter Map worked from this text, only using their privilege as romancists to add the fiction that it was composed by order of Arthur himself. Be this as it may, the work of Walter Map was written by desire of Henry II. In that age there was nothing strange in the idea of setting an arch-deacon to write romances. The authorship of a large portion of the Round Table cycle of stories is ascribed to this ecclesiastic, whose style and talent well fitted him for the undertaking. The king was so delighted with "Lancelot du Lac" and the rest that he begged Walter to conclude the history of Arthur, and accordingly the "Morte d'Arthur" was penned. That the legend of the Holy Grail was a monastic fable is frankly stated by the learned French priest before-named; he divides the Arthurian romances into two classes, those of the Round Table, treating of Paladins whose sole ideals were valour and courtesy, and those of the Holy Grail, introducing an element of mystic devotion. The religious element is very prominent in the most popular English version of Arthur's story, the "Morte d'Arthur" of Sir Thomas Malory, a prose romance compiled by him, *temp.* Edward IV., from "Le Brut," "Tristan," "Le Saint Graal," &c. From this, and other causes, it is believed that Malory was a priest. Indeed, the Arthurian romances were especially favoured by the dignified clergy. The Trouvère Robert

Wace was a canon of Bayeux, the two Walters—Calenius and Map, or Mapes—successively Archdeacons of Oxford. The *penchant* has continued down to our own time, when a late learned Dean of Canterbury printed in the *Contemporary Review* an interesting study on "The Idylls of the King."

See p 24 (To be continued.)

SIR HENRY WHATLEY TYLER.

See March 1852

SIR HENRY WHATLEY TYLER was born in Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, London, on the 7th March, 1827, and was the eldest of ten children.

His father, John Chatfield Tyler, was a private gentleman possessed of some property in Gloucestershire, of which county he was a Deputy-Lieutenant; and being for the greater part of his life an invalid, suffering more or less from asthma, and without other occupation, he gave himself up entirely to home pursuits and the care of his family, up to the time of his death in 1851. His mother, a woman of great energy and untiring devotion to her children and numerous grandchildren, is still living, and is in her eightieth year.

Passing with great credit through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he obtained, first of his immediate contemporaries, a commission in the Royal Engineers in December, 1844; and, after the usual course at the R.E. establishment at Chatham, and a year of service in Ireland, he proceeded to the West Indies. He was quartered for four years in the island of St. Lucia, and was, for the greater part of that time, private secretary to the civil governors and administrators of the island, besides performing the ordinary duties of an engineer officer.

He there became a corresponding member of the Zoological Society, and forwarded to London interesting specimens of the serpents for which that island is famous, as well as iguanas and other examples of natural history. His accounts and descriptions of these creatures and their habits, published at the time in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," attracted considerable attention, especially in regard to the *clibro*, a beautiful serpent, which attacked and swallowed the

venomous serpents, and had frequently done so, as an interesting exhibition, on his own table.

His residence was always more or less of a menagerie, with serpents, poisonous and otherwise, in drawers and boxes, as well as racoons, agoutis, iguanas, and various interesting beasts, birds, and reptiles.

The means of treating patients suffering from the bites of the poisonous serpents with which the island swarmed, and from which many hundreds of inhabitants died annually, occupied much of his attention, and he tested experimentally the specifics recommended by French and Spanish authors; but the results tended to show that none of them were efficacious. The poison ejected into the wound under the skin, through the slit at the end of the fang, spread so rapidly through the system, that antidotes were of little or no avail; and though immediate suction by mouth or cupping-glass was, if possible, believed to be desirable, the only chance in serious cases of saving life appeared to be by warding off the shock to the system, and keeping the patient up, by the use of strong stimulants, until the crisis had passed, and the effects of the poison had subsided.

After a tour through the other islands of the West Indies, he returned to England in the spring of 1851, and was at once actively employed, in company with many of his brother officers, at the great exhibition of that year; and at the close of the exhibition he remained in charge of a collection, which he had been the means of forming, of objects left for permanent exhibition, which collection was afterwards transferred to, and formed the nucleus of, the establishment at South Kensington.

In 1852 he married on the 8th September, Margaret, daughter of General Sir Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers, after being appointed by Sir John Pakington (now Lord Hampton) Engineer to the Colony of Victoria. He made several attempts to proceed to that colony, reaching Lisbon on one occasion with his wife, after a series of misfortunes, and the loss of all three masts of the ship, and reaching the Bay of Biscay on two other occasions without her; but he met with nothing but disasters and narrow escapes in the steamers of the Australian Royal Steam Navigation Company. Mrs. Tyler did not recover for nearly twelve months from the misfortunes and results of the first voyage, and was compelled to remain behind, when her husband endeavoured on subsequent occasions to proceed to Melbourne. On his return to England the third time, he was offered, and accepted, the appointment of Government

Inspector of Railways under the Board of Trade. He commenced the duties of that office in April, 1853, and was shortly afterwards promoted to a captaincy in the Royal Engineers.

From 1853 to 1877 he was continuously employed in inspecting new railways, reporting on railway accidents, inquiring into complaints of metropolitan water supply, and on numerous special services in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

In 1866 he inspected the railway systems leading through France and Italy, from Macon to Brindisi, and many of the Italian ports, for the British Government; and his report on the available routes and the capabilities of the different ports, addressed to the Postmaster-General, led to the adoption of the Brindisi route for the Indian mail.

He was employed also, in 1865, to test experimentally the practicability of, and to report after completion on, the Mont Cenis Summit Railway, and to report on the Mont Cenis Tunnel, as well as on the best mode of improving the communication across the Channel to the Continent; and later he became chairman of the English Channel Tunnel Commission. The meetings in London and Paris with the French Commission resulted in a treaty between the two Governments. Though constantly employed in duties of this description, he yet found time for many articles in the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals, and lectures and papers at the Royal United Service Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the Society of Arts, on military, railway, engineering, and general subjects.

From 1871 to 1877 he was Chief Inspector of Railways at the Board of Trade; and his annual reports, published as Blue Books, on railway statistics and railway accidents, formed text-books of great value, which became well known, studied, and quoted in all civilised countries. They contributed materially to the general improvement and rapid adoption of modern appliances on the railways of this country.

In 1868, when within three months of his lieutenant-colonelcy, he was retired from the corps of Royal Engineers without military pension, under the regulations then in force, but shortly afterwards altered, in regard to military officers holding civil employment; and he was the only officer to which these regulations were thus applied. In 1877 he resigned his civil appointment at the Board of Trade, and left the Government service altogether, the better to provide for his twelve children.

At the request of the Turkish Government, he inspected,

in company with others, the Roumelian railways and the railway from Salonika to Mitrovitz, altogether about nine hundred miles, in 1875; and he afterwards, at the special request of the Grand Vizier, Essad Pacha, rode on horseback for about four hundred miles through Bosnia, returning home by the Austrian frontier.

In the winter of 1877 he inspected the railways of the Cape Colony, at the request of the Government of that colony; and he has several times undertaken similar duties in America. His voluminous reports on all these various subjects on which he has from time to time been engaged, comprising innumerable details, and embracing a vast variety of subjects, have proved very valuable. He is the author of an interesting sketch of the Cape Colony, written on the the voyage home, and which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*.

He received the honour of knighthood on retiring from the public service, but not being invalided, nor sixty years of age, he was not considered to be entitled to, nor to have earned, any retiring pension; and he is, perhaps, the only instance of a public servant having so zealously, so satisfactorily, and with so much genuine hard work, served his country, partly in a military and partly in a civil capacity, for upwards of thirty-three years, without being left in any way a burden upon it. He is now president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, chairman of the Rhymney Iron Company, a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company, deputy-chairman of the National Assurance Company, and connected with other commercial undertakings; and he has also been selected as the Conservative candidate for Harwich at the next election.

CORNELIUS WALFORD.

CORNELIUS WALFORD comes of an old Essex family, which traces its descent direct from the reign of Edward III. During the course of centuries the branches of the family have become scattered, and the name is thus found in Shropshire and Herefordshire, as well as in Essex.

The subject of our present memoir was born in London, in 1827, but his father shortly afterwards removing into his

native county of Essex, he received his education there, and commenced life without a college career. He was destined for an attorney-at-law, but disliking the practical part of the business, removed to London, and became a student at the Middle Temple, and was called to his degree of the Utter Bar by that Honourable Society in 1860.

From a very early period he had evinced a love of literature and literary pursuits. Soon after he left school he commenced to contribute to the newspapers in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, and for some years very few weeks passed over without various contributions being made from his pen, although his name as a writer then very rarely appeared.

His first attempts with the periodical Press were in the pages of the *British Controversialist*, which for many years existed for the discussion of literary, historical, social, and other questions. In these written debates, Mr. Walford for some years took a prominent part, and probably in that way attained the power of writing readily on popular and other subjects, always remembering that there are at least two sides to every question. His first published work was a reprint of some of the articles so contributed, with an appendix of tables—viz., "Decimal Coinage Familiarly Explained in Theory and in Practice, together with Tables Adapting it to Popular Use, and some Suggestions on Decimal Weights and Measures." This little venture was not, we believe, much of a success, but there was enough of scholarship in the work to indicate that the author would be heard of again. An advertisement on the back of this work refers to "an entirely new and comprehensive set of building society books" (of account) which had recently been published by the same author, as also to a new book upon life insurance in preparation. This was in 1855.

It was not really until 1857-8 that Mr. Walford's next literary venture saw the light of day. This was "The Insurance Guide and Handbook, being a Guide to the Principles and Practice of Life Assurance, and to the Present Position of Existing Offices." This work met an existing want, and became an immediate success. It was, however, published anonymously, as to the name of the author, for Mr. Walford was then only an amateur in insurance questions. Its authorship was attributed to various persons, some of them being among the leading members of the actuarial profession. This work has passed through three considerable editions, two in England and one in the United States, and is well known amongst insurance men wherever the English language is

spoken. It formed the text of an article in the *Edinburgh Review* (Vol. CIX.).

During the preparation of this work, as indeed previously, the author had made himself familiar with actuarial questions. He was elected an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries in 1857, and afterwards a full Fellow. Mr. Walford about the same date devoted much attention to statistical questions, and has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Statistical Society of London, of which he is a member of the Council.

It was probably this love for statistics and for the science of finance that took Mr. Walford out of his regular groove of practice at the Bar—the Parliamentary Bar he had more particularly trained for—and led him into the special practice of company's law, and finally into insurance and international law; and it is to these latter branches that he now confines himself. He is not only largely consulted by insurance companies in England and the Colonies, but in various parts of Europe, and still more largely in America. He has aided in founding one or two most successful insurance offices.

In 1870 he published the "Insurance Year-Book," which contains a vast fund of information regarding the progress of insurance associations, and the laws for regulating them, in England, and in some of the countries of Continental Europe. But the great work of his life, which had been long in contemplation and in part preparation, was commenced in 1871—this is the "Insurance Cyclopædia." This work gives a detailed history of insurance in all its branches, as practised now, and as heretofore practised in the different nations of the world, including those of antiquity. It will, when completed, probably occupy about ten large octavo volumes of some 700 pages, each closely but clearly printed, of which about one-half has now passed through the press. One peculiar feature of this work, apart from its comprehensiveness, is that every article is written by the author himself. It was reviewed in a highly favourable manner in the *Times*, 2nd January, 1878, and is there spoken of as a work of "national importance." The publication appears in parts, about every two months.

Mr. Walford is a prolific writer on subjects outside his immediate pursuits, as may be seen by reference to the pages of the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, the proceedings and volumes of the Social Science Association, the "Transactions" of the Library Association, *Notes and Queries*, and the annual volumes of the Royal Historical Society. He is a member and on the council of the Association for the Reform and Codification of

International Law, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Association in London in 1879, when he produced his famous paper on the Hanseatic League. He has also attended and taken an active part in the various International Statistical Congresses, and in the International Society of Literature. He published the "History of Famines" in 1879, and has contributed to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" an article on the same subject. More recently he has published a popular "History of Guilds." He is understood to write frequently, on special subjects, for the daily and weekly Press. He has at the present time in course of preparation the "Cyclopædia of Newspapers, and of Periodical Literature Generally," a work of great magnitude, and much needed ; but to be really useful it must be done thoroughly, and this we believe is the author's aim.

Mr. Walford has been several times solicited to enter Parliament, but has always declined, mainly on the ground of his pressing professional and literary engagements. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative.

Books, literature, art, and travel constitute Mr. Walford's favourite private pursuits. His library, consisting of some 30,000 volumes, tracts, broadsides, and pieces, is well known (chiefly for its insurance rarities) throughout the world. He has not only travelled through all the countries of Europe, including Russia, but has been many times in America (including California and Canada), sometimes on professional engagements, but more generally for recreation. He has indeed recently returned from such a trip, having delivered an address on "Fire Underwriting" before the great body of fire insurance men assembled at Chicago in September, 1879. He has been the recipient of much hospitality, and of gifts more substantial, on that side of the Atlantic.

We have only to add that Mr. Walford has been twice married, and has a family of nine children.

SIR JAMES WATSON.

SIR JAMES WATSON was born in Paisley, and educated at Paisley Grammar School, and then at Glasgow University. Soon afterwards he entered a mercantile house in Glasgow, where he acquired much commercial knowledge. From thence he passed into one of the private banks in the City, and for seven years acted as one of its principal officials. In 1823, while acting in this capacity, and a youth of twenty-two years of age, he showed his aptitude for public business by taking a prominent lead with Dr. Barclay, now Sheriff-Substitute of Perth, and a few others, in the formation of the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution, and became its first chairman. This was, we believe, the first institution of the kind established in this country by the mechanics themselves, and the example was soon after followed in London by the rise of the London Mechanics' Institution, under the presidency of the late Lord Brougham, and by other towns throughout the kingdom. An interesting sketch of the Glasgow Institution was given a few weeks ago by Sir James at the annual distribution of prizes, and published by the directors. In this sketch he strongly recommends the support of such institutions, as the best means of giving to our mechanics that technical instruction so much required at the present day.

In 1828 he was called to an important position in one of the largest mercantile firms in the City, and in which he was distinguished for his ability and probity, and in 1832 went into business as an accountant. While practising as such it appeared to him that Glasgow was deficient in finding any centre by which money investments could be made satisfactorily, or afterwards disposed of. With the view of remedying this defect he added to his business the purchase and sale of the stocks and shares of joint stock companies, and thus became the first stockbroker in Glasgow. In a few years after a regular Stock Exchange was formed, over which he presided for twenty-two years, and by the manner in which the business was transacted it gained a high place in public estimation.

It is interesting to contrast its beginning with its present position, numbering, as it now does, 109 members, occupying

one of the finest buildings in the city, and in point of extent of business about equal to Liverpool, which is second only to London. On entering on their new premises about two years ago, a lunch was given by the members, at which a piece of plate was presented to Sir James in acknowledgment of his long and active exertions in favour of the Exchange.

In 1835 the proposals for an Edinburgh and Glasgow and Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway were brought out, the first by Mr. Andrew Bannatyne and Sir James, then Mr. Watson, who were its first promoters, and the second by Mr. Dugald Bannatyne and Mr. Watson, also its first promoters. These gentlemen, the Messrs. Bannatyne acting as solicitors, and Mr. Watson as secretary, along with their committees, succeeded in the face of great opposition in ultimately carrying the Bills for the two lines through Parliament. Mr. Watson's connection with them continued for twelve months afterwards, and until the works were fully in operation. The opposition to the Edinburgh and Glasgow was particularly strong, the Company having to fight against landowners of upwards of twelve miles, and a large body of influential canal proprietors, so little was the value of railways recognised in those days. Some of those, however, who were at first the greatest opponents became its greatest friends. The line has been of paramount importance to both cities.

In 1845-6 the Highlands of Scotland were visited by a severe famine, owing to the failure of the potato crop. The sufferings of the peasantry flocking down to the seashore, seeking shell-fish and seaweed, were intense, but noble efforts were made all over the kingdom, and in America, to relieve them. In pleading their cause the late Rev. Dr. Macleod (father of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod whose interesting biography was a few years ago published by his brother) was indefatigable, both in England and Scotland. By his exertions, ably seconded by the committee, and by liberal supplies from all quarters, these sufferings were relieved, and no deaths occurred from starvation, as unfortunately afterwards took place during the famine in Ireland.

In this the services of Sir James, as chairman of the committee for procuring employment for those driven by hunger to the low country in search of employment, were called into requisition, and hundreds of both sexes from the West Highlands had employment provided for them and a means of living secured. Boats and nets, with expert fishermen from the east coast, were, on his suggestion, sent out to teach the people how to improve their mode of fishing, but it is much to be regretted that the habits of the population were

such that little advantage was taken of these, and that after some months, during which the operations were carried on, the parties for whose benefit they were intended relapsed into their former habits. In consequence of the large number of persons coming to Glasgow in search of employment, and requiring to be temporarily housed, the propriety of establishing one or more model lodging-houses suggested itself to him at this time. He accordingly, in 1847, called a meeting of philanthropic citizens, when an Association was formed for the purpose, and to which the then Lord Provost Hastie, M.P., and the previous Lord Provost Lumsden gave their hearty adherence. After several experiments on a comparatively small scale, and with the aid of the late Provost Blackie, three model houses were gradually established, two for males and one for females. The first was opened in 1849, the second in 1851, and the last in 1857. Lodgings were thus provided for 500 persons nightly, while by payment of 3d. per night a comfortable bed, fire and light, cooking apparatus, and the use of books and periodicals, were secured to each lodger. These proved eminently successful. Besides the good which had been effected it was found that the property of the Association, which had been chiefly built from £6,000 of loans, with advances from a bank, would, if realised, yield a large reversion. Accordingly, as the Corporation of the city, in carrying out their city improvement scheme, found that lodging-houses would be required for the displaced population, the committee of the Association sold to them one of their houses, which, being old, the Corporation took down, building a new one in its stead, with all modern improvements. The remaining property is valued at not less than £18,000, subject to the debt of £6,000. As the Corporation have built seven new houses, and are thus meeting the wants of the floating population, the committee considered it unnecessary to hold this property longer. By their original constitution they were bound, in the event of dissolution, to hand over the reversion, if any, to the Royal Infirmary. The committee considering that to realise the property under the late depression of trade and hand the balance to the Infirmary would be to lessen the sum which must ultimately flow to it, they therefore gave the Infirmary directors the offer of handing over this valuable property to them, on their paying off the debt of £6,000. This they accepted, and have thus become possessed of a gift which, when realised, promises to give them a reversionary sum of £10,000 or £12,000. The property is in the meantime let so as to yield an adequate return for the advance.

A strong resolution embodying the thanks of the Association was given to Sir James, and engrossed in the minutes. Provost Blackie had died some years previously. In 1848 a heavy blow was given to Glasgow and the west of Scotland by the bankruptcy of the Ayrshire Iron Company, with debts to the extent of £250,000 (which in those less speculative times was considered a large amount), and not a shilling in its coffers with which to pay it. Sir James's services were called into requisition on the winding-up of this concern, in which he was a shareholder. The whole affairs were in a state of utter confusion. Sir James was urgently requested by the shareholders to undertake the onerous duties of chairman of the Company, and succeeded, after the labour of four or five years, and with the assistance of Dr. Anderson Kirkwood, the able legal adviser, in paying off the whole debts of the Company, with interest. In writing of this, a contemporary says, "Mr. Watson's efforts, his patient industry, and commercial skill in connection with this insolvency were greatly commended at the time; and as the affairs of the Company were in a state of the greatest confusion, it required more than ordinary tact and perseverance to place them on an intelligible and proper footing."

In 1863 he was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation, under the presidency of the late Provost Blackie. Associated as they had been in the management of the lodging-houses, their attention had been frequently called to the wretched state of the lower parts of the town as regards house accommodation and over-crowding, and the necessity which existed of rooting out those dens of disease and vice. A few years previously Sir James had formed an association to buy up the Tontine Close and adjoining properties, which had been for long notorious as haunts of vice and crime. This movement was successful, and may be said to have been the first step towards the subsequent city improvements.

Provost Blackie, with the aid of Mr. Carrick, the city architect, and Mr. Munro, Town Clerk, having adjusted preliminaries, applied for an Act of Parliament, authorising large portions of the districts to be swept away, on its being shown to the satisfaction of the Sheriff that sufficient house accommodation had been provided for such a number of the population as had been displaced. The Act passed in 1865, and the same year Mr. Blackie retired from office. It then fell upon Sir James, as chairman, and the committee who had been appointed, to put in operation the powers contained in this Bill. During his chairmanship, which lasted for six years, the necessary operations were carried on with vigour,

and in the face of great opposition, but the result of what has been done in clearing the city of large portions of the worst descriptions of property, of admitting fresh air, of inducing the erection of streets of workmen's improved dwellings, and lessening the death-rate, are satisfactory.

We may refer for particulars to the interesting paper read last session by him to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and published by them. The example set by Glasgow has been followed by Edinburgh and Birmingham, and it is to be hoped will be followed by other towns throughout the kingdom.

It is owing to this result that the Artisans' Dwellings Bill was passed, an Act which has not as yet been put into operation to the extent it deserves.

In 1871 Sir James was elected Lord Provost. During his Provostship he succeeded, with the aid of Mr. Dalglish, the member for the city, in inducing the Government to make a thorough reform in the post-office of the city, the business of which had got into great confusion, and in having it emancipated from the control of the Edinburgh office, under which it had been long placed. The result has been that the new arrangements, so ably carried out by the postmaster, Mr. Richard Hobson, have been of the most satisfactory character. He further succeeded by his Parliamentary Bills Committee in enlarging the boundaries of the city, in placing the office of Town Clerk, which had been long a source of vexation to the Council, on an improved footing, in procuring more magistrates, and power to appoint a stipendiary magistrate, the duties of the magistracy having become too burdensome, in securing for the city an advantageous Tramway Act, and in so conducting the various business of the Corporation as to give general satisfaction.

At the termination of his office, in 1874, Her Majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood, in acknowledgment of his services.

Since his retirement from the Provostship he has filled the office of Dean of Guild and Chairman of the Merchants' House.

There are few public or philanthropic schemes in which Sir James has not and does not now take an active part. Amongst these we may mention the lead he took in applying to the present Government to bring in the important measure the Endowment of Scotland Institution Bill, giving authority to trustees on mortifications, where the funds are lying dormant from inability to follow out the views of the testator, or where funds have been bequeathed

for purposes now rendered unnecessary, to apply for powers to divert them to purposes of greater public utility, still keeping in view as far as possible the wishes of the testator. By this Bill, passed in 1878, and creditable alike to the Lord Advocate and Mr. Cross, a Royal Commission has been appointed to examine and report on all such cases. Sir James is a member of this Commission, which holds its sittings in Edinburgh.

Mr. Gladstone, during his recent visit to Glasgow for the purpose of being installed as Lord Rector of the University, was, with Mrs. Gladstone, the guest of Sir James, a long-continued friendship having existed between them. Sir James is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lanarkshire, a J.P. for Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and a member of the Royal Geographical and other Societies.

THE
B I O G R A P H,
AND REVIEW.

MARCH, 1880.

HAMILTON AÏDE.

HAMILTON AÏDÉ, who is familiar to the British public alike as poet, novelist, dramatist, and musical composer, was born in 1830, and is the son of a Greek gentleman who, a diplomatist by profession, came to England during the Regency, and by his talents and his personal charms obtained a high position in society. Mr. Aïdé's mother, who was married in or about 1824, was the daughter of the Admiral Sir George Collier who commanded our fleet in the American war, and afterwards entered Parliament. Her mother, again, was of an old Devonshire family—the Parkers, of Whiteway. Mr. Aïdé's father was killed in a duel at Paris, just before the Revolution of 1830, when Mr. Aïdé was but three months old. Mr. Aïdé's elder and only brother was killed by accident shortly after this. Mr. Aïdé, the sole remaining child, was brought to England by his mother, and educated among his English relatives. He was sent to private schools until he was nearly sixteen, when he went to the University of Bonn. While there, he received a commission in the army, and entered the 85th Regiment, in which he served until 1853.

Shortly after leaving the army he published a small volume

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of poems. This he has since supplemented by the publication of "The Romance of the Scarlet Leaf, and other Poems." As a poet, his style ranges from the pathos of a poem like "The Pilgrim" (admirably set to music by Jacques Blumenthal) to the *vers-de-société* tone of a piece like "Beauty Clare." His pieces have frequently found their way into collections. Many of them have been set to music by himself, Mr. Aidé being a thorough musician, with a fancy and a method entirely his own. Of the fifty or so of songs which he has published, the following are probably the most highly esteemed—"The Danube River," "The Maid of the Mill," "Remember and Forget," "Brown Eyes and Blue Eyes," "Oh, Let me Dream!" "The Fisher," and "The Spanish Boat-Song."

Mr. Aidé's novel-writing began with the publication of "Rita," which took place in or about 1856, and has since included "Confidences," "Carr of Carrlyon," "Mr. and Mrs. Faulconbridge," "The Marstons," "Penruddoche," "In that State of Life," "Morals and Mysteries" (short stories), and "A Nine Days' Wonder." The last-named was published in 1874, simultaneously with its production at the Court Theatre, in the form of a comedy. The principal parts in the play were undertaken by Mr. Hare and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, and Mr. Hare afterwards took the piece to certain towns and cities in the provinces. It was decidedly successful, and might be revived with advantage. It had been preceded in 1872 by "Philip," a drama in four acts, produced at the the Lyceum, with Mr. Irving in the title rôle.

A new novel from the pen of Mr. Aidé may be expected in the course of March, under the title of "Poet and Peer." In all four capacities in which he has produced original work Mr. Aidé has exhibited freshness and charm, and it is a matter of regret that he does not produce much more. Certainly the combination of poet, novelist, dramatist, and musical composer is an unusual one, and exhibits Mr. Aidé as a man of exceptional power and accomplishments.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES E. ALEXANDER,
KNT., C.B., K.C.L.S., F.R.S.E.

SIR JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, born in the year 1803, is the eldest son of the late Edward Alexander, of Powis, Esquire, Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Clackmannanshire. His mother was Catherine Bryce Glas, daughter of Provost Glas, of Stirling, and niece of the late General Sir Alexander Bryce, K.C.H., Inspector-General of Fortifications. After studying at the colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow he proceeded at an early age to India, a relative, Sir Thomas Munro, being at that time Governor of Madras. He served first in the Madras Light Cavalry, and on passing an examination in Oriental languages was appointed adjutant of the Governor's Body Guard. In 1825, having been transferred to the 13th Light Dragoons, he volunteered for the Burman War, and took part in the campaign. When peace was declared he became an *attaché* of the Persian Mission of Sir John MacDonald Kinneir, and was with the Persians in the field against the Russians. For the services he rendered the Persians on this occasion he received the Order of the Lion and Sun. He returned to England, bearing despatches, in company with Sir Henry Willock.

Refusing a professorship at the College of Haileybury, Lieut. Alexander joined the senior department of the Royal Military College, received a certificate, or diploma, of the first class, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 16th Queen's Lancers. In order to finish his military studies, he obtained a year's leave, joined the Royal Engineers at Chatham, under Sir Charles Paisley, and thence went to Russia to join the army of Field-Marshal Diebitch and the Black Sea fleet of Admiral Greig, which at that time were engaged in hostilities with the Turks. Returning to the Crimea in a Russian frigate the plague broke out, and he was placed in quarantine at Sevastopol. Here he became the victim of unfounded suspicion, and was made to suffer for his military zeal. While he was still in quarantine H.M.S. "Blonde," then on a cruise round the Black Sea, came to Sevastopol. Captain Lyons, who was in command, was only allowed to land at the quarantine, and Lieut. Alexander very naturally communicated with him. Although innocent of any sinister designs against Russia, he was from this cause suspected of being an emissary of the British Government, and for two months was confined

in Sevastopol. At the expiration of that period it was decided to send him to St. Petersburg. This journey he made, under guard, in a sleigh, in the depth of a Russian winter. The suspicion against him having been proved to be unfounded, he was liberated, and he then returned to England by way of Sweden and Denmark. His reports and plans of his observations at the late seat of war in Turkey were sent in to Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief, and as a reward for his services he was promoted to Captain unattached.

Captain Alexander next received a commission from the Colonial Office, the responsible character of which showed the confidence that was already felt in his judgment. From Mr. Hay, Under-Secretary of State, he received letters to various governors in North and South America and the West Indies, and was instructed to report on the system of slavery in the various places he visited. A year was spent in the execution of this commission, and on his return to England he presented his report, and was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords. The subject at that time was receiving great attention, and it will be remembered that in 1833 slavery was abolished in the British colonies, at a cost of twenty millions sterling. Captain Alexander now returned to full pay, and joined the 42nd Royal Highlanders, the famous Black Watch, as Captain. While serving with his regiment, he was invited by the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was an original Fellow, to command an expedition to explore and report on portions of the interior of South Africa. This expedition was to be fitted out by the Colonial Office. He at once agreed to the proposal, and in order to obtain certain geographical knowledge, proceeded to Lisbon. Having obtained the information he required, he, with characteristic desire to see service, joined the Queen's army in the field against Don Miguel. In this campaign he was under fire, and before the conclusion was made Lieut.-Colonel by the Emperor Don Pedro. Resuming his original purpose, he sailed round the West Coast of Africa in H.M.S. "*Thalia*," visiting Madeira, Teneriffe, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Prince's Island, St. Helena, and Ascension.

On arriving at the Cape Captain Alexander's movements were again impeded. War had already commenced with the Kaffirs, and the time was therefore unfavourable for an exploring expedition. As anxious as ever to take part in military movements, he joined the troops of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in the field, and became His Excellency's private secretary and aide-de-camp. When the war was over, he travelled into the interior with a party of seven men, and explored the countries of the great Namaquas, Boshmans,

and Hill Damaras. During this expedition the party experienced the usual trials and hardships which fall to the lot of African travellers, and, it may be added, the strange pleasures which fall to the lot of travellers generally. The desert solitude that has never been broken by civilisation possesses a peculiar charm ; the utter want of consciousness as to what will come on the morrow, the concentration of all faculties to meet danger that may be encountered at any moment or that may never appear, the consciousness of the necessity for self-reliance, all have their pleasures, giving strength to the strong and manliness to the weak. Rest is sweet to the traveller after his day's march, the conversation round the camp fire at night possesses a heartiness and spontaneity unfelt by those at home, whose greatest danger is the possibility of a railway collision, or whose greatest hazard the ill-fortune of a horse at Epsom or Newmarket. Worn out with the fatigue of the day the traveller rolls himself in his blanket with his feet to the fire, the sand for his bed, and the deep, blue sky, with its myriad stars, for a roof, the night wind fanning him into unconsciousness, and passes hours of dreamless sleep, to wake refreshed and invigorated for another day of toil. But dangers, hardships, and even privation, often fall to his lot, and Captain Alexander and his party found that they were on no mere amateur excursion, no mere pleasant picnic, to be terminated by a change of wind or a want of provisions. For days and months they carried their lives in their hands ; behind every bush or rock might be a lurking savage, ready with poisoned dart to deal a fatal blow ; and at night they were hushed to sleep by the roaring of the wild beasts of the desert. Without bread, vegetables, or salt, they had to live for months by the chase, and if they could not kill anything they went without food until the opportunity arose to re-stock the larder. In one year they travelled 4,000 miles, penetrating to Walvisch Bay and to the Kalihari Desert. The Orange River copper was discovered by Captain Alexander, and he brought some of it to England. Civilisation seldom loiters in the track of the English explorer. The instinct of the merchant has done more to spread civilisation throughout the world than all the efforts of the missionary, and if aboriginal races have perished beneath our influence, they have been supplanted by a stronger, more prolific, and more prosperous people. The missionary and the trader followed in the wake of Captain Alexander—the one in an attempt, too often unsuccessful, to raise the native to a higher level, while the other too often succeeds in dragging him down to a deeper depth of misery and degradation.

On his return to England Captain Alexander was knighted,

at the instance of Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Minister, "for his services in Africa." It is understood that he was the first knight created by Her Majesty in 1838. The sandy deserts and rocky gorges of Southern Africa were now exchanged for the dense pine forests of New Brunswick and Canada, Sir James having returned to full pay as a Captain in the 14th Regiment, serving in America. Here he was engaged as an Assistant Royal Engineer in the duty of exploring and surveying for a military road through the forests of New Brunswick and Canada East, from Quebec to Halifax. In the fierce heat of the Canadian summer this proved an arduous work. With the line of sight almost constantly impeded by trees and the services of the axe-men constantly in requisition but slow progress could be made. The insect life which is so prolific in the Western World caused great annoyance, and none but those who have experienced it can know what misery may be caused by those petty tormentors flies and mosquitoes. On this service 300 miles of forest were penetrated and surveyed by the present General Sir Lintorn Simmons, R.E., K.C.B., Lieut.-Col. J. Woods, and himself. Sir James was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Benjamin D'Urban when that officer became Commander-in-Chief in British North America, and on his death fulfilled the same duties for his successor, Sir William Rowan. He served upwards of five years with this officer, and then, as a Major, proceeded to the Crimea. During the course of the war he was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, and succeeded to the command of the 14th Regiment, which took part in the siege and fall of Sevastopol.

Having served in India, Persia, South Africa, America, and the Crimea, Sir James Alexander was next ordered to New Zealand, the troubles between the colonists and natives having culminated in the Maori War. He had previously received instructions to raise the 2nd Battalion of the 14th Regiment, and this having been accomplished in a few months he proceeded with his troops to the seat of war. During the campaign he commanded the troops in the province of Auckland, was in the Taranaki, and, under Sir Duncan Cameron, commanded the outposts of the Waikato. The war over Sir James returned to England, and has not since been on active service, though desiring it. In due course he became a General Officer by seniority.

It may not be generally known that the preservation of the obelisk which now overlooks the murky Thames was owing to the efforts of Sir James Alexander. While at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 he was informed that a Frenchman on whose land at Alexandria the prostrate "Needle" lay pro-

posed to break it up for building materials. Sir James resolved, if possible, to prevent this act of Vandalism. No less than ten years of his life were devoted to this national work, and he spared neither money nor energy. At his own expense he went to Egypt, carrying with him an introduction from Lord Derby, the Foreign Secretary of State, to Consul-General Stanton. He was presented to the Khedive, and ultimately received permission from that potentate to remove the obelisk. The first step had been accomplished, but there were yet serious obstacles to be overcome. Apart from the engineering obstacles the question of funds formed a subject for anxious consideration. No Government money was available for the purpose, therefore private resources alone could be drawn on, and as may be imagined there were not many men to be found who were willing to risk money in an enterprise in which there was no prospect of gain, little probability of glory, and a great deal of risk. Prof. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., however, after receiving full explanations and plans, stepped into the breach and said that he would undertake the work. Mr. John Dixon, C.E., was introduced to him, and his scheme for the removal of the obelisk was adopted, and the work was at once commenced. The perilous voyage of the huge national memorial, its abandonment in the Bay of Biscay and eventual recovery, will be fresh in the minds of our readers, and in the year 1878 Cleopatra's Needle, presented to the English nation in 1820 by Mahomed Ali Pasha, in recognition of services rendered by this country to Egypt, was placed in position on the Thames Embankment. Sir James received no recognition or pecuniary reward from Government for his share in this work. Acting as a private individual he commenced it, and by private enterprise it was carried to final success.

For his professional services Sir James Alexander has received the Orders of the Bath and the Medjidie, seven war medals, and two clasps for military services. He is also a Knight Commander of St. John of Jerusalem. He has written many books containing narratives of his travels in Burmah, Persia, Turkey, America and the West Indies, and Portugal; of campaigns in Kaffirland, the Crimea, New Zealand, and other parts; of explorations in the forests of America and (for Government) in the interior of Africa, and also translations from the Persian. At the Cape he married a daughter of Colonel C. C. Michell, K.H., the Surveyor-General, and succeeded to the family estate of Westerton, in Stirlingshire.

An interesting matter of history is recorded in connection with Sir James's family. He is descended from the Alexanders of Menstry, afterwards Earls of Stirling. Sir William Alex-

ander, the first Earl, was directed by King James VI. to institute the Order of Baronets of Nova Scotia, to promote colonisation, and became Premier Baronet. Another title once held by the family was that of Lord Newhaven, in Ireland, but Sir William Mayne, Bart., Sir James's grand-uncle, upon whom the title was confirmed, died *sine prole*. It might, however, be revived. Sir James is the Provincial Grand Master of the Stirling Province.

JOHN BELL.

THE subject of this memoir was born in 1811, on the extreme East Coast of England, and his early years were so equally passed in Norfolk and Suffolk that he prefers to call himself an East-Anglian. The first sounds he recollects are those of the wind through the trees which protected his father's country-house in Suffolk from the sea gales. His first love was for natural history, which, with great attachment to the country, has continued through his life, and the collecting of fossils and of wild birds' eggs were among his earliest pursuits. In education he went through the usual course, and was preparing for college, when, at his earnest request, he was permitted to divert his attention from Latin, Greek, and mathematics, to the still more, to him, attractive study of art, and at the age of sixteen he went up to London for this purpose. At first his ambition was to be a painter in fresco, and had that branch of art been in practice at that time, as it was afterwards in the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, that might have been the eventual direction of his studies. He entered upon these in the schools of the Royal Academy as a painter, by means of drawing, and not by modelling. He contributed, years afterwards, a cartoon of large size, of "The Angel of the Pillar and the Passage of the Red Sea," to the National Exhibition of Cartoons in Westminster Hall, and produced a number of designs of like character, but of smaller size, of various subjects from history and the poets. Long before this, however, he had relinquished the professional study of painting for that of the sister-art of sculpture, attracted to the latter principally by the superior permanence of her productions. He never, however, gave up his early use of the pencil, and a number of his designs are in existence, among which, however, none have taken a collec-

tive form except his "Compositions from the Liturgy of the Church of England," which were published originally by Bogue, and afterwards by Longmans, and are still occasionally to be met with on the bookstalls.

His works of sculpture are so numerous that it would be tedious to give a list of them, and we must restrict ourselves to mentioning a few which stand out most prominently. Among these, none are better known than one produced from one of his earliest designs—namely, "The Eagle-Slayer." The attitude of this figure was a most fortunate thought, for it is wholly original—no easy thing in modern times, when so many statues in different positions are in existence; and it has all the qualities of good composition for a single heroic figure, being pyramidal in general outline, with a varied display of form in the limbs, combined with great energy of action and interest of subject.

This statue has been cast in bronze, and an iron copy of it, presented by the Coalbrookdale Company, stands in the garden entrance to the South Kensington Museum. The finest version, however, of this work is not to be seen in London, having been executed in marble for Earl Fitzwilliam, in whose fine sculpture gallery in Wentworth House, in Yorkshire, it has a place, together with another marble statue by the same hand, "Lalage," from Horace. This statue of "The Eagle-Slayer" was so great a favourite with the late celebrated sculptor Mr. Gibson, R.A., of Rome, that he told the artist that if he had executed it in that city instead of in England, it would have alone paid all the yearly expenses of his studio there, from the frequent demand there would have been for "replicas" of it. As it is, however, there is but one marble copy of it in existence; and although it is the desire of the sculptor to execute it again in that material, with some alterations, the lack of encouragement for this class of sculpture in Great Britain renders it unlikely.

The pen being often in the sculptor's hand as well as the chisel, it was his frequent habit to work out a thought by both means at the same time. The national competition in 1844 for sculptural employment in the Houses of Parliament obtained for the sculptor the execution of the statues of Falkland and Walpole for St. Stephen's Hall in that Palace, and the prospect of others, which, however, was not fulfilled, in consequence of the non-continuance of the employment held out to British artists on that occasion.

There is no doubt that this artist would have had a more successful career, and have gained a wider reputation, could he have reconciled himself to relinquishing his own country

for a residence in Rome or Florence; but although he has visited Italy he could never give up his native island for all the professional advantages which a residence there might have afforded him. Loving his art so much, he yet loved his country better, and has accepted the necessity of employing his chisel, in degree, on busts and portrait statues instead of the nobler subjects of epic and poetic art to which his taste is kindred. Still, however, perhaps he has executed, in one material or other, at least as large a number of works of this class as any sculptor of the day. We do not here allude to reliefs, but to statues and statuettes in the round.

Several reliefs, however, have come from his hands, among which are those of "The Cross of Prayer," being composed of subjects from the petitions of our Lord's Prayer, arranged in the form of a cross, medallions of designs of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Medal, and two marble reliefs in connection with the Memorial of the Duke of Wellington in Guildhall—namely, of the battle of Waterloo, and of a composition representing "Peace and the Soldier's Return." His models and works in marble and bronze have, however, been chiefly in the round—partly from his especial taste lying in that direction, and partly from feeling that the great John Flaxman was so supereminent in relief compositions as to admit of no approach.

His largest public sculptural compositions erected in and about London have been the above-mentioned monument of the great Duke of Wellington, who is represented between statues of Peace and War, in the Guildhall of the City of London, the Guards' Memorial, in Waterloo Place, and his group of "America," forming one of the four groups representing the quarters of the globe at the Prince Consort Memorial in Kensington Gardens. It is a curious fact, in respect to the first and second of these works, and illustrative of the difficulties unknown to the public which occasionally embarrass artists in their relations with art committees, that in both of them the sculptor was, in respect to the principal figure, not permitted to have his own way, but was controlled by others. The figure of Wellington in the Wellington Monument in Guildhall is not the one originally designed by the artist for the purpose; and in respect to the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo Place, it is only the three statues of the Guardsmen for which the artist is responsible, the top figure having been added by the express control of the art committee on that occasion. The original design we have seen in the sculptor's studio, which consists simply of statues of the three Guardsmen—Grenadier, Fusilier, and Coldstream,

in full marching-costume, in front of an obelisk, on which were purposed to be inscribed the names of those who fell of that brigade in the campaign of the Crimea. As this memorial, from its prominence in the centre of London, has been the subject of much comment, we are glad to be the means of informing the public of facts with which they may be unacquainted.

He also executed, as a memorial to those officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the same war, a bronze figure of "Honour," which stands on the Parade at Woolwich, with the appropriate inscription on its pedestal of "Honour to the brave," similar to that which he desired to place on the Guards' Memorial, but was not permitted. Also at Woolwich Barracks, in the mess-room, stands a marble female figure by him, presented by Lord Waveney to the same corps, which is very picturesquely seen surrounded by the band of the regiment on the occasions of the admirable balls given there by the officers, which are the best in England.

Female statues have been especially subjects with this sculptor, and no one is better known than the "Dorothea," from so many having been made and sold in small, not only in porcelain in England, by the well-known firm of Minton, but in France, Germany, and Italy in various materials. Only two, however, have been executed by the artist in marble of life-size, one of which is at Bowood, and the other at a house in Dorset. It is peculiar in having a "*nez retroussé*"—rather an innovation in sculpture—and in being in man's attire, as the story in "Don Quixote" relates that the damsel habited herself when in search of her lover. The "Una and Lion" is also well known, of which the original life-sized cast is in the Crystal Palace; also the "Maid of Saragoza," "Youth and Infancy," and "The Young Hercules;" also a large figure of Shakespeare. A Newton, also, is from this sculptor's hand, also a large figure of Cromwell; also, in marble, of life-size, "Imogen Entering the Cave," "The Children in the Wood," and, at present of small size, a figure of our Lord, entitled "The Heart that Bled for all Mankind." Like most modern sculptors, also, he has produced an "Eve" or two, and is at present engaged on one which he calls "Lost Paradise."

Ornamental art, especially in metal, has also been a frequent subject with him, and the bronze life-sized statue of "Andromeda Bound to the Rock," which is in Her Majesty's possession at Osborne, as a fountain on the principal front, is combined with an elaborate storied bronze pedestal of a highly decorative character, in a mode perhaps more allied than any

other modern work to the manner of Benvenuto Cellini. This work was cast from the sculptor's models at the celebrated foundry of Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, which firm, on the occasions of International Exhibitions especially, he was in the habit of assisting, and who also cast for him in metal several of his statues. From time to time, also, he has produced decorative designs for other manufacturers. Among those which give him the most pleasure to think of, as it has produced a trade in which women and children are largely employed, is that of carved wooden bread-platters and bread-knives. The well-known firm of Rodgers, of Sheffield, were the first to make these from the artist's designs, some examples of which original carvings, which initiated the trade some thirty years ago, are to be seen in the South Kensington Museum.

Besides these occupations he has made a few designs in architecture, the most remarkable of which was his idea of adding entasis to the obelisk. This Egyptian feature of art, not having been adopted by the Greeks, had never received the slight convex enhancement of contour which the column had received at their hands. This Mr. Bell proposed to give it, and introduced the subject by means of a carefully made model in which this was displayed, illustrated by which a paper was read by him on the subject before a popular and architectural assembly at the Society of Arts, from which institution he received a medal in token of the originality and value of the idea, which was universally acknowledged. The Prince Consort highly approved of it, and after His Royal Highness's lamented decease it was this obelisk, enlarged to a suitable size, as a monolith, that was so nearly adopted by Her Majesty for the National Memorial to him in Kensington Gardens.

Traces may be perceived in this sculptor's works not only of his love for the antique, but of his admiration for the works and spirit of Michael Angelo, and in no respect more than in that great artist's "dictum" of "I know but of one art," in affirmation that all the fine arts are so connected that essentially they form but one, and in this it may be recognised that the modern sculptor has been a follower of the great Italian, and the more so because he has also varied the labours of his chisel with the relaxation of the pen. He has produced several original treatises on various subjects besides that on "The Obelisk," as on "The Colouring of Statues," "The Primary Sensations of the Mind," and "The Four Sisters." Also, in 1855, he produced a drama in five acts, entitled "Ivan, or a Day and Night in Russia," and various other pieces in verse, of less length.

Notwithstanding these, however, his main occupation has been sculpture, as he himself avers that life is not long enough to do more than one thing tolerably, except indeed in some very special instances, and that perhaps he has tried too many. In accord with this, perhaps, we may not do better than conclude this memoir with a recurrence to the labour of his chisel as exemplified by his last work of large size—namely, his group of “America,” in Campanella marble, at the National Prince Consort Memorial in Kensington Gardens.

On the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to this magnificent monument in 1872, the following expressions were used by the *Times* in respect to this group, and as they are endorsed by public opinion, it may be apposite to quote them: “Mr. Bell's ‘America,’ on the pedestal of the north-west angle, is undoubtedly the finest conception and composition of the four great groups, and the boldest and most vigorous in every way. Seated upon a buffalo, charging through the long prairie grass, is a female figure typifying the New World. To the rear two male figures, seated, as less progressive, denote South and Central America, while in front two erect female figures signify Canada and the United States. The last figure is the principal of the four, and, sceptre in hand, controls and directs the headlong onward course of the buffalo. The figure seated on the bison is colossal, and her left arm bears a shield emblazoned with the eagle, the beaver, the volcanoes, the lone star, the alpaca, and the Southern cross, emblems of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chili, Peru, and Brazil. In her right hand is a stone-pointed, feathered lance. The male figure of South America is a half-bred, wearing sombrero and poncho; that of Central America wears a Mexican head-dress. Habited in furs, Canada presses the rose of England to her bosom, though her face is turned towards the United States, who wears in her hair a star, and over her shoulders a starred baldrick. There are also other emblems connected with the various figures, yet the group is not in the least crowded or complicated. The young and vigorous life of the buffalo, the fine outlook into the future, the confidence in her destiny, beaming from the calm and noble face of the woman borne onward on the bison's back, the consciousness of supremacy in the countenance and gesture of the figure with the sceptre, the sense of action, and progress, and power, which radiates from the whole group, make us aware that we are in presence of a really great work.”

Notwithstanding this appreciative review of this group by the *Times*, it can never be seen with a favourable light in the

situation which, in accordance with the plan of the Memorial, it was destined to occupy, inasmuch as, fronting the north-west, the sun is always more or less at its back until so near its setting that it shines into the faces of the figures, instead of affording them the advantageous effect of a light from above. Thus the details of this group may be actually better examined in the fine bronze statuette copies produced for the Art Union of London, and cast and chased by Hatfield, and forming some of their prizes, than in the large group itself. The idea of the motive of this group—namely, that of the United States directing the progress of America, which was adopted by the sculptor as a truth pleasing to our Transatlantic brethren—has made it an especial favourite with our American visitors to the Memorial, and the photographs of it, to be purchased on the spot, are proportionably popular.

The sculptor's first object in the composition of this group was of this friendly and catholic character, and it is quite in accordance with what may be noticed of his works, that a principal aim in them is to make his art a means to an end, and to tell some appropriate story, or convey some suitable sentiment, even more than to make each a success as a work of art.

Since executing this large composition, of which the more important parts, as the faces, were finished by his own hands *in situ*, he has not executed any work of colossal size. He has, however, still constantly on hand subjects in clay and marble, of which those he takes most interest in are epic and poetic. His statuettes of "Herod Stricken on his Throne" and "The Fight of Faith and the Evil Spirit" are of the former class, while those of "Sancta Simplicitas" and "Venus Bacchante" are of the latter, and occasionally his works of this nature appear in public; and he is also producing from time to time half-sized marble statues from his best-known designs, as of "Dorothea," "Miranda," "Lalage," &c.

Never ambitious of professional dignities, he has preferred to live an almost recluse life on the edge of great London, in the beautiful suburb of Kensington, where he has resided for many years, and has seen the fields around him change into a city of palaces, closed in now on every side with buildings. This, at any rate, he says, lends the charm of contrast to his small, self-contained residence, garden, and studio, where nearly all his large and small works have been produced. He still works with the same attachment to his pursuit as ever, although few of his works are publicly exhibited, and although there is little encouragement for his class of sculpture in

England. He makes all his models himself, and none of his marble works leave his studio without having been finished by his own hands, for, to use his own words, he is "not of the humour of one who would hire a manor and get his game-keeper to shoot over it."

GEORGE BENJAMIN DAVIS.

MR. DAVIS was born in London in 1835, and received his early education in a large public elementary school. He became one of the first pupil-teachers under the celebrated Minutes of the Privy Council of 1846, his apprenticeship dating from the 1st of October, 1847. He completed his course with much credit, and gained a Queen's Scholarship of the First Class. In those days Queen's Scholarships were not so easily obtainable as they are now. At the present time all who obtain a minimum number of marks at the examination rank as Queen's scholars, and the training colleges rarely admit any other students. In the earlier years of the system only a few scholarships were to be obtained at each college, and the number allowed at the large training college in connection with the British and Foreign School Society was only ten; of this number Mr. Davis was one of the few in the first class. He maintained his position in the front of the college, and was particularly distinguished for skill in teaching, and for thorough general knowledge spread over all the different subjects of study.

From his early years Mr. Davis has been an earnest worker for education, and from the time he was old enough to think of such subjects he was always anxious to see Christians of all denominations working for good on a common platform, more particularly in the question of popular education. As a practical system, he believed in simple religious teaching, calculated to train and develop the Christian character, without instilling dry dogma, or troubling the children with disputed points which they could not understand, or attempting to bias their minds against others. Hence, the British and Foreign School Society had his warmest sympathy, and he left the college, earnest in his vocation, determined to work out the principles of the Society fairly and honestly. Religiously, he was brought up in the Church of England, to

which he has always been attached, and of which he is still a member.

The Duke of Devonshire, at that time President of the British and Foreign School Society, had on his estate at Woburn an old endowed school, which had been established as a grammar-school in the reign of Elizabeth, but which had, like many such schools, become almost defunct. His Grace had built new premises for the school, and having pensioned off the old master, who had held the office for about forty years, he appointed Mr. Davis, who was then leaving college, to the mastership. There were only a few of the poorest boys in the town attending, and their ignorance of the merest elements was truly deplorable. Mr. Davis made it a condition of accepting the post, that Government inspection should be invited. Life and vigour were soon infused into the school; the respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood sent their sons; a class-room had to be added; and for over six years Mr. Davis conducted the school with great success. He also took an active part in connection with the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institute, and for a considerable time acted as secretary. He took the lead in establishing a Penny Bank, which was productive of much good, and worked on other committees for various useful objects.

In 1860 he removed to the neighbourhood of Wrexham, to take charge of a large new school, which had been built to accommodate the children of the numerous miners and iron-workers in that locality. In this work he was exceedingly successful, and both his labour and name are still remembered there with respect and pleasure. He did not, however, like the place, and after a little more than three years he accepted an invitation, unexpectedly offered, to visit the West Indies. This journey was an important one. Many years before this visit a large sum of money had been left by a lady for the benefit of slaves rescued from the slave ships. The abolition of the slave trade had removed the need for this particular benevolent work, and, after the fund had accumulated for some years, an order was obtained from the Court of Chancery for the money to be applied to the establishment of public day schools in the West Indian islands, and for training colleges to educate and train teachers. A board of trustees was appointed by the Court, and at the time when Mr. Davis was asked to go out (in the autumn of 1863) there were schools in Jamaica, Antigua, and St. Lucia, numbering nearly thirty in all, and also two training colleges, one in Kingston, Jamaica, and another in St. John's, Antigua. The object of this visit was to inspect and examine these schools and colleges, and

to inform the trustees as to their condition, and to make such suggestions for their improvement as might seem advisable. This work of inspection was executed with care and success, the result showing that coloured children are capable of receiving considerable education, and that coloured masters are also capable of receiving a considerable training, sufficient to qualify them for making good instructors of their own people.

On his return from the Indies, Mr. Davis received several offers of good appointments, and had, for some time, an idea of leaving the profession; but his love for the work of education was too strong, and, contrary to the advice of his friends, he agreed to take charge of the old Birmingham British School in Severn Street, which had never been under Government inspection, and had been so neglected that there were very few scholars attending. A good deal of money was spent on the premises, the school made a new start, and each year the average attendance, the examination results, and the condition of the school in all respects, became better and better. He also established an Art Night Class for adults and youths; and in a short time there were some 200 scholars learning drawing, and the results of the examination under the Government Department of Science and Art, and the grants earned, were extremely good.

In 1870, the Elementary Education Act was passed, and in November of that year the first Birmingham School Board was elected. A clerk was, of course, required, and here was the work for which Mr. Davis was specially suited. He was a candidate for the office, and was successful against 52 competitors. His first labour was the onerous and important one of preparing a complete report on the educational condition of the Borough, showing what school accommodation existed, and what was required. This report was prepared by Mr. Davis single-handed in a few months, and was found to be complete and accurate. He has now held the office for more than nine years, and his various reports of the work accomplished by the Board from year to year are so full, complete, and admirably arranged, as to furnish a perfect storehouse of information on the state of education in the town.

There are now twenty-eight schools under the management of the Board, with accommodation for nearly 29,000 scholars; and in all the arduous and diverse work connected with such a great undertaking, as well as in the inspection of the schools, Mr. Davis has displayed a profound knowledge of the subject of practical education, as well as rare ability in carrying out the requirements of the Education Acts. At the various

Conferences of School Board Clerks he has read some very valuable papers, on various subjects relating to practical education. In 1878 he was elected the President of the year. His most important literary work is probably his report on the "Education System of Germany," to which we now direct special attention.

In 1879, he spent his summer holiday in Germany and Switzerland, and employed his time in inspecting the elementary schools of those countries. Of the report since published, a thoroughly qualified critic says: "It is very ably and clearly written, is full of interesting detail, and in its conclusions presents a comparison between English and German schools, which cannot fail to prove most valuable to conductors of elementary education in this country. We do not, indeed, know a better account of the German School System; and as Mr. Davis, before his appointment as Clerk to the Board, was a practical schoolmaster, his conclusions are of exceptional interest; for, knowing the English system thoroughly, he was especially qualified to institute a comparison between it and that of Germany. In the course of his inquiries, Mr. Davis inspected schools at Hamburg, Berlin, Halle, Stuttgart, and Zurich. He deals with these under the following heads—1. Organisation; 2. Teaching Staff; 3. School Buildings; 4. Discipline—and, finally, in an elaborate summary, he brings together the results of his observations under all these divisions. Under the head of Organisation, Mr. Davis notes an essential difference between German and English schools: that while in the latter a large number of classes are conducted in one large room, in the former every master has his own separate class-room, 'so that a large German school may be described as a large building containing a considerable number of small school-rooms, each accommodating from fifty to sixty children, all the children in each such little separate school being of about the same age, and of the same educational standing.' The school age is from six to fourteen; for the first six years the children remain in elementary schools, and for the two last years, if they pass their examinations, they are drafted to a higher grade school; the syllabus of teaching and the classes being so divided as to correspond with the years of school life. Every class—a most important point—is taught by a trained and certificated teacher—trained not only in the ordinary way, but specially trained in the science and method of teaching. The head masters (who have control of girls' as well as of boys' schools) are chosen from the class teachers, and the ablest of the head masters are appointed district inspectors. In England, in place of these trained

teachers, we have a vast number of teachers who are themselves in the pupil stage ; and Mr. Davis observes, even our young assistant masters and mistresses have very seldom received a training that can at all be compared with that which is the universal rule in Germany. The Germans, he adds, 'take care that *all* their teachers shall have received a thorough training before they obtain a single day's employment.' As to the system of instruction, Mr. Davis marks the difference between England and Germany in a sentence. Our school inspection is based on the principle of ascertaining how many children do well enough to earn the Government grant ; the German school inspection is purely educational, without any reference to grants of any kind. With us the income of the teachers depends greatly on the number of children who pass ; with the Germans the salaries are fixed, and the teacher, thus set free from anxiety, can devote himself to his work without anxiety as to variations of income. The result of this difference, broadly stated, is that the whole course of the German schools is directed towards making the children think for themselves ; while our course is directed largely, if not mainly, to getting lessons off by rote. 'Theirs (says Mr. Davis) is a course of intelligent instruction, while ours is subservient to a series of mechanical tests ; ours leads to mechanical cramming, while theirs secures intelligent education.' The details of the German system are fully and clearly dealt with in the report, and much valuable information is given on the arrangement of school buildings and on school discipline."

We conclude our sketch with the following quotation from the "Summary" of this admirable report. "There can," says Mr. Davis, "be no doubt that the state of education in Germany is better than in England, and that the average German boy of fourteen is considerably in advance of the average English boy of the same age. It therefore behoves us to endeavour to get clearly before our minds the reasons why this is so, and to consider whether we cannot do anything to hasten our progress, so that our neighbours may not always be foremost in the race. There are general causes and specific causes for the difference. Amongst the general causes there is the great fact that education is much more highly appreciated in Germany than in England. The poorer classes in England do not themselves sufficiently value education, because they know far too little about it, and the constant struggles of their daily life in order to obtain necessities occupy the whole of their thoughts. Those in a position above them too often think the merest elements of instruction

sufficient for the children of their poorer neighbours, and very many are apt to consider that the claims of education ought always to give way to home circumstances, and that it is very excusable if a parent pays but little attention to the school attendance of his children on the plea that he has something else to think about. In Germany nothing is allowed to stand in the way of education. Every child must go to school. Poverty is assisted in various ways ; and it is the duty of the magistrates, aided by the police, to see that anything which hinders a child's attendance at school, except illness, is effectually dealt with. Then, the fathers and grandfathers of the present children having been accustomed to attend school, the home influence is naturally in favour of school attendance, the home lessons are regularly expected, the periodical reports from the teachers are naturally looked for, and the habits of the entire population are in favour of that compulsion which has long since become an established fact."

GEORGE DEANE.

DR. DEANE was born at Wells, Somerset, December 20th, 1837. His ancestors were staunch Churchmen, as appears not only from the name, Deane, but also from the fact that his grandfather and great-grandfather have their names carved or painted in Wincanton Church as churchwardens. His father, also George Deane, dissented from the Church and became a Nonconformist, and his principles are upheld and his creed professed and taught by his son, the subject of our present sketch.

His early education was received in a private school, at Wincanton, Somerset, after which he was engaged in business in a civil engineer's office for three years. He then completed his education as theological student in the Countess of Huntingdon's College, Cheshunt, Herts. At the London University he graduated B.A. in 1863, B.Sc. in 1864, and D.Sc. in 1869. In 1867 he also passed the so-called First Scripture Examination. During the time of taking these degrees he was minister of a country church in Bedfordshire, and employed all his leisure time in educational study. Some of this time was snatched from pastoral work ; but these duties must have been faithfully discharged, for the

people among whom he ministered still regard him with kindly respect and loving affection.

In September, 1869, Dr. Deane was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the well-known Nonconformist Spring Hill College, at Moseley, near Birmingham. At the end of 1870, on the death of Professor Barker, he also undertook the Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis; and in March, 1877, he became Resident Tutor likewise. In 1867 Dr. Deane was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, and in 1870 a Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His labours at the meetings of the Association have been mostly confined to the Boulder Committee of the Geological Section, and he has often preached in Congregational churches on the occasion of the meetings of that important body.

For four years from 1870 Dr. Deane was teacher of the Geological Class at the Birmingham and Midland Institute. He has also been an active member of the Natural History and Microscopical Society, in which he has filled the offices of President and Vice-President, as well as President of the Geological Section. But in 1875 more pressing public work necessitated a change in his pursuits. In that year the King's Norton School Board was formed, and Dr. Deane was elected a member, and was appointed Chairman of the Board; and this office he still holds, and has held since its formation. The Board has to look after the elementary education of King's Norton, King's Heath, and Balsall Heath. It has opened five Board Schools, with accommodation for 2,684 children, at a cost of £36,350. Dr. Deane devotes a large amount of time and his great educational experience to the business of the Board, and the improvement of the instruction given in the schools. In the early part of 1873 an epidemic of typhoid broke out at Balsall Heath and Moseley, and in this terrible visitation Dr. Deane turned his attention to sanitary matters, and rendered very eminent services in improving the condition of these places.

A life so actively employed in teaching, in public work, and in general usefulness, presents little leisure and few opportunities for literary work. But, like a good husbandman, Dr. Deane has availed himself of those which have occurred, and has done some good work in the department of letters. He has contributed able papers to the *British Quarterly Review*, the *Congregationalist*, the *Evangelical Magazine*, the *Homilist*, and other periodicals and reviews. He is the author of a series of important articles on the "Minerals of the Bible," and the "Urim and Thummim," in

Cassell's "Bible Educator," and at different times he has published sundry pamphlets and sermons. From his articles on the "Minerals of the Bible" we quote the following interesting passage, as illustrative of his style and method :—

"In a singular and striking passage of the Pentateuch all the metals of the Bible, with one exception, are named together. The 31st chapter of Numbers gives an account of the war of vengeance against the Midianites, in which the Israelites destroyed great numbers of their enemies, and captured large quantities of spoil. Concerning the spoil we read : 'This is the ordinance of the law which the Lord commanded Moses ; only the gold, and the silver, the brass, the iron, the tin, and the lead, everything that may abide the fire, ye shall make it go through the fire, and it shall be clean : nevertheless it shall be purified with the water of separation : and all that abideth not the fire ye shall make go through the water. And ye shall wash your clothes on the seventh day . . . and afterward ye shall come into the camp' (ver. 21-24). With the single exception of antimony, this passage gives the common names of all the varieties of metals referred to in the Bible. It has been thought by some that 'the water of separation' here named is really quicksilver or mercury, which is used for the purification of the precious metals. But this hypothesis is more ingenious than sound. There is no evidence that the Oriental nations knew anything of quicksilver. The Romans of Pliny's time imported it from Spain, and also obtained it artificially from the native sulphide, which likewise came from Spain ; but there is not a trace of it in connection with the early Egyptians, Assyrians, Arabians, or Persians. Moreover, the hypothesis that 'the water of separation' here means quicksilver is entirely out of harmony with the context. In consequence of yielding to the evil counsels of Balaam, the Israelites had been smitten by a loathsome disease, through contact with the neighbouring Moabites and Midianites. The plague was stayed ; but the command went forth from Jehovah to Moses, 'Vex the Midianites and smite them' (xxv. 17). The Midianites were vexed and smitten, and the spoils of their camp were taken ; and, then, lest the pestilence should break out once more, 'the Lord commanded Moses' to take stringent and effective sanitary measures to destroy the possibility of infection. Whatever can be purified by fire, let it be purified by fire ; whatever will not stand the fire, let it pass through 'the water of separation.' The 19th chapter gives a full account of the preparation of this 'water of separation,' and the reference in our passage undoubtedly is to sanitary precaution, and not to metallic purity. The provi-

sions of the law of Moses made sanitary science a religious duty ; and this is only one instance out of many in which the utmost care was taken against the dangers of malignant disease. To explain this 'water of separation' as the quick-silver which is used to separate gold and silver from mechanical impurities is absurd."

From an able and most interesting and instructive address, on "Cosmical Theories of the Earth," published in 1875, we quote the concluding paragraph. Dr. Deane says: "I have endeavoured in this address to gather together the results of past discussion on an important physical question. There are lines of research still to be followed, which in competent hands must lead to ultimate success. The questions involved, however, are so complex—they include such varied aspects of physical truth—that for any real progress we are dependent entirely on men specially qualified in special branches of study. The mathematician and the physicist must not despise the practical geologist, nor must the latter ignore the labours of the former; and, if I may venture, in conclusion, to adapt and somewhat alter words recently spoken on another subject by Mr. Bright in Bingley Hall, I would say—What we want is intelligent union among all sections of scientific men. We want a perfect disinterestedness in the pursuit of scientific objects. We want, if we can get it, an absence of personal vanity, which is the bane of scientific life; and we want, in addition to this, earnest and combined work, and in these only can be found the source of permanent success."

JAMES HEDDERWICK, LL.D.

JAMES HEDDERWICK, LL.D., author of "Lays of Middle Age," and one of the most eminent of Scottish journalists, was born at Glasgow on January 18th, 1814. His father was a letterpress printer of good repute, from whose establishment in Glasgow there issued such well-known standard works as Chalmers's "Astronomical Discourses," Motherwell's "Poems," and Cleland's "Annals of Glasgow." His mother was of Highland extraction, and like so many ladies of her time, was rich in stores of Scottish songs and ballads, which she sang with great sweetness and feeling. James Hedderwick was their fourth child and third son.

When eight years old he accompanied his father to America, where it was proposed the family should settle, and of which Dr. Hedderwick has still the most vivid recollections. But after six months of indecision as to where to plant his household, the elder Hedderwick suddenly returned to Glasgow, and resumed his former business in conjunction with his eldest son, Robert, and under the firm (still existing) of James Hedderwick and Son. In course of time he obtained the appointment of Queen's printer. He believed firmly in a printing-office as an excellent school for youth, and most of his sons, in consequence, were trained as compositors. Among these sons was James, whose early scholastic education was, therefore, mainly obtained in the form of attendance upon occasional classes, such as those for Latin or French, grammar and composition or elocution. In those days elocution was being taught in Glasgow by Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, and by a Mr. A. M. Hartley, whose "Oratorical Class Book" was printed by the Hedderwicks. The youthful James was one of Mr. Hartley's pupils, and obtained much distinction in his classes. He was about thirteen at the time, and it is noticeable that it was at this early age that he first perpetrated verses, in the shape of some lines printed for a charity bazaar. His first appearance in any public print was in a brief letter contributed to a small paper called the *Day*, edited by Dr. Strang, and numbering the poet Motherwell among its contributors. He afterwards found anonymous access once or twice to the *Glasgow Argus*, a twice-a-week newspaper started by the Liberal party, under the editorship of William Weir, advocate, a very able man, who rose to be editor-in-chief of the London *Daily News*.

The youthful Hedderwick's success as an elocutionist seems to have suggested his being sent to London for a time, in order to improve his accent. He accordingly went south, and read Shakespeare with Charles Kemble, not the least distinguished of the Kemble brothers. Through him the young Hedderwick had frequent opportunities of witnessing at Covent Garden the early triumphs of his gifted daughter Fanny, whose histrionic fame has been almost eclipsed by her celebrity as a writer. He also attended the *belles-lettres* class at London University, under Professor Alexander Blair, a friend of Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, and a contributor to *Blackwood*. Whilst studying in this class he won the prize in the junior division for an essay on "Figurative Language," his diploma bearing the signature of Brougham. The essay made a great impression on Professor Blair, who said it gave indications of the poetic faculty,

and led to his introducing him to the study of the works of Wordsworth. Hedderwick was then in his sixteenth year. Among other pleasant London recollections to which he is wont to allude was that of dining once at the house of Mr. J. W. Fox, afterwards M.P. for Oldham, and distinguished as an anti-corn-law orator. Mr. James Yates, an old friend of his father, and a very learned man, also showed him much hospitality, and took a great interest in his studies.

Returning to Glasgow, young Hedderwick passed the next few years with very uncertain aims. The printing-office was open to him, but two elder brothers were already in it. He did a little teaching—an occupation for which he had no relish—and occasionally set types, but all the while was steadily drifting towards literature. In 1835 he started a weekly periodical, intended for circulation among the watering-places on the river Clyde ; but although the venture was tolerably successful, it did not last beyond a single summer season. About this time a public dinner was given to Alexander Rodger, a local poet of much humour, a symposium at which Professor Wilson presided, and at which James Hedderwick was entrusted with the toast of “The Poets and Poetry of England.” This was his first oratorical performance of any pretensions, and in his closing remarks the chairman referred to it in terms of eulogy.

In 1837 a notice appeared in the *Scotsman* newspaper of the death of its sub-editor, Mr. Millar, who was described as a neat paragraphist and graceful lyric poet. It occurred to some of Mr. Hedderwick's family that he might be suited for the vacant post. Dr. Strang was consulted, and furnished Mr. Hedderwick with an introduction to Mr. Charles Maclaren, who was editor of the *Scotsman* at that time. Unfortunately, the place had already been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Fyfe, the head reporter, but it was intimated that Mr. Maclaren was often asked to recommend editors and sub-editors, and Mr. Hedderwick was asked to leave behind him some specimens of his work. This he did, and a fortnight afterwards he was surprised by a visit from Mr. Ritchie, the proprietor of the *Scotsman*, who stated that Mr. Maclaren, not in very robust health, required a literary assistant, and ended by offering the place to Mr. Hedderwick, who was at that time twenty-three years old.

As assistant editor of the *Scotsman* Mr. Hedderwick underwent a thorough course of political study, and performed a great variety of literary work. Nothing came amiss to him. He turned his hand to anything in the way of notices

of pictures, concerts, theatres, and books. Mr. Fyfe became his great friend, and from Mr. Maclaren and Mr. Ritchie he received every kindness and encouragement. In 1839 he was sent as descriptive reporter to the Eglinton tournament, enjoying on that occasion the genial companionship of the late James Ballantine, author of "*The Gaberlunzie's Wallet*." By degrees he took part in the higher politics of the paper, and had his salary more than doubled. He wrote some articles on the political situation, which were much quoted and commented on by the great journals of the country, being alluded to by the chief Tory organ in London as "the much-bepuffed articles of the *Scotsman*." He also found time to relieve his graver labours by occasional scraps of verse, some of which were copied into *Chambers's Journal*, and from thence into various collections. Of the literary and artistic friendships which he formed in Edinburgh, the evenings at Mr. Maclaren's or Mr. Ritchie's, the suppers at Dr. Robert Chambers's, and the fish dinners at Newhaven, Dr. Hedderwick is accustomed to speak as being among his happiest reminiscences.

The connection with the *Scotsman* came to an end in 1842. There seemed to be an opening in Glasgow for a new weekly paper, moderate in principle, literary in tone, and suitable for family reading. The starting of the *Citizen* was accordingly suggested by Mr. Thomas Boyd, a local manufacturer, and the editorship and part-proprietorship was offered to James Hedderwick. Prior to leaving Edinburgh, however, Mr. Hedderwick was entertained at a public dinner, Mr. Charles Maclaren in the chair, and Mr. John Hill Burton, the now well-known historian, croupier. Among those present were Professor Spalding, Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Harvey, Mr. Horatio McCulloch, R.S.A., Mr. James Ballantine, Mr. David Roberts, R.A., Mr. David Vedder (author of "*Orcadian Sketches*"), Mr. Peter Fraser (famous as a *raconteur* and wit), Mr. William Cross (author of "*The Disruption*"), and many other celebrated men. The health of Mr. Hedderwick was proposed by Mr. Maclaren in the highest terms, and the demonstration was altogether most successful and gratifying. Prior, also, to launching the *Citizen* at Glasgow, Mr. Hedderwick paid a visit to London, the chief incident of which was a long and delightful evening spent with Leigh Hunt at his house in Kensington.

The *Glasgow Citizen* made its appearance in due course as a Saturday sheet, and at the price of 4½d., the sum then usually asked for newspapers. It took a good position, and is still spoken of with affection in the west of Scotland. Mr. Hedder-

wick's own articles—sometimes local and humorous—came to be recognised, and were thought to have a flavour that reminded their readers of the gentle "Elia." The paper naturally proved attractive to youthful literary aspirants, several of whom became, or have become, famous in a wider sphere. Hugh MacDonald published in it his familiar "Rambles round Glasgow;" Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama," contributed his first verses to its columns; David Gray, author of "The Luggie," breathed his earliest aspirations to its readers; and William Black, author of "The Princess of Thule," adorned it with fresh and pleasant outdoor sketches long before he had any suspicion that he would by-and-by take his place among the British novelists.

Glasgow is, and always has been, great in banquets and *soirées*, and at these Mr. Hedderwick was frequently called upon to speak, and sometimes to preside. Generally a fluent and effective speaker, he would have been still more successful but for a constitutional nervousness, against which he found it difficult to struggle. He was present at the famous festival in Ayrshire given in honour of the three surviving sons of Burns, two of whom had returned from India. The late Lord Eglinton presided, and among those present was Douglas Jerrold, whom Mr. Hedderwick had agreed to accompany to the demonstration. Jerrold, it appears, was rather inclined to snarl, but Lord Eglinton's speech nevertheless drew from him many a fervent "Hear, hear." On the 25th January, 1859, Mr. Hedderwick occupied the chair at a Burns Centenary Dinner in Glasgow, his speech at which is reported in the volume of "Centenary Addresses." Of the Glasgow Burns Club, afterwards formed, Mr. Hedderwick was twice made chairman; and when the Club celebrated the tercentenary of Shakespeare, under the presidency of Sir Daniel Macnee, Mr. Hedderwick gave the toast of the evening. He has now given up all public speaking, after, we believe, a good deal of firm resistance to the importunities of committees.

Until 1855-56 the *Citizen* had been steadily progressing, but the abolition of the taxes affecting the Press gave birth to the penny dailies, with weekly sheets made up at little cost, and left the old independent weeklies stranded. Especially was this the case in the provinces, where no independent weekly newspaper could provide sufficient original matter, except at a cost which only a national circulation could support. In Glasgow the old weeklies succumbed one after another, leaving the *Citizen* alone, but moribund. *Hedderwick's Miscellany* was started in 1862 as a purely literary journal, and had the advantage of numerous contributions in

prose and verse from Mr. Hedderwick's pen. It was fairly successful, but not quite successful enough to induce its editor and proprietor to continue it beyond a year. Meanwhile, the *Citizen* was going further back, and in 1864 Mr. Hedderwick took over the printing business left by his father, intending to prosecute it independently of the newspaper, which had absolutely fallen below paying-point. He did not, however, despair. In spite of shaken health, decaying resources, and friendly and unfriendly prognostications of dire failure, he started the *Evening Citizen*, price one halfpenny. The cheap and novel little sheet made quite a sensation, springing at once into a large circulation—nor did the opposition started by the morning papers have any other effect than to arouse still more enthusiasm in its behalf. The issue gradually increased until it attained over 40,000 copies daily; and now, equipped with machinery adequate to the demand upon it, it claims to have the largest circulation of any daily paper, morning or evening, in the west of Scotland. For this remarkable success Dr. Hedderwick has chiefly to thank his own unaided efforts, the literary and commercial management of the paper having been, until quite recently, wholly in his hands. Under his auspices the *Citizen* has obtained a high reputation, not only for the freshness and fulness of its news, and for the admirable brightness and variety of its general contents, but for the elegance and moderation of its leading columns, and the unusually high character of its occasional criticism. As an illustration of the influence which it possesses, a single fact may be put forward. The money for the Glasgow Burns monument was raised solely and wholly by means of an advertisement running gratuitously in its columns, and announcing for the object in question a shilling subscription. The result was the subscription of a sum, in shillings, amounting to nearly £1,700. In other words, the appeal attracted the attention and assistance of nearly 34,000 individuals.

Primarily a journalist, Dr. Hedderwick is also an author. In 1862 he wrote for the first edition of "The Luggie, and other Poems," by David Gray, a "Memoir" of that poet, which has since formed the foundation for more than one recapitulation of the touching narrative. It has already been stated that Gray was a contributor to the *Glasgow Citizen*. In 1844 Dr. Hedderwick had issued a small collection of poetic pieces in a quarto form, only a limited number of copies, however, being printed. In 1859 he published his volume of "Lays of Middle Age," which had a gratifying reception from all good judges of poetry, and still has an audience of its own. Charles Knight, in his "Autobiography," speaks of the book

as being by a writer "who should be better known;" and the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, in the course of a speech at the banquet given to Mr. Disraeli in Glasgow some six years ago, spoke of "the delightful poetry of a Hedderwick." Poetry, indeed, has ever been a pleasure and a solace to Dr. Hedderwick. Many of his keenest sorrows will be found reflected in it—as in the piece called "Home Trial," which has obtained a wide recognition through its appearance in Logan's "Words of Comfort for Bereaved Parents," a work which has gone through ten editions. An earlier poem, entitled "First Grief," printed originally in the *Scotsman*, was copied into *Chambers's Journal*, and some years later appeared at full length in an article in *Fraser's Magazine*. Many other pieces found their way, in anonymous form, into an elaborate collection published some years ago under the title of "Beautiful Poetry." A good example of Dr. Hedderwick's occasional verse may be discerned in the prologue which he wrote in 1860 for a dramatic performance given on behalf of the widow and children of Hugh MacDonald. The general characteristics of his muse are tenderness of sentiment and sombreness of thought. The reflective portions of his verse are especially attractive to all who love the "high thinking" of which Wordsworth speaks. Dr. Hedderwick, indeed, may fairly be described as a Wordsworthian.

Married in 1846, Dr. Hedderwick had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1879, after many years of true domestic happiness. The misfortune was heightened by the fact that he had only a little while before lost his eldest daughter, a young lady of the highest promise. He has four sons and a daughter living. One of the sons has inherited his aptitude for literary and editorial work, while another takes charge of the business and mechanical departments of the *Evening Citizen*. For the last-named paper Dr. Hedderwick now writes but rarely, among his more recent articles being a series of eloquent and affecting appeals on behalf of the sufferers by the City of Glasgow Bank.

In 1878 Mr. Hedderwick received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow, a distinction of which he was universally admitted to be well deserving. He may yet be expected to do something more in literature, if health is vouchsafed to him, as we trust it may be.

JOHN JAMES JONES, F.R.G.S.

THE life of a useful man is always worth studying, and his example ever worth imitating, and it is pre-eminently the life of a useful man to which we have now the pleasure of directing the reader's attention.

Mr. John James Jones is the son of the late Thomas Jones, a builder and contractor in Chepstow. It was originally intended that he should be associated with his father in the business, and accordingly, at the age of fifteen, we find him entering upon the occupation, and learning the trade, of carpenter and joiner, in which he soon attained a fair degree of proficiency. Four years later he was occupying a position at Messrs. Cubitt's great building establishment in London ; but being compelled to relinquish it on account of ill health, he returned home, and was variously employed until, in 1869, he married the only daughter of Mr. Abraham Boord, of South Brent, near Bridgwater. Before coming to London he was prominently associated with various religious and philanthropic movements in Bristol, where he won the esteem of all classes with whom he was brought in contact. He afterwards returned for a short time to Chepstow, and when finally he left the town for London, he was accompanied to the train by a large concourse of his fellow-townsmen, who adopted this, amongst other means, of evincing the esteem and respect in which he was held.

On arriving in London, instead of concocting plans for the advancement of his own pecuniary interests, he became instrumental in forming what is now known far and wide throughout the Metropolis as the London Samaritan Society. Of this he has been the director from its commencement, and some idea of its work may be formed when we say that last winter no fewer than 85,000 free meals—principally breakfasts on winter mornings—were given to as many of the deserving poor as were invited to partake of them. A similar work, under Mr. Jones's direction, is being carried on this winter, which we all know has been one of exceptional severity, so that it is probable that not fewer than 100,000 free meals have thus been dispensed. The breakfasts are usually given on Sunday mornings, and we may here reprint the following description of the class of people to whom these

free meals are given, which recently appeared in a London paper:—

“Let the reader imagine a mass of some six or seven hundred hungry men and women, crowded together with a compactness rivalling that presented by the doors of a theatre on Boxing Night. Let him picture to his mind’s eye a mass of poverty the most condensed, and of suffering apparently the most chronic; let him think of these unfortunates as they stood there in garments which the blast of more than one winter had almost torn to shreds, and which certainly had never been exposed to the beneficent influences of soap and water from the time they became the property of their present possessors—and when the reader has imagined all this and more, he will have a fair idea of the character of the crowd to whom Mr. Jones was about to extend his hospitality.”

Mr. Jones, in a similar way, has sought to ameliorate the condition of various classes of the people, and to show the variety, as well as the practical character, of his work, we have only to mention that his efforts have been extended to cabmen (for whom he has pleaded most eloquently, and on whose behalf “shelters” from the inclemency of the weather are now to be seen almost everywhere), postmen, fire brigade men, policemen, Whitechapel lodgers, theatrical *employés*, omnibus and tramway drivers, and conductors and carmen. If these classes were empowered to return a representative to Parliament, Mr. John James Jones would probably be the man they would select.

The chief feature in Mr. Jones’s religious work has been in its practical character. He is a Christian man; but he is nothing if not practical. He believes that to preach the Gospel to a man with an empty stomach is to offer him that which is not bread, and which, at least, in his starving condition, is not likely to satisfy. Hence his plan has always been to feed the bodies of those he would benefit, knowing that then their minds will be more receptive of religious and moral truth.

He has been a hearty friend of the temperance cause throughout the whole of his public life, and has spoken in favour of the local option resolution—maintaining that it is but a legitimate extension on the now universally admitted principle of local self-government. He has, however, held that the difficulties in the way of working men in regard to the frequenting public-houses are almost insuperable unless other places of resort are provided for them. Hence, no warmer friend of the coffee-palace movement exists than Mr. Jones.

At Homerton he has established a coffee-palace called the "Chepstow Castle," where all things in the way of eating and drinking are to be had, with the solitary exception of intoxicating drinks. He has also opened a large hall near, where meetings for the instruction and amusement of large audiences are continually being held. With a similar object, and for religious purposes as well, he has erected tents at Brighton and in East London, and elsewhere, to which the people may resort for their spiritual and moral improvement. His efforts on behalf of the circulation of pure literature have been attended with an encouraging degree of success, and have met with the cordial sympathy of those acquainted with them.

Mr. Jones is the author of numerous communications to the public Press, and if these be examined it will be found that in the great majority of instances they have for their object the amelioration of the condition of the industrial classes, or the relief of the destitute poor. His latest effort in this direction has arisen out of experience gained since he has been a member of the School Board for London. As is well known, under the Education Act children may be compelled to attend school, but Mr. Jones found that many of them were unable to do so for want of shoes. He immediately set to work amongst his friends, raised a sum of money, bought a large supply for distribution, and during the past few weeks (not without previous inquiry through his agents) hundreds of pairs of shoes have been given to the children of the deserving poor. If this is not a practical work, then we have yet to learn what work can be called by this name.

During the depression of trade Mr. Jones interested himself in the question of emigration. It is a sad necessity which in most cases forces an artisan to leave the old country, but between starving at home and working abroad the wiser course is obvious. Mr. Jones, by convening meetings, by agitating in the Press, and otherwise, roused a public feeling on this subject, and numerous artisans were enabled to emigrate, and thus to escape much of the suffering which others during the late trade depression were obliged to undergo.

Another effort by Mr. Jones should not be passed over. Most of us are aware, and none better than he, that there are hundreds of lives lost for the want of a little change of air, rest, and nourishing food at the time of recovery from illness, and therefore Mr. Jones has recently opened a convalescent home at Dover, which has already been of immense benefit to many poor people.

During the Paris Exhibition Mr. Jones was asked to undertake the directorship of a British Coffee-palace movement, and it was well for the success of the effort that he did so. On his arrival in the French metropolis he found matters in a state of confusion, but addressing himself vigorously to the work, he speedily had the temporary structure then in course of erection put into working order, and it became, if not a conspicuous success, at least sufficiently so to entitle him to the warm commendations he subsequently received. The building was exactly opposite the Trocadéro entrance to the Exhibition, and was largely patronised by English visitors to whom the French style of living was distasteful, and who did not care to be tempted to drink alcoholic beverages at any and every conceivable opportunity, whether they wanted them or not. In this work he was associated with numerous other influential supporters of the movement, including the Duke of Westminster, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Thomas Garfit, M.P., Mr. J. G. Barclay, Mr. J. Gurney Sheppard, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. R. C. Morgan, Mr. F. A. Bevan, the Rev. Michael Baxter, and others. Having visited this establishment frequently whilst in Paris, we can bear testimony to the excellence of all the arrangements. A curious effort in connection with this Coffee-palace was a tea given to the Chinese workmen employed in the Chinese Department at the Exhibition. It is described by those who were present as a singularly interesting and at the same time amusing sight.

Any notice of the subject of this sketch would be incomplete did it fail to mention Mr. Jones's remarkable powers of organisation. He can not merely work himself, but he can set others to work in a way that their united labours shall produce the minimum of confusion and the maximum of practical result. The Coffee-palace movement in Paris is a case in point, and we have been much struck with this trait in his character when we have seen him at the public breakfasts organised by his society. In the commissariat department we should be disposed to think that Mr. Jones has few who can excel him, and were the Fates so to order it that we should be placed at the head of an army—a most unlikely contingency—there is no man to whom we would entrust this branch of the service with so much confidence as Mr. Jones.

Talking of armies, reminds us that Mr. Jones did much service to the refugees and the wounded during the wars between Turkey and Servia and between Turkey and Russia. With a heart full of sympathy for the suffering he resolved

to do all that was possible to succour the wounded and the distressed, so at the greatest personal inconvenience, and, as it afterwards proved, at the risk of his life, he went to the scene of the conflict on the outbreak of each war. On the first occasion he was a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Committee of London; and on the second he was one of the almoners, being at the time also a member of the committee of the Society the Viscountess Strangford, by her personal influence and her public appeals, was able to form. For his services in the first campaign, Prince Milan decorated him with the Grand Cross, and had he been able to remain longer in Bulgaria, he would have bestowed upon him some further distinction for his later services, but Mr. Jones was obliged to return to England by urgent business demanding his attention. On his return he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

It may not be out of place here to mention that on one occasion when a building was on fire, Mr. Jones rushed into the flames, and was the means of averting a terrible catastrophe. Abnegation of self has indeed been one of the leading features of his life. Had Mr. Jones devoted his great administrative abilities to the advancement of his own fortune, there is not the least doubt that by this time he would have been a man of considerable wealth, although he is not yet thirty-five years of age. He has elected, however, to be "the people's friend," and he deserves the title. Mr. Jones is a man of impulse, and unlike other people of the same kind, his impulses always lead him in the right direction, and stimulate him to work for the good of others.

At the School Board election for London, just before the close of last year, Mr. Jones was chosen one of the representatives of the Hackney division by 11,144 votes, being only 234 fewer than those given for the present chairman of the Board, Sir Charles Reed. And the remarkable facts in connection with this election were that he only entered upon the contest almost at the last moment; that he used no cabs or other adventitious means to secure voters; and that he made no canvass of the ratepayers, but simply trusted to his personal popularity in the district, for the poor of which we have shown that he has done so much. It is instructive to recall the grounds upon which Mr. Jones asked and obtained the suffrages of the electors. These were simply justice to the ratepayers, who had been oppressed by the lavish expenditure of the former Board; justice to the poor children, who ought, he contended, to receive as good education as the Act provided; and justice

to their parents, who had frequently in the administration of the law been treated with unmerited harshness. In returning thanks to the electors Mr. Jones said, "Believing that a thoroughly independent candidate was wanted, who, whilst not forgetting the poor children for whom the Education Act was intended, would be equally regardful of the pockets of the already heavily taxed ratepayers, I appealed to the electors on broad but yet well-defined principles, and the noble response they have given shows me that my appeal has not been made in vain." That Mr. Jones has obtained the good will of all sections and parties in the borough in which he resides may be judged from the fact that in commenting upon the election the Conservative local paper said: "Mr. Jones's popularity arises from his earnest and successful work for many years in respect to the education of the poor, and his practical knowledge of their condition. He is well known for his earnest views, and perhaps there are few men who more heartily and continuously work for the amelioration of the masses of society. As most of our readers are aware he is director of that noble and useful institution the London Samaritan Society, which is one of the brightest institutions in the borough of Hackney, supported alike by Churchmen and other religious bodies."

In politics Mr. Jones is a Liberal. He believes that to the Liberals this great country owes all the liberty it ever has had, or ever will have. Mr. Jones is a man of peace, but not a man of peace at any price. He is proud, as all Englishmen ought to be, of the noble inheritance bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and would maintain it, but he is opposed to wars waged against inoffensive populations, and to the acquisition of "scientific frontiers" acquired at the expense of national probity and national justice.

Such, in brief, has been the career of Mr. Jones, from the time of his entrance upon public life to the present hour. Its broad lines have been those of faithfulness to right principles and ready response to the call of duty, from whatever quarter it might come. It has been said that the object of every right-minded man should be to leave the world better than he found it, and we think we have conveyed to our readers the fact that has steadily kept this aim in view.

PRYCE JONES.

PRYCE JONES may well claim to be one of the most successful merchants of his time. Energy and integrity, and good common sense, have enabled him to climb to a high position on the ladder of prosperity. The particulars we are about to give will show how much may be done by the determined labours of a single person, and how the success of one may be the benefit of many. The quality of good work in manufactures is like the quality of mercy—"it is twice blessed ; it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes." Pryce Jones, in winning a place, and esteem and admiration, for himself, has helped many hundreds of other people who, with the work of their hands, have had to carry out the plans of his head. The advancement of his work, too, has been the general advancement of the town in which he lives, which he has made known throughout the world.

Pryce Jones was born at Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, on the 16th October, 1834. He is the son of a solicitor, whose early death deprived his family of their natural protector. The boy was placed at a very early age in business, where his quickness soon made him the favourite of his employer, when still but a very young man. His master, through unfortunate speculations, failed, and it was then that the latent qualities which he possessed came out, and he had the courage to put himself forward as the successor of his late master, and such was the confidence that he inspired in some of the manufacturers and merchants with whom he had been associated that they resolved to aid him in his laudable enterprise, and the confidence they then placed in him has always been maintained, and he has now the pleasure of numbering amongst his truest friends many who remember him when he had not as many pounds as he now has thousands.

The humdrum routine of the old style of conducting the business was, however, but little congenial to his ideas, which thus early yearned for a more extended field of operation, and his enterprise felt that it could not be bounded by his native mountains. Thereupon he commenced that system of business which was then quite unique. Pryce Jones thought

that the public should be brought into more direct contact with the producer; and who can tell but that the co-operative principle, now so universal, saw its dawn in what he then did, some twenty years ago?

Having conceived the idea, his next difficulty was to make the products of Newtown known to the rest of the world. He therefore commenced by sending patterns to a few of the gentry in his own immediate neighbourhood and the surrounding districts, and the circle thus started has gone on increasing until he claims as clients some 100,000 patrons, and amongst them are nearly all the crowned heads of Europe. Pryce Jones has also made Newtown celebrated all over the world, and has been for twenty years past a most pertinacious exhibitor at many local Welsh as well as international exhibitions. At Vienna, in 1873 (where he obtained the grand medal of merit for excellence of quality and style of make), he had the great honour of a special presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by (now) Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B. His exhibits were also honoured by a special inspection made by Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Germany, accompanying whom were the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and a numerous suite. Pryce Jones obtained "Diploma and Medal" at both Paris and Brussels in 1875, at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1878, where he won two silver medals for flannels, Welsh shawls, home-spuns, &c., and again had the high honour conferred upon him of a second presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Not content with these European and trans-Atlantic successes, he is now exhibiting a grand selection of his fabrics at Sydney, New South Wales, and preparing for Melbourne for 1881, so that it may be justly said Welsh flannels and other fabrics are, through his exertions, as well known now the world over as Horrocks's longcloths or Armstrong guns.

His business of late years having become so vast, he was obliged to erect a new warehouse, which, located close to the railway-station at Newtown, was finished last year, at a cost of £15,000, and opened on the 3rd of October by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., who, if not the Prince of Wales, is truly said to be the Prince *in* Wales. At a banquet given by Mr. Jones immediately after the ceremony of the opening was finished, Sir W. W. Wynn presided, when he was supported by the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Tempest Vane, Lord Sudely, the county and borough members, the gentry and clergy of the district, and upwards of three

hundred friends of Mr. Jones. Visitors to Aberystwith and the Welsh coast will notice the warehouse close to the railway at Newtown, and when time permits them to alight, will be well repaid by a visit to it, where they will see the various fabrics ready finished for the market, and arranged, floor above floor, with mathematical precision and order, whilst an army of *employés* will be seen at work in the various departments. Such is the result of the energy of one man, who has become one of the largest private employers of labour in the Principality, and as such merits the gratitude, not only of his county, but of the Principality. His name is a household word in countless families; and an idea of the extent of his business may be gained when we mention that the London and North-Western Railway Company have built and run specially for Mr. Jones's traffic three luggage carriages, divided into compartments, for the more ready distribution of parcels at the several centres of distribution along their lines. Each of these vans is labelled (after the manner of the newspaper vans) with Mr. Jones's name, business, and location, and runs daily to and from Newtown and Euston. Although Mr. Jones himself superintends this vast concern, even to the minutest detail, he yet, like other busy men, finds time to devote his services to the public in many ways. Mr. Jones has been an active member of the Local Board of Health of Newtown from its establishment, and being a man for advancement, has actively supported all the great works of improvement which have been carried out in the borough of late years. He is a director of the Welsh Woollen Company of Holywell, and the Water Company, the Gas Company, and the Foundry Company of Newtown, and has been an active member of the School Board. Mr. Jones is a zealous member of the Church of England, and has filled the office of parish churchwarden for the past seventeen years. In politics he is Conservative. At a meeting of the Conservative Association for Montgomeryshire, held at Welshpool on the 23rd February, he was selected as the candidate to contest the borough in the Conservative interest at the coming general election.

C. E. LEWIS, M.P.

CHARLES EDWARD LEWIS is the third son of the late Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, who, though he never held any benefice of even fair emolument in the Church of England, enjoyed the distinction of having, for many successive years, Her Majesty as a regular attendant at his ministrations, when as Princess Victoria she visited Ramsgate with her mother, the Duchess of Kent. The Rev. Mr. Lewis was at that time minister of the chapel of ease at that now thriving watering-place in the Isle of Thanet. The subject of the present sketch was born in the year 1825. On the completion of his studies it was decided that he should become a lawyer. In this he was following in the footsteps of many members of his family, who had adopted the law as a profession. His grandfather and uncle were successively town clerks of Rochester, and his two elder brothers were barristers, but both the latter died more or less early in life. The eldest, the late William David Lewis, Q.C., as a real property lawyer, achieved the greatest distinction, having published, at the age of twenty, when scarcely out of his boyhood, an elaborate treatise on "The Law of Perpetuity." This treatise has since been accepted as an authority, both in England and America, on a most abstruse subject in real property law. He fell a victim to his devotion to the profession, at the early age of thirty-seven.

Mr. Lewis joined the lower branch of the law, and was admitted as a solicitor in January, 1847. By steady and unremitting devotion he soon acquired a large practice, although dependent entirely on his own exertions, and lacking that aid which at the outset of a career is of such assistance in the law. Ten years later his maturing powers were brought into play in the London Bankruptcy Court, where he continued to practise until 1869. During that period, like the late Mr. Edward Lawrence and Mr. John Linklater, he came into competition with many eminent members of the Bar, and with great success. Owing to his persistent industry he was enabled to retire from private practice on an ample fortune in November, 1876, although less than thirty years had elapsed since he entered the profession. Since his retirement he has been engaged in important affairs in the City

of London, having given his assistance towards the reconstruction of a large American railway, in which many millions sterling of English capital had been sunk. After four years of hard work the result proved so successful that the stocks and shares of the company, which in July, 1879, were not worth two and-a-half millions on the Stock Exchange, are now of the value of more than six millions. He is also director of some leading companies, banks, and financial institutions in the Metropolis.

From an early period in life Mr. Lewis took an interest in politics, and as is the case with many lawyers, the two pursuits were combined with pleasure and profit. From the year 1852 he has been engaged in Metropolitan election contests, acting in the Conservative interest, and as an organiser and manager his readiness and tact found ample scope for development. In 1857, when the Liberal party in West Kent inflicted a severe defeat on their opponents, he was appointed the chief of the Conservative executive, in order that a great effort might be made to retrieve the position of the party. The new appointment proved to have been well considered, for by the time of the next general election of 1859 such a change had been worked that two Conservatives were returned for the constituency, a position which the party have maintained ever since, without any check, and with increasing majorities. In 1859 Mr. Lewis undertook the same duty in the Eastern Division of the county. A similar result followed, and after the division of Kent into three constituencies, having two members each, by Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, he had the satisfaction of finding his labours attended with complete success, six Conservative members being returned. The same position was occupied by his party at the general election of 1874. Retiring in 1865 from all professional connection with the business of elections, he has ever since been one of the leading members of the executive of the Conservative party in West Kent.

Having been instrumental in returning so many members to the Legislature, Mr. Lewis at length resolved to test if his own powers were rated sufficiently high to qualify him for a seat in the council of the nation. The "Maiden City" of the North of Ireland was the object of his attachment, and she did not reject his addresses. A vacancy was caused in 1872 by the elevation of Baron Dowse. Mr. Lewis was nominated, and although a perfect stranger, was returned, after a close and exciting contest. In 1874 the seat was again contested, but he was once more successful, and still represents the city of Londonderry. Mr. Lewis was

the first member of Parliament elected in Ireland under the ballot system of voting. In March, 1873, he made his first speech in the House of Commons, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill. This effort was very highly spoken of. In spite of his general adherence to Conservative principles he has always retained his freedom of thought and speech, and has not hesitated to oppose his party where he thought their cause was wrong. On the question of national education in Ireland he opposed them, and he has also separated himself from them on the Burials Bill. We may mention that nearly twenty years ago he left the Church of England and joined the Presbyterian body, as a protest against what he held to be the evils arising from the system of patronage existing in the Established Church, and the prevalence of Tractarian and Romanising tendencies. He has also been a strong and persistent supporter of the (Irish) Sunday Closing Bill. Not given to speaking unless occasion arise, Mr. Lewis has always vigorously opposed the extension of the franchise in Ireland, and on that question obtained special notice from a political opponent—the Marquis of Hartington—who, though he did not approve of the arguments, admitted the force of the speech made by Mr. Lewis. He maintains that all further schemes for simply lowering the franchise are vicious, and therefore does not favour the extension of the county franchise, believing that the only safe, just, and sensible system is one based on universal suffrage, with a graduated scale of increased voting, according to taxation and house rating. In this sense he made a most decided speech in the House of Commons early in the session of 1879 against the extension of the franchise in Ireland. He deprecates any infringement on the undenominational character of the Irish system of national education, but is strongly opposed to disestablishment.

Mr. Lewis is the author of two manuals, both the outcome of his practical experience, "The Bankruptcy Manual" and "The Election Manual." Each has passed through several editions.

THEO. MARZIALS.

THEO. MARZIALS—well known as the author of some songs and ballads which have become exceedingly popular of recent years—was born at Brussels, on December 21st, 1850. His mother was a Yorkshire woman. His father—*pasteur* at the chaplaincy of St. Martin's-le-Grand, founded by Edward VI., and also of the Reformed French Chapel in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral—was born at Toulouse, and French by family as well as birth. The family, however, was Venetian in origin, being of the same stock as the painter Marziale, of which the word Marzials is the Gascon form.

Theo. Marzials' boyhood was passed first at Brussels and afterwards in Switzerland. He was for some time a pupil at the Merchant Taylors' School. Though he had a good deal of aptitude for music as a child, and in fact was able to hum tunes long before he could speak, this part of his education was for a long time entirely neglected, and indeed rather discouraged. When, however, his voice broke, and he was discovered to have an unusually good organ, he devoted all his spare time to music, his zeal for which was greatly fostered by his friendship for the eminent young composer Malcolm Lawson. With Lawson, Marzials studied harmony and counter-point, and it is to Lawson's careful training that Marzials ascribes the technical knowledge he possesses.

In 1870 Mr. Marzials entered the British Museum, and was for some time employed in the musical library. More recently he has been occupied in cataloguing Neo-Hellenic and Provençal publications. Mr. Marzials has written on Neo-Hellenic ballad literature several times in the *Academy* and the *Examiner*, of which last-named periodical he was for some time art critic under its old *régime*.

In 1873 Mr. Marzials published "The Gallery of Pigeons and other Poems." He had written a good deal of verse whilst living on the Continent, and it is to this period, we believe, that must be assigned such pieces as the "Nocturne," "Dowsabella," and "Chatelard," and the smaller Heinesque poems. In 1869, however, he had come in contact with the pre-Raphaelite school, and his friendship with the chief teachers in that seminary became so intimate that in the ardour

of his devotion to the new creed he tore up everything that could not be regarded in a pre-Raphaelite light. It is thus that "The Gallery of Pigeons" has the reflected and artificial colouring that it bears. Mr. Marzials had no sooner published the volume than he saw the mistake which he had made, and resolved not to publish again until he had emancipated himself from alien bondage, and could write entirely from his own thought, and feeling, and observation. This time may now be said to have gone by, and in a year or two we may expect to have a new volume from his pen, including some of his earlier as well as the product of his later work.

Mr. Marzials has published little in the magazines and other periodicals. We take, however, a short lyric effort, which seems to illustrate successfully his most individual style of thought and of expression :—

To-day what is there in the air
That makes December seem sweet May?
There are no swallows anywhere,
Nor crocuses to crown your hair,
And hail you down my garden way.

Last night the full moon's frozen stare
Struck me, perhaps ; or did you say,
Really, you'd come, sweet friend and fair,
To-day ?

To-day is here ; come, crown to-day
With spring's delight or spring's despair !
Love cannot bide old Time's delay—
Down my glad garden light winds play,
And my whole life shall bloom and bear
To-day.

This is a rondeau of the De Musset type, and one of the best of its kind.

Mr. Marzials' musical publications first attracted attention in 1877, when he began to issue a series of settings to music of modern lyrics. "The Garden" (words by P. Bourke Marston), and "The Garland" (words from "King Erik," by E. W. Gosse), are probably the best of these efforts in the way of classical composition. His ballads in the old English style—"Twickenham Ferry," "The Three Sailor Boys," "Timothy's Welcome," &c.—have proved very popular, both in England and the Colonies, and scarcely a concert programme is issued in which one or other of them does not figure. We believe that in less than a year their sale has extended to over 60,000 copies.

Mr. Marzials has appeared more than once as a professional vocalist, and it is not impossible that he may determine to

devote himself exclusively to the concert-room, where he has already obtained gratifying success. As vocalist as well as composer, he has done such good things in the past that a career devoted mostly to music seems to be that which is in store for him in the immediate future.

GILBERT MUNGER.

See Feb 1882 —

FOR many generations America has been indebted to Europe for all that has given her the highest pleasure in the arts, literature, music, and the drama. A native artist was not accepted unless he had studied at Rome. A book by a home-bred author was not successful until European reviewers had said it was worth reading, and good native singers were as rare as good native song-birds. For centuries the admitted inferiority of American productions of this character prevented the full development of the talent possessed by many of the people. It was not altogether from want of appreciation, for European books were printed with the utmost cheerfulness, and as no amount of ingenuity could furnish them with a replica of a *prima donna*, New York was willing to pay a heavier price for her services than even London or St. Petersburg. Gradually, however, they groped their way out of the Slough of Despond in which they had been all but embedded, and once on firm ground their progress in these pursuits has been as rapid as their material development. At first it seemed to be thought impossible that anything artistically good could be executed in America, but having, to their astonishment, found that they were not so hopelessly helpless as they had imagined, they set to work with characteristic energy to show that they could not only do something, but something that would rival the productions of the Old World. In literature the predominating nation of the New World made its first stride. A skirmisher here and there had been thrown out in other directions; but it was in book-lore that the earliest national "school" was founded, and at the present time the United States can boast of poets, authors, and men of science whose names would be an honour to any country. Occasionally the works of a sculptor or an artist would stand out in bold relief against the dark background of mediocrity, but they were meteors, and did not

belong to any recognised constellation. In return for carrying off some of our best singers, America has now sent us some of her children with voices as sweetly attuned as the music of her own pine forests, and actors who would have been worthy rivals to Garrick or Kean. While there is a distinct nationality in literature and the drama, art in the United States is even now only feeling its way ; the influence of Europe is still too strong for the formation of a distinctive body. Mr. Gough, in one of his " orations," violently attacks the prejudice which is attached by the *bourgeois* to everything " Yewropean," and ridicules with unrivalled force a prevalent idea in his adopted country that a visit to " Yewrope " is the one thing needful to distinction in this life and salvation hereafter. However, it is with American art, or rather with the career of an American artist, that we have to deal, and although the deference paid in the past, and in a less degree at the present time, to European judgment and work, is very flattering to us, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the inhabitants themselves, that deference will not degenerate into servility, but will induce imitation and ultimate rivalry.

The career of Mr. Gilbert Munger shows the energy with which our " kin beyond the sea " struggle to attain success in everything they undertake, even though their aim be an artistic education. When a child he firmly believed he should become an artist, and told his parents so, but they thought he was acting on a childish freak, and discouraged the notion. At that period he had never seen a picture of any merit ; except in New York there were no art schools nor academies, and he had never been in New York. Fortunately for all lovers of art he had as tutor an English gentleman of culture, an enthusiast in art, and when his pupil was only eleven years old he happened to see some of his productions. He saw in them such promise of future distinction that he earnestly advised the parents to allow their son to follow his own inclination and become an artist. Unfortunately at that time the prosaic and practical inhabitants of New England did not consider the profession " quite respectable." However much we may be amused now at such an opinion, we must not forget that within this century an artist even in England was not considered " quite respectable " unless his success and consequent wealth happened to be unusually great. He was offered any other profession, but he did not want any other. At last his tutor conquered, and at the age of thirteen he became the pupil of a natural history and landscape engraver at Washington. His schooldays soon came to an end, and at the early age of fourteen he was a full-fledged natural

history engraver, receiving a salary from the United States Government. During the following five years he was principally employed in engraving large plates of plants, birds, fish, fossils, reptiles, portraits, and landscapes, published by the Government in connection with the exploring expedition of Commodore Wilkes, and for Professor Agassiz's works, and the works of the Smithsonian Institution.

Although his time was thus busily occupied, Mr. Munger never renounced his intention of becoming a landscape painter, and only adopted engraving as a means to that end. He borrowed from a friend Ruskin's works, and read them, and purchased a copy of J. D. Harding's drawing-book. Rising in the summer months at four o'clock, he hastened, sketch-book in hand, to the woods, and drew careful studies of trees until eight o'clock—then back to his home, and from nine to five earned his daily bread at his engraving-desk. After that, three more hours in the woods with his pencil and paper. Could any other profession have been successful to such an enthusiast? The most ardent worshipper of the arts could not have been more devoted to the shrine of his goddess. During this period he went on one occasion to the *atelier* of a sculptor (from Rome), who was then executing some Government commissions, and for the first time saw an artist at work upon a statue. After carefully watching the operations of the sculptor he left, taking home with him some modelling clay. Turning for a time with enthusiasm to this new pursuit, he gave up his evenings to its study, and modelled portions of the human figure. They were received at the exhibition of the Metropolitan Institute of Science and Art, and were awarded the first medal, much to the astonishment, no doubt, of the young exhibitor. In spite of his elation at his early success, he did not swerve from his original design, but purchased a box of colours and some brushes, and for the first time seriously attempted to copy the tints as well as the forms of the Columbian woods. Except the little technical knowledge he may have gleaned from seeing amateur artists at work from time to time, Nature has been his only instructor, and he has never attempted to study under any other tutor. In this he has but followed the example of some of our greatest artists, although in his boyhood he was probably unconscious of the fact.

At nineteen years of age came one of those changes in life of which America has furnished so many examples. The great conflict broke out between the slave-holding and the free States, and all appropriations for natural history publications were discontinued. With a liberality and foresight

unknown in this country America has long devoted large sums of money from the national purse for the furtherance of objects having a great ultimate aim, but the immediate benefits of which were likely to be little felt. Her elaborate annual reports on agriculture have lately awakened an interest in England, where the compilation of statistics on the subject has been left to individuals or newspapers, and the results have necessarily been imperfect and erratic. The observations of the Meteorological Bureau of the United States have proved of great benefit to us, although separated by three thousand miles of salt water, and at last we are in possession of a daily record of the weather in all parts of the kingdom, and daily foreshadowings of that which is to come. But in the year 1860 the war-cloud had lowered over the United States, the arts and sciences, the luxuries of a nation, had to be abandoned, the national life was endangered, and money was essential to its existence. Deprived of his means of livelihood—for no private firms would publish such work as Mr. Munger produced—he was offered and accepted a position as engineer in the Federal army. The new calling was not congenial, the imaginative artist temperament being “cribbed, cabined, and confined,” when all his duties were comprised in the more mechanical labours of the military engineer. However, he studied hard to fit himself for the new calling which fortune had conferred upon him, and with such success that he became a constructing engineer, with the rank of Major. During the four years’ war he was engaged upon the field fortifications around Washington, and so, while actively employed for the defence of his country, happily escaped the horrors of the battlefield.

When peace was concluded, and the vast army were disbanded to return to their homes, many of them only to find the wrecks of their farms and homesteads, Mr. Munger also laid down his arms and resigned his commission, though much against the advice of his friends. He was now at last to follow in earnest the career his boyish fancy had chosen. Taking a studio in New York he painted two pictures during the winter, both of which were exhibited in the National Academy of Design, favourably noticed by the Press, and sold. A large work, “Minnehaha,” the “laughing maiden” of Longfellow’s “Hiawatha,” was next painted, and was then exhibited in the different cities, a specially paid ticket exhibition. This picture attracted great attention, and brought him a commission from a wealthy gentleman from France, the subject being Niagara Falls. After filling this commission, for which he received £1,000, he went west,

and spent the next three years in the wildest scenery of the Rocky Mountains, California, and British America. In the vast mountain region which divides the Continent, he found some of the grandest scenery the mind of man could conceive. On every side was a new subject for his brush, the fitful, changing shadows on the peak before him, with its hues of gold, ruby, indigo, or grey, the mountain stream, as it rushed through the valley, swollen with the melting snow, the vast chain of mountains, rising peak after peak and foothill after foothill, and stretching from the tropics to the North Pole. Here, away from civilisation, with no neighbour but the bear, the fox, and the eagle, no sound to break the stillness of the day but the sharp crack of the far-off hunter's rifle, nothing to arouse the ear at night but the howl of the coyotes as the pack take up the cry of their leader, and the sound dies away with a single bark far in the distance, well supplied with food, with health, youth, and strength, and, above all, with a reverence for, and delight in, the beauty of nature, the artist is in an earthly paradise. In all seasons the mountains are beautiful—in winter, when clad from base to summit with the virgin snow, with jutting rocks showing grey and dark, with park-like valleys dotted with deep-hued piñon trees, and narrow canons impassable for the foot of man; in spring or summer, when the dry, rarefied mountain air softens the burning heat of the sun, when a hundred miles of country are open to view, and nothing can be seen but lofty peaks, with a rosy gleam upon the unmelted snow, when sleep under a blanket in a sheltered nook is more delicious than all the refinements of civilisation; but above all in late autumn, when the quivering haze of the Indian summer softens the hard outlines of the rugged hills, and throws a glamour upon everything. With a mountaineer and pack animals Mr. Munger spent months during his wanderings far from any habitation, meeting now a band of friendly Utés, with their little ponies, now a roaming Sioux who had ventured within the territory of his hereditary enemies, sometimes coming unexpectedly upon one or other of the wild animals which still prowl about the more unfrequented regions. Satiated with mountain scenery, there were the plains, stretching eastward for hundreds of miles, covered in the autumn and spring with vast herds of buffalo migrating to their winter or summer feeding-places, with shy, delicate antelopes gazing curiously at the distant intruder, and with skulking wolves eager in their chase for carrion. Far as the eye can reach extends a limitless expanse of uninhabited

land, buffalo grass, sage-brush, cactus, and soap-weed the only vegetation—not a tree or hill to break the monotony, or to hide the solitude. Patches of white alkali dot the earth ; here and there are salt-licks hollowed out by the tongues of countless thousands of animals, while over the whole desolate waste are the bleached bones of buffalo which have perished by the hunter or old age.

Turning his back on the mountain and the plain, Mr. Munger travelled westward to the famous Yo-Semite valley, the scene of wonders equally gigantic. Four thousand feet high the solitary rock El Capitan rears its head, and this is but one of the enormous works which nature has lavished on that strange land. St. Paul's Cathedral in London is about 365 feet from foundation to cross, and if we can imagine another St. Paul's placed above it, and then another and another, until eleven cathedrals are reared in one huge whole, we can obtain an imperfect idea of the height of that great rock. One season was passed amid the extinct volcanoes of Oregon, California, and Washington Territory. He chose them as the subjects for a series of paintings, and he also received a commission from the United States Government to paint a series of pictures illustrating scenery of that wild description. The attractions of the Yo-Semite were sufficiently powerful to draw him to the spot during two seasons. Here he met Lord Skelmersdale, who, with many other English gentlemen, gave him commissions for works illustrating the scenery of the neighbourhood. They also earnestly advised him to set out at once for England with his collection of studies. After due deliberation he decided to accept their counsel, returned to New York to arrange his affairs, and then set out for England.

Arriving in London in 1877, Mr. Munger soon received commissions for paintings of American scenery. Fresh from the unpopulated mountain ranges and valleys of the far West, he soon made his escape from the stifling wilderness of houses, and in the autumn of the same year spent some weeks at Punkeld, in company with Mr. J. E. Millais. The second season was passed at Skye, Stornoway, Loch Maree, and Dunkeld. He did not exhibit during the first year he passed in England, but in 1879 sent no less than eight pictures to various exhibitions—to the Royal Academy, "Loch Cornisk," "Loch Maree," and "Great Salt Lake, Utah ;" to Manchester, "A Glimpse of the Pacific" and "Loch Cornisk ;" to Newcastle-on-Tyne, "Woodland Streams" and "Herring Fleet ;" and to Liverpool, "Great Salt Lake." Seven of these pictures were sold. The Fine Art Society, New Bond Street, are

successfully publishing his etchings. His work would have been better known had he commenced to exhibit on his arrival, but until last year he preferred to send the picture direct to the owner. He intends to adhere to the rule of painting direct from nature, and exhibiting the original pictures so painted, the result being necessarily safer. Mr. Munger's visit to England is not that of a bird of passage ; he has made this country his home, and is willing to trust his fortune to his own ability and the unprejudiced opinion of Englishmen. Although when travelling in foreign countries our insular ideas are somewhat too stubbornly maintained, yet Englishmen are always willing to give a hearty welcome to the traveller who visits their shores, and none are welcomed with more unselfishness than those who come to vie with the natives themselves. Mr. Munger's bark has now been fairly launched on British waters, and he need not fear that any storm of envy or calumny will be raised to drive it out of its course.

SIR LYDSTON NEWMAN, BART.

WHEN the Frenchman, cowering over his fire, and watching the cold, grey clouds, regretfully reflects on the lost sunshine, and the months that must elapse before he can enjoy himself in the open air, the hardier Briton cleans his gun, and thinks of the pleasures the winter is about to bring to him. Caring nothing for the east wind, unless it stop his hunting, and fearing neither rain nor snow, he makes capital out of the asperities of his climate, and derives his greatest enjoyment from the circumstances which his Continental neighbour bewails. Perhaps in no other country have outdoor sports been so enthusiastically followed as in England. The chase has been a favourite amusement for the rich in every clime ; but no other nation, when large game disappeared, ever thought of hunting with horses and hounds a little animal that might be shot without any trouble, whose destruction was problematical, and whose flesh was carrion. The old tale of the satirical Frenchman, that the first after-dinner remark at an English country-house was, "It is a fine morning ; come, let us kill something," though amusing, loses its point by its superficiality. The desire merely to kill something is the least element in sport ;

the wish for excitement, and the spirit of emulation, are far more important ingredients. The same feeling pervades all classes, and it has always been a conspicuous trait in the English character. Although we have passed from an agricultural to a commercial nation, there has been no change in this respect. The London merchant jumps into the train and travels fifty miles to the meet at a country wood, while his clerk, who has no such opportunity, looks to the Derby as one of his yearly holidays. Even in ferreting, or in ratting, the same principle, though in a lower degree, is the moving power. The form of our sports has changed with the growth of civilisation and the adoption of more humane ideas; bull and badger baiting, and other sports of the good old times, have been abolished with the belief in witches, and the efficacy of trial by fire or water, and the stocks. For men in comfortable circumstances hunting has come to be the most important of our country field-sports, and it has grown to maturity beside, and aided by, its first cousin—horse-racing. So quickly did horse-racing take its place as a peculiarly English recreation that a wonderfully short period elapsed between the time the first effort was made to improve our breed by the importation of pure Arabian stock to the day when the English racehorse stood pre-eminent for speed and power. Whether as a foal frolicking in the paddock by the side of its dam, or cantering over the breezy downs at early morn, or when, trained to the highest perfection, with coat as glossy as the satin jacket of its rider, it is led forth to test its speed in the presence of thousands of people, the racehorse always has an interest for the Englishman. All classes care for its welfare, and none but the weak or naturally bad suffer through its influence. The waterman at a London cab-rank will tell you the winner of the next Derby, the omnibus driver speaks as an authority, and as class rises into class the same interest is found to prevail, but while in some classes it is praised in others it is deprecated. The "sporting parson" has been a much-maligned man; he has been accused of all sorts of enormities by those who did not know him, and because some hunting clergymen have had bad characters, the inference has been drawn that it was their love of hunting which made them bad, and therefore clergymen must not hunt. Those best acquainted with the "hunting parson" have generally found him frank, free from cant, clear-headed, and plain-speaking, utterly scorning hypocrisy of every kind, and in the habit of calling a spade a spade. In olden times he may have used a little stronger language than was necessary, and have taken more wine than was good for him, but so did his patron,

and most other people. No such fault can be laid at his door at the present time. Blunt and plain, speaking what he thinks to be the truth, and never going back on his word, he is infinitely better than his mealy-mouthed brother of the confessional who is so shocked at his proceedings, while on the other hand the "sporting parson" has the most supreme contempt for the emasculated creature who prides himself on his spirituality rather than his manliness. The same rule may be said to hold good with regard to all connected with English field-sports—whether it be hunting, racing, shooting, or coursing—if they love them for their own sake, and not for the money they can make out of them. Health of body and health of mind are more closely allied than many of us care to admit, and a canter on the turf on a spring morning is more likely to predispose us to an act of charity than a morning spent in a dingy London office. Fox-hunters and racing men, at least a large proportion of them, affect an indifference to the sights and sounds of country life, but remove them to another climate, give them the same pastime, and see if they derive the same enjoyment.

The perfection to which racing and hunting have been brought is in a very great measure due to the efforts of the breeder. Some fox-hunters of the old school may deplore the quick bursts which are now the rule, but no objection can be made to increase of speed in racing unless there be a decrease of stamina. Breeding to the uninitiated might seem a comparatively easy pursuit, in which a great deal was necessarily left to chance, and little judgment was necessary. Nothing is more delusive. By proper combinations, breeders, whether of birds or animals, can play singular tricks with Nature, and can almost make "the leopard change his spots." They are not infallible; Nature will not be tampered with unrevenged, and consequently the most astute and experienced breeder is sometimes at fault. But to show that it is not entirely a game of chance, we have the fact that the most sagacious are the most successful. Sir Lydston Newman, whose name heads this paper, is one of the most prominent of those breeders who have done so much to improve the racehorse.

Sir Lydston Newman is the second surviving son of the late Sir Robert William Newman, who represented Exeter for many years. He is descended on the maternal side from the celebrated Sir Alured Denne, of Denne Hill, Kent. He was educated by private tutors, and at an early age obtained an appointment as Ensign in the 72nd Highlanders. After serving with that regiment for several years, at Gibraltar

and in the West Indies, he exchanged into the 7th Hussars, and was for some time attached to the staff of Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, who was in command of the troops in Ireland. His eldest brother, Sir Robert Lydston Newman, of the Grenadier Guards, fell at the battle of Inkerman, and he then succeeded to the title. At the close of the Crimean War he left the army.

Sir Lydston was now at liberty to give free play to the love for field-sports for which he had always been conspicuous, and he entered upon them with a zest strengthened by previous partial deprivation. In 1856 he first became connected with the turf, and was enrolled among the Danebury employers as the owner of Vandyke, Botany, and Masaniello. He afterwards exchanged into Joseph Dawson's stables, but soon inaugurated a breeding establishment of his own. The famous Mamhead stud was brought together, and for several years the largest breeding establishment in the West of England enjoyed a high and well-deserved reputation. In the midst of the quiet Devonshire scenery, and in one of the most beautiful spots in that picturesque county, were reared the colts and fillies that afterwards caused such feverish excitement in racing circles throughout the country. One of the most noted of the sires he purchased was Gemma di Vergy. The former owners of this horse had been so unfortunate that a superstitious man would have hesitated before he had anything to do with him. He belonged in the first place to the murderer Palmer, then, for 105 guineas, to a gentleman who ran him under a fictitious name. This second owner ran himself into difficulties, and gave a bill of sale and appeared in the Insolvent Court. The horse was hawked about at Tattersall's, and was purchased by the Marquis of Waterford for 800 guineas. The Marquis fell and broke his neck as he was returning home with his hounds. The horse was sold by auction, and was bought for 1,000 guineas by Mr. Hamilton, of Roundwood, who went out of his mind almost immediately afterwards, while the auctioneer died about the same time. Gemma di Vergy then passed into the hands of Sir Lydston Newman for 1,010 guineas. In future he was to have a more peaceful life. In the quiet Devonshire valley the new owner might smile as he predicted a better fate for the present possessor of the famous horse. To the stud already collected Dupe and Crater were added, while Madame Clicquot, Botany, Fair Agnes, Prioress, Wild Rose, Hurry Scurry, a number of Pantaloon mares, and a score of others were brought from various parts of the kingdom. Sir Lydston kept up his breeding establishment for eleven

years. About the year 1868 he brought his career as a breeder to a close, the Mamhead paddocks having during their existence sent on to the turf some of the most valuable animals produced during that period. Since then he has pursued the even tenour of his way as a country gentleman, hunting over the rough Devonshire moor, shooting in the autumn and winter, looking after the welfare of his tenants, and discharging with impartiality the judicial duties attached to his position.

Sir Lydston Newman is the possessor of a preserve which, on a scale of such magnitude, is probably unequalled in this country. A battue of wild fowl is unique, and yet he indulges his friends and tenants every year with the sport. Slapton Ley, a portion of his estate at Stokeley, is a large fresh water lake, about three miles long, with banks of reeds and rushes, and swampy inlets here and there. It is separated from the sea by about two miles of beach. For 363 days in the year the wild fowl, which come here by thousands, are undisturbed. To make up for this consideration, however, they have a hard time during the two remaining days. The 19th and 20th of January were the days fixed this year for the annual battue. The shooting party was not very large, but their bag during the two days' wild fowl shooting and three days at pheasants, amounted to 1,642 wild fowl, 203 pheasants, 7 woodcock, and 8 snipe. At no other place in the British Isles, we think, could two days' shooting at wild fowl produce such a result.

Genial and kindly, Sir Lydston has earned the respect and esteem of his neighbours and his tenants. Indeed, a change of tenantry is almost unknown on his estates, even in these days of emigration and agricultural distress. In the year 1861 he married Emma, daughter of Field Dudley, Esq., and was made High Sheriff in 1871. Sir Lydston has a son and two daughters. Besides holding the Commission of the Peace, Sir Lydston is a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Devonshire.

JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHÉ.

JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHÉ, the veteran author of some of the most charming dramatic pieces of their kind by which the British theatre was ever adorned, and the greatest living authority upon the subject of costume and heraldry, was born in London on February 27th, 1796. Within the last few days, therefore, he has celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birthday. His parents were the children of French refugees, and were also born in London. He himself tells us, in his "Recollections and Reflections," which are the best of all authorities on the subject of his life down to their publication in 1872, that his father was born before the battle of Culloden, and that his grandfather must have remembered the battle of Blenheim. His father was a watchmaker by trade, and found employment in the service of Vulliamy and Co., watchmakers to His Majesty King George III. His mother was in some sort a *protégée* of the fourth Duchess of Rutland, whose husband, when the infant Planché was but four years old, was good enough to put an ensign's commission at his disposal. This was in the days when such prostitution of patronage was quite common, but Mrs. Planché did not accept the offer for her son, who was thus deprived, as he says, of the chance of being a Major-General and a K.C.B. As it was, he remained under the tutelage of his mother until he was eight years old, when, her health breaking down—she died in August, 1804—he was placed in a boarding-school at Chelsea. Here he made the acquaintance of the boy who was eventually to become distinguished as Lord Chief Baron Bramwell, and here, according to his own account, he was untaught the French which he spoke fluently as a child, and made to resemble Shakespeare in the solitary particular of knowing little Latin and less Greek. Before he was fourteen he was home again, and the question then became, what was to be done with him? He declined to learn watchmaking, and was sent to study geometry and perspective under a French landscape-painter called De Court. His teacher dying soon after, it occurred to him that he would like to be a bookseller, and to a bookseller accordingly he was articled. It was at this period that he first began to develop his fondness for the stage. He

tells us that he was an early playgoer, and had seen Mrs. Jordan in "The Country Girl," George Frederick Cooke as *Iago*, Pope as *Othello*, John Kemble as *Macbeth*, *Brutus*, and *King Lear*, and Mrs. Siddons as *Lady Macbeth*. More than this, he discovered a talent for amateur acting, in which he obtained great experience, frequently reciting pieces of his own composition. On one occasion he actually appeared on the boards of a theatre—to be sure, it was at Greenwich—where he played *Multiple* in the "Actor of All Work," and gave a series of imitations of London actors. This was his first and last appearance on the stage. About this time it struck him that he might write a play for himself, instead of being dependent upon other people's, and the result of his "happy thought" was his burlesque entitled "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," which was duly produced at Drury Lane Theatre in the year 1818, when the author was only twenty-two. Its production was a great surprise for Planché, who did not know it had been determined on until he saw the bills. The piece had been shown, without his knowledge, to the manager of the theatre, and was instantly accepted. It was a great success. Harley, "Little Knight," the unctuous Oxberry, the grotesque George Smith, charming Mrs. Orger, and mellifluous Mrs. Bland—as Planché calls them—all were in the cast, and to this fact the writer of the burlesque modestly attributes the popularity accorded to his work. Certain it is that the performance of the piece decided the bent of his career. "Encouraged by my kind friend Mr. Harley, and subsequently by Mr. Elliston and Mr. Stephen Kemble, I commenced to be a dramatist in earnest, and at this present date have put upon the stage, of one description and another, seventy-six pieces."

So wrote Mr. Planché in 1833. Since then he has added nearly a hundred pieces to the number named. In the year of the production of "Amoroso," he prepared a version of "Le Bourgmestre de Sardam," which was not performed, however, till the following year. He also wrote, in 1818, "a speaking harlequinade, with songs for the columbine," on "Little Red Riding-hood," the most remarkable thing about it being that it was a dead failure on the opening night owing to the incompetency of the carpenters, scene-shifters, and property men. This piece was written for Elliston for the Olympic Pavilion, in Wych Street, London. In 1819 Planché prepared an Easter piece for Drury Lane, founded on one of the "Tales of the Genii," and called "Abudah, or the Talisman of Oromanes." More fortunate in its fate than this was the melodrama entitled "The Vampire," produced at

the Lyceum in 1820. It was an adaptation from the French, and is noticeable for the introduction of a piece of stage mechanism which has ever since been known as the "Vampire trap." The piece is still performed at country theatres.

In the course of the winter season 1820-21 Planché wrote, he says, ten pieces for the Adelphi, one of them being an adaptation of Scott's novel of "Kenilworth." In April, 1821, he "took unto himself a wife," and paid, with her, a second visit to Paris, his first having taken place shortly after the performance of "Amoroso." Returning to London, he entered into an engagement to write only for the Adelphi, but cancelled it after a few months rather than "soil the stage" with the production of "Tom and Jerry." "A newly-married man," he says, "the engagement was of consequence to me; but I can safely say that I never suffered pecuniary considerations to influence my conduct when the higher interests of the drama appeared to me at stake." Happily, he was introduced, in 1822, to Mr. Charles Kemble, who had just succeeded to the management of Covent Garden, and to whose theatre Planché voluntarily attached himself for six seasons.

It was at Covent Garden that Planché produced, in the last-named year, his first opera, "Maid Marian," the music of which was by Sir Henry Bishop, the subject being taken from T. L. Peacock's little-known novel of the same name. It was at Covent Garden also that, in 1823, Kemble put upon the stage "King John," with dresses and appointments "of the period," as diligently and skilfully discovered and worked up by Planché, the stage manager *pro tem*. The reader must remember that this was between fifty and sixty years ago, when the taste of the public was much less educated than it is now, and when the idea of producing a Shakespearian play, with a "strict attention to detail," was entirely new, and very difficult to beat into the heads of the most intelligent of managers and actors. Planché has told the story of his researches, of the opposition he met with, and of the triumphant result of his cherished innovation. From £400 to £600 were taken nightly at the doors, and, what was still more important, a powerful blow was struck at the conventional mode of putting historical plays before the public. Planché had performed his first, but by no means his last, service to the stage and to the drama.

In August, 1824, he was once more in Paris, and in November of that year he produced at Covent Garden his adaptation of Rowley's comedy "A Woman Never Vext."

This also was the occasion of an excellent innovation. Hitherto no manager had dared to offer an audience a five-act play without the useless preface of a prologue; but in this case no prologue was prepared, and its absence was utterly ignored by the spectators—much to the astonishment, it may be imagined, of the “old stagers” of the profession. Fawcett, the actor, prophesied that the benches would be torn up. As a matter of fact, the performance was a brilliant success.

In 1825 Planché was commissioned by Charles Kemble to go to Paris to make drawings of the dresses and decorations prepared for the coronation of Charles X. This he did, and on his return a mimic representation of the coronation took place at Covent Garden, with the greatest possible success. Later in the year he figured at the Adelphi as author of a one-act piece called “Success; or, a Hit if You Like It,” which he describes as the first attempt to introduce into this country the class of entertainment so popular in Paris under the name of the “revue.” In this instance nothing succeeded like “Success.”

In 1826 Planché acted as English librettist in the production of Weber’s “Oberon” in London. He had acted in the same capacity for “Der Freischütz,” in 1824; but in the latter instance the music was arranged by a third hand for his verses, whilst in the case of “Oberon” librettist and composer worked together. The opera was very inadequately cast; yet it was eminently successful, and Weber, enthusiastic at the result of their labours, exultingly proposed that they should write another opera together. A few weeks after Planché followed him to his grave. Still later in the year, Planché and his wife went for a tour on the Continent, passing through the Netherlands, the north of Germany, and Holland. The details of this may be read in his “Recollections,” and we pass on to note his connection with the Haymarket, which began in 1827. For this theatre he prepared an operatic comedy, called “The Rencontre; or, Love will Find out the Way,” a piece in which he had the invaluable assistance, as interpreters, of Madame Vestris, Mr. Charles Kean, Farren, and Laporte. Its reception is described as brilliant, and its run as extraordinary. It so happened that in the autumn Planché suddenly and unexpectedly became the recipient of “a little windfall,” in the acceptable shape of “a few hundreds,” which he recovered from the estate of a lady to whom he was next of kin, but whom he had never seen in his life. With this in his pockets he determined to have another tour in Germany, and Mrs. Planché being too

delicate to travel, he obtained the companionship of a gentleman whose acquaintance he had recently made. His route on this occasion was by Ostend to the Rhine, thence to the banks of the Lahn, from Ems to Wiesbaden, thence by Frankfort and Aschaffenburg to Wurtzburg, thence to Nuremberg and Ratisbon, and thence to Vienna, Munich, the Rhine, Paris, and home. An account of the trip was afterwards published by Mr. Planché, under the title of "The Descent of the Danube."

Just before he started for the Continent, Planché had had rather an unpleasant experience in the damping of a farce of his, adapted from "La Veuve de Malabar," and entitled "You must be Buried." Unfortunately, the piece was produced a few days previous to the funeral of Canning, a circumstance sufficiently *mal à propos*, but this was made still worse by the graceless gagging of one of the performers, which so incensed the audience that they hissed the piece furiously. A version of the same original was afterwards successfully produced by Kenney.

Planché's first work when he got home was to superintend the production at Covent Garden of his arrangement of Jasper Mayne's "City Match" and Rowley's "Match at Midnight," which he had entitled "The Merchant's Wedding." This was played on February 5th, 1828, and proved very successful. But shortly after this Planché had a disagreement with Charles Kemble's partner, and transferred his services, writing "A Daughter to Marry" and "The Green-Eyed Monster," for the Haymarket; "The Mason of Buda," for the Adelphi; and "Charles XII.," for Drury Lane. In the latter drama, which was first acted on November 11th, 1828, the chief parts were performed by Farren, Liston, Harley, and Ellen Tree. It was so successful that Mr. Murray, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, desired permission to produce it at his establishment, and for the right of his so doing Planché asked the moderate sum of ten pounds. This Murray declined to pay, and, procuring a copy of the play, surreptitiously produced the work without giving any honorarium whatever to the author. Planché took no action against him, but the incident was the origin of an agitation carried on by him, the result of which was the passing, in 1833, of the first Dramatic Authors Act, for which the dramatic profession has every reason to be grateful to him.

In 1829 Planché treated the subject of "The Vampire" as an opera, for which he wrote the words to the music by the German composer Marschner. It was produced at the Lyceum with the best results, and was followed at Drury

Lane by the melodrama of "The Brigand," in which James Wallack made quite a tremendous "hit," particularly by the singing of the well-known song of "Gentle Zitella," which had an extraordinary popularity both in the theatre and out of it. When published, it brought £1,000 to its publishers within the year, but not a penny to Planché, who took care in future to secure the right to all the words which he wrote for music, so far as publication was concerned. The spirited stand he took in the matter brought him the thanks of his fellow song-writers, just as his action in regard to "Charles XII." obtained for him the gratitude of his fellow-dramatists.

On the 24th of December, 1829, Planché was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries—a distinction which he well deserved.

On the 3rd of January, 1831, Madame Vestris commenced her management of the Olympic Theatre, and for the opening programme, Planché, assisted by Charles Dance, "brushed up" his burlesque on George Colman, jun.'s, "Sun Poker," calling it "Olympic Revels," and introducing Madame Vestris as *Pandora*. "The extraordinary success of this experiment," says the author, "was due, not only to the admirable singing and piquant performance of that gifted lady, but also to the charm of novelty imparted to it by the elegance and accuracy of the costume—it having been previously the practice to dress a burlesque in the most *outré* and ridiculous fashion. My suggestion, to try the effect of persons picturesquely attired speaking absurd doggrel, fortunately took the fancy of the fair lessee, and the alteration was highly appreciated by the public."

This was a busy year with Planché. Bishop's "Romance of a Day," for which he had written the words, was produced at Covent Garden on February 3rd. On April 16th Liston, Farren, Harley, and Miss Poole appeared at Drury Lane in his musical drama of "The Legion of Honour." On the 29th of October his melodrama "The Army of the North" was produced at Covent Garden; and on November 6th Scribe and Auber's opera "The Love Charm," to which he had put English words, was given at Drury Lane. The year concluded with the production of Dance and Planché's second classical burlesque—namely, "Olympic Devils"—which was also written for the Olympic, and the success of which thoroughly established the popularity of what was then a novel form of entertainment.

In 1832 Planché wrote for Covent Garden "His First Campaign" and "Reputation," the latter a five-act play, in

which Charles Kean and Ellen Tree appeared. During the season of 1833 he was acting manager of the Adelphi, and did little more than write for Madame Malibran the operetta of "The Students of Jena," which was performed the same year at Drury Lane. The winter season of 1833-34 was marked by the appearance at Covent Garden of Scribe and Auber's "Gustavus III.," for which Planché wrote the English words. "Secret Service" at Drury Lane and "The Loan of a Lover" at the Olympic were also brought out at this time, and served to maintain the high reputation of the author. The last-named piece had Madame Vestris and Robert Keeley for its chief interpreters.

The production at Drury Lane, on November 15th, 1834, of Planché's melodrama "The Red Mask," founded on the story of "The Bravo," by Fenimore Cooper, was the occasion of a singular incident. The play concluded with the execution of the bravo, which was so marvellously realised that Planché was begged to alter the termination of the piece. This he accordingly did, the bravo being saved by the interposition of the Doge, but it was instantly admitted that by the alteration the effect of the drama had been spoilt. So much for deference to outside opinion. The year 1834 was further marked by the appearance of Planché's "History of British Costume," which was issued as one of the volumes of the Society for Diffusing Entertaining Knowledge, and is accepted to this day as the standard authority on the subject, in so far as it may be said not to have been superseded by the author's later publication, entitled "The Cyclopædia of Costume." To 1834 must also be ascribed the third and last burlesque which Planché wrote with Dance—namely, "Telemachus, or the Island of Calypso," brought out at the Olympic on December 26th.

During the season of 1835-36 Planché wrote wholly for Mr. Bunn, for production either at Covent Garden or at Drury Lane. Previous to this engagement, however, the musical drama of "The Court Beauties" was given at the Olympic on March 14th, 1835. The first result of the arrangement with Mr. Bunn was Planché's version of "La Juive," a three-act drama in blank verse, produced at Drury Lane in November, 1835. The last result was the melodramatic spectacle of "Chevy Chase," produced in the early part of 1836. Bunn's mode of management, or of mismanagement, was, however, so unsatisfactory that Planché was glad when the engagement was over, and he was free once more to write for the Olympic. Charles Mathews the

younger had now joined that theatre, and for him he wrote "Court Favour," whilst for Liston and Mathews he wrote "The Two Figaros."

"Riquet with the Tuft" was the first of the fairy extravaganzas which Planché wrote for the Olympic, and which he has the credit of introducing to the English stage. Thinking the classical burlesque was overdone, he decided to adventure into fairy regions, and the result, in the case of "Riquet," and the pieces by which it was followed, was such as fully to warrant his confidence and repay his ingenuity of fancy. If the Olympic burlesques were a sensation, the Olympic extravaganzas proved still more of one. "Riquet," brought out at Christmas, 1836, was rapturously received by Press and public, and was the precursor of many similar productions, in which Planché had the pleasure of seeing his most delicate wit heightened by the no less delicate touch of such consummate artists as James Bland, Charles James Mathews, and Madame Vestris.

In 1837 Braham, the vocalist, produced "Oberon" at the theatre in King Street, avowedly with new words written for the occasion by Mr. Gilbert à Becket. As a matter of fact, however, nearly all the vocal portions of the opera were given with the words originally written for it by Planché, who, indignant at this infringement of his rights, brought an action against Braham, and obtained a verdict. In June of the same year appeared his English version of the opera of "Norma," which was followed, in March, 1838, by Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," for which Planché also supplied an English libretto. It was in 1838 that Mr. Planché composed the libretto of an opera for Mendelssohn, of which, however, the musician, on what certainly appear to have been insufficient grounds, declined to make any use. The correspondence on the subject forms an interesting chapter in Mr. Planché's published "Recollections."

To the year 1838 belongs Planché's second effort in the way of a "revue"—namely, the piece called "The Drama's Levee, or Peeps at the Past," which was given at the Olympic on Easter Monday, thirteen years after the author's first attempt of the sort. Later in the year, Mr. Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris having entered into the estate of matrimony, Planché was left to open the Olympic in October, which he did with a comedy by Dance. Mathews and his wife returned, however, at Christmas, when they appeared in Planché's fairy extravaganza of "Blue Beard," which for the first time was dressed appropriately throughout in fifteenth century costume. "Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady"

(from the French) was also produced that season, along with "The Garrick Fever" (also from the French).

In 1839 Planché was mainly instrumental in getting up a most successful "benefit" for the widow and family of Thomas Haynes Bayley. Later in the year Covent Garden was opened under the lesseeship of the Mathews, who produced "Love's Labour's Lost," with scenery and costumes as directed by the knowledge, experience, and taste of Mr. Planché. To his duties as stage manager and reader of plays Planché added, however, that of dramatic author to the theatre, to whose programmes he contributed with liberality and with success. The masque of "The Fortunate Isles" appeared in February, 1840, in honour of the Queen's marriage. It was followed by the extravaganzas of "The Sleeping Beauty," "Beauty and the Beast," and "The White Cat," all from the unassisted pen of Planché. In October of the same year he superintended the production of his adaptation of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Spanish Curate," which was succeeded by a revival of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the stage management of which was exceptionally fine. For the last season of the Mathews' management of Covent Garden, he revised his version of the opera of "Norma," and produced it in 1841-42, with Miss Adelaide Kemble as the heroine.

On May 12th, 1842, Her Majesty gave a *bal costumé* at Buckingham Palace, and Planché, who was just then editing a reprint of Strutt's "Dress and Habits of the People of England," was graciously employed to advise members of the Royal Family and of the nobility in regard to the dresses to be worn on the occasion, which were all to be of the reign of Edward III., and strictly accurate.

On October 5th, 1842, Planché's "Follies of a Night" was brought out at Drury Lane, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews in the principal characters. These two admirable artists afterwards went over to the Haymarket, where they appeared in Congreve's "Way of the World," as arranged for them by Planché. On this occasion *Mrs. Malfort* was ingeniously turned by the adaptor into a man, and thus made bearable.

Planché's fairy extravaganza of "Fortunio" was produced at Drury Lane in 1843, with Miss Priscilla Horton as the "star." The comedy of "Who's your Friend?" was given at the Haymarket, with Mr. and Mrs. Mathews in the cast, and later in the year the extravaganza of "The Fair One with the Golden Locks" was also brought out at the Haymarket, under Mr. Webster's management. It was for the same theatre that

Planché wrote in 1844 his "Graciosa and Percinet," in 1845 his "Golden Fleece," in 1846 his adaptation of "The Birds," his "Invisible Prince," and his "New Planet."

The season 1845-6 was signalised by the production of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," under the direction of Mr. Planché, whose stage management was once more marked by admirable good taste and judgment. The arrangement of the "Induction" was especially ingenious, and is rightly regarded by Mr. Planché as one of the events in his theatrical career on which he can look back with the greatest pride and gratification.

"In the autumn of 1846," writes Mr. Planché, "I was visited with the heaviest affliction I ever knew. On the 22nd of September my beloved wife, who had been seized with paralysis, which partially affected the brain in 1843, but who had wonderfully improved, and given us hopes of entire restoration, succumbed to the attack of another fatal disorder." Mrs. Planché, who was born in 1796, had been married to Mr. Planché in 1821, and was the author of several pieces for the stage. A graceful notice of her, from the pen of William Jerdan appeared in the *Literary Gazette* for October 3rd, 1846.

In 1847 Planché's comedy of "Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady" formed a portion of the programme at the performance given for the benefit of the distressed peasantry of Scotland and Ireland. In the same year Planché became "superintendent of the decorative department" at the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Charles Mathews, and wrote for that theatre "The Pride of the Market" (from the French) and "The Golden Branch," both produced in 1847. He also became, by permission of Charles Mathews, "superintendent of the decorative department" to Mons. Jullien at Drury Lane. "Theseus and Ariadne" was brought out at the Lyceum at Easter, 1848, and "The King of the Peacocks" at Christmas the same year—"The Seven Champions" following at Easter, 1849, and "The Island of Jewels" in December of that year.

The Easter of 1850 was marked by an adaptation in irregular verse of Garrick's "Cymon and Iphigenia." "King Charming, or the Blue Bird of Paradise," came out at Christmas. In 1851 another *bal costumé* was given by Her Majesty, and the services of Planché were once more in request.

In 1852, both his daughters having married and settled in the country, Mr. Planché left London and went to reside with his younger daughter, Mrs. Mackarness (authoress of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam"), at Dymchurch, near Hythe. His

elder daughter had married Mr. W. C. Whelan, of Heronden Hall, Tenterden, Kent. Both his sons-in-law are dead.

In March, 1853, Planché contributed to the Haymarket a *pièce de circonstance* called "Mr. Buckstone's Ascent of Parnassus." This was followed, at the Olympic, in October, by "The Camp at the Olympic," and at the Lyceum, in December, by "Once upon a Time there were Two Kings." This was the last extravaganza which Planché contributed to the Lyceum, and terminated his long theatrical connection with Madame Vestris.

In March, 1854, Planché was appointed to the office of Rouge Croix Pursuivant, and returned to London to reside. In Easter of the same year he produced "Mr. Buckstone's Voyage round the Globe in Leicester Square" for the Haymarket, and at Christmas of the same year he brought out "The Yellow Dwarf" at the Olympic. The "Haymarket Spring Meeting" was written for the Haymarket in 1855, and the same year saw the production of "The Discreet Princess" at the Olympic, at which theatre also—in 1856—appeared the Christmas piece of "Young and Handsome." Robson was at this time the "star" at the Olympic, and Buckstone, Farren, and Chippendale were the luminaries at the Haymarket.

In 1857 Planché was commissioned by Mr. Routledge to edit the fairy-tales of Perrault and other writers, a work for which he was eminently well fitted. Another labour for which he was essentially "the man" was the arrangement of the Meyrick Collection for exhibition, among other art treasures, at Manchester in the course of this year. In 1857, also, Mr. Planché had another tour in France, Germany, and Switzerland.

On January 25th, 1858, Mr. Planché was present officially at the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the Crown Prince of Prussia, in St. James's Palace; and in the month of May following he was selected by Garter King of Arms to accompany him to Lisbon, to invest the King of Portugal with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

In 1859 Mr. Planché resumed writing for the stage, producing "An Old Offender," with Mr. Toole in the principal character, at the Adelphi, and "Love and Fortune," a comedy in verse, at the Princess's, Miss Louisa Keeley being *Love*, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq *Fortune*.

In 1860 Mr. Planché again revised the libretto of "Oberon," in order that it might be translated into Italian, and produced in that form at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mongini, Alboni, and Tietjens were in the cast. In the same year the veteran author was asked to write the prologue to a "joint-stock"

burlesque that was about to be produced by the Savage Club, for the benefit of the widows and children of two literary men recently deceased. He complied with the request, and the result was one of the wittiest compositions of the kind ever written. In 1861 he wrote a similar effusion for another burlesque by the same Club, on the subject of "Valentine and Orson." The former prologue was spoken by Mr Leicester Buckingham, the latter by Mr. H. J. Byron.

Also in 1861 Planché produced at the Haymarket his comedy, in five acts, called "My Lord and my Lady," which had been written fourteen years previously for Mr. Webster. Charles Mathews played *My Lord* and his second wife *My Lady*, whilst Buckstone was "delicious" in the part of *Groundsel*. The comedy ran fifty nights.

In November of 1862 appeared Vincent Wallace's "Love's Triumph," with libretto by our author.

In March, 1863, Planché figured officially at another Royal marriage—that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. In October of the same year the meeting of the British Archæological Association, under the presidency of Lord Houghton, was the immediate occasion of Planché's composition of his amusing lines on the pronunciation of his lordship's name—lines which, under the title of "A Literary Squabble," have been attributed, among other people, to Lord Palmerston. They will be found in Mr. Planché's "Recollections" (Vol. II., page 225), and in the collection of witty and humorous verse called "Comic Poets of the Nineteenth Century."

In 1864 appeared Planché's elaborate octavo volume on the history of the parish of Ash-nest, Sandwich, of which his son-in-law had been appointed perpetual curate. In April and May, 1865, he had another official mission—the bearing of the Order of the Garter to the new King of Portugal, which thus necessitated a second voyage to Lisbon. Of this and of his other official missions he has given full and interesting descriptions.

In September, 1865, Mr. Buckstone brought out at the Haymarket an English version, by Planché, of Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers." In June, 1866, Planché was promoted to the office of Somerset Herald, and was engaged during the principal part of the year in editing Clarke's "Introduction to Heraldry." At Christmas Messrs. Routledge published his versification of the story of "The Sleeping Beauty," under the title of "An Old Tale Newly Told."

The year 1867 was signalised by another official mission—this time to bear the Garter to the Emperor of Austria.

Once again, therefore, did Mr. Planché move among the Continental scenes which he knew so well. In 1868 he once more arranged the Meyrick Collection, on this occasion for exhibition at the South Kensington Museum. Unfortunately, this latter year was marked by the death of Mrs. Mackarness's husband, and Mr. Planché, now seventy-two years old, had, as he says, to put money in his purse, in order to provide for the necessities of those near and dear to him. He, accordingly, entered into an engagement with Mrs. John Wood, of the St. James's Theatre, to act, as he had acted for Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews, as "superintendent of the decorative department," with "a seat in the cabinet." Unfortunately, Mrs. Wood's enterprise soon came to a collapse, and, her original programme not having been carried out, Mr. Planché was glad to withdraw from his uncomfortable position.

In 1869 it was at last determined to re-arrange the armour in the Tower, and the work was offered to Mr. Planché, who had all along taken a great interest in the matter. He at once set to work with a will, and in two months—without excluding the public for a single hour—he was able to complete his strictly chronological arrangement of the whole valuable collection.

In March, 1871, Mr. Planché had once more the honour of being present officially at a Royal marriage—namely, that of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. In April of the same year he began his series of "Recollections" in the pages of *London Society*, and in December he produced what he calls his "latest contribution to the stage"—"King Christmas, a Fanciful Morality"—at Mr. German Reed's "Gallery of Illustration." We believe, however, that Mr. Planché's very latest contributions to the stage were the songs which he wrote for the burlesque of "Babil and Bijou," produced with great magnificence in 1872, when Mr. Planché was seventy-six years of age!

Even this, however, does not represent Mr. Planché's very latest handiwork as an author. In 1872 he published in two volumes his "Recollections and Reflections," expanded considerably from those which appeared in *London Society*. Later still, he enhanced the interest and value of the first number of Mr. H. J. Byron's serial called *Mirth*, by a prologue displaying much of the wit for which his best work was always famous. Quite recently, again, he has prefixed a preface and other interesting matter to the "Testimonial" edition of his extravaganzas, which have just been issued in the shape of five luxurious volumes, and the subscription to which has yielded,

it is understood, a handsome sum for the benefit of the veteran author. Certainly no better monument to his literary and dramatic fame could possibly be raised than that of a collection of those extravaganzas which are so intimately associated with his name, and which are connected with so brilliant a period in our dramatic history.

Mr. Planché, we may add, is at present in enjoyment of the Civil List pension of £100, granted to him in 1872 on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone. He is, as we have already stated, eighty-four years of age, and in the nature of things little if any literary or antiquarian work can be expected of him in the future. He is sure, however, of respect during the remainder of his life, and of high consideration always, as one of the first archæologists of his day, and as a dramatic author who worked at all times for the best interests of the stage, and left it considerably better than he found it. It will, indeed, never cease to be a matter of regret that we have for so many years had no one who was able or willing to perpetuate the tradition of those genuinely witty extravaganzas with which Mr. Planché enriched the stage, and which were so different from the pun-cracking burlesques with which the modern theatre is deluged and degraded.

We have not been able to allude to the almost innumerable celebrities with whom Mr. Planché has come in contact during his long and honourable career. Suffice it that the list includes almost every person of note in the literary and theatrical worlds, with many others altogether outside of those circles, and that notices of these personages give an added interest to the pages of the "Recollections." To that work we direct all readers of this sketch, as to a repository of amusing anecdote, as well as of facts pertaining to the career of the venerable and venerated autobiographer.

LAWSON TAIT, F.R.C.S.



MR. TAIT was born in Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on May 1st, 1845. At the age of seven he was admitted as the son of a Guild Brother in the well-known Heriot's Hospital, one of the large and rich foundation schools with which Edinburgh is fortunate enough to be provided. In this school he had a distinguished career, and was sent on a Scholarship to the University of Edinburgh, where he passed through the curriculum of arts, and afterwards of medicine. During his medical studies, from 1860 to 1866, he was under the immediate guidance of a young operating surgeon of great promise, the late Alexander M'Kenzie Edwards, the favourite pupil of the late Sir William Fergusson, and Mr. Tait was also closely associated with the late Sir James Young Simpson, to whose line of practice he has since exclusively devoted himself.

Mr. Tait's original intention was to remain in practice in his native city, but the death of his master altered his determination; and after a brief sojourn in Wakefield, as house surgeon to the local hospital, he selected Birmingham as a field where an opening for his special work presented itself. In this town he settled in September, 1870, taking up his professional quarters in the house of Dr. Bell Fletcher. Shortly after he had settled in Birmingham, he became associated with the movement to establish a hospital for the special diseases of women. With this institution Mr. Tait has been prominently associated ever since its foundation. In 1871 he married Sibyl Anne, the daughter of William Stewart, a solicitor in Wakefield.

Immediately after his settling in Birmingham, Mr. Tait became closely associated with Mr. George Dawson, whose friendship and teaching have had a great influence on his life, as they have had on the lives of so many of the public men, not only in Birmingham but in the country generally. Mr. Dawson was at this time editor of the *Birmingham Morning News*, and enlisted the services of Mr. Tait on the staff of that paper. During his early professional struggles this connection was of great importance to Mr. Tait. His intimate friendship and relations with Mr. Dawson ended only with

the life of the latter gentleman, whose sudden death may be almost considered a national loss.

Mr. Tait was lecturer on physiology and general biology at the Midland Institute from 1871 until 1879, when his increasing professional engagements compelled him to resign these appointments. He is at the present time professor of anatomy to the Royal Society of Artists and to the School of Design.

Mr. Tait has always taken great interest in the public and municipal life of the town, scientific, literary, and (on the Liberal side) political, and his attention has especially been directed to its sanitary condition, and all subjects connected with the health of the people. In 1875 he was invited to stand, in the Liberal interest, for a vacancy in Market Hall Ward in the Town Council. This invitation he was strongly urged by Mr. Dawson to accept. It was found, however, that there was a technical objection to his being returned, but on this being rectified he was returned unopposed in the following year for Bordesley Ward. In 1878 his election was opposed, but Mr. Tait was re-elected by a large majority of the constituents. He is a member of the Health and Asylum Committees, on which his large knowledge and eminent ability have been of the greatest service.

Mr. Tait is widely known as the author of many works of purely professional interest. One of them is a very important work on "Diseases of the Ovaries," which was rewarded by the Hastings Medal at the meeting of the British Medical Association in London in 1873. In 1877 he published a volume on "Hospital Mortality," which excited a large amount of attention and no small amount of adverse criticism. It has, however, been freely acknowledged by both sides of the discussion to be, at least, a work of enormous labour and patience. It is probably the most complete work of the kind ever published.

Mr. Tait was the founder of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies; and of the *Midland Naturalist*; and the promoter of the Birmingham Provident Dispensaries. These self-supporting Dispensaries have only been established fifteen months, but have been so far successful that 3,765 members have joined, and have paid £631 5s. 7½d. in subscriptions. Mr. Tait was also largely concerned in the establishment of "cocoa-houses" in Birmingham, on their present successful basis.

In his public life Mr. Tait is known chiefly as a Liberal of "the advanced type," a devoted disciple of the philosophy of evolution, and as a consulting surgeon in large practice.

He is a clear, lucid, and able lecturer on scientific subjects, and is an advocate for opening museums, art galleries, and free libraries on Sundays.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (honorary) in 1870, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (by examination) in the same year. He is also a permanent member of the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and Fellow of a large number of British and foreign scientific societies.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

(Continued from page 158.)

WE have now seen the Arthurian legends fairly launched upon the literature of Europe; to follow them further would be an endless task, for they are henceforth ubiquitous. Of a truth, Arthur is not dead. He enjoys a perennially renewed existence in the romances of Seville and Toledo, of Rouen and of Paris, of Italy, Germany, Norway—even of Iceland. The madness of Lancelot is imitated in the "Orlando Furioso;" Tristan has been assigned a place among the lovers described in the "Inferno" as flitting through the air like a flock of cranes; our own Chaucer and Gower, besides Cervantes, Ronsard, La Fontaine, and a host of great authors, show their knowledge of the star of romance and his Court. But the name of Arthur would leave us cold, his history would arouse a purely antiquarian interest, if it were buried in a bygone speech, in the half-intelligible poetry and the interminably tedious prose of the Norman-French period. It was reserved for a poet of our own day to rescue the legend from the darkness of black letter, and to make it live and bloom again by the spell of imagination, as the Indian magician causes the lotus-flower to expand in loveliness from the barren waste of sand. By carefully studying the sources of the subject, and following its transitions, we can appreciate the poet's marvellous faculty of selection and of re-construction. Without such study, the full value of the *chef-d'œuvre* would remain unrevealed.

No marks of labour, no pedantic dust of research, are left

to show how thought has subdued to itself its material. Schiller has beautifully delineated the artist's struggles and achievement in "Das Ideal und das Leben," when, after dwelling on the efforts and difficulties gone through by genius in the endeavour to animate what is lifeless and inert, he speaks of the region of ideal beauty, where labour sinks back into the dust of conquered matter, and the newly-accomplished work stands fair and radiant, like a fresh creation out of nothing.

Ample traces may be found—such, for example, as the already-quoted speech of the monk to Sir Percivale as to the non-possession of Grail traditions among the early Britons—of Tennyson's thorough acquaintance with the historical aspect of his theme. The mass of material might have seemed indeed a chaos; an interminable epic might have been spun out from it. The problem was to present a great poem, suitable in form and inner meaning to the age we live in, joining our most ancient and cherished national traditions with our loftiest attainment of modern thought. Such was the task set himself by the writer of "Idylls of the King." "Composed in divisions, it is yet a grand continuous work, and the mode of our receiving it has a peculiar charm. He brings to mind the method of our old cathedral builders. Round some early shrine, too precious to be moved, were gathered, bit by bit, a nave and aisles; then rich side-chapels; then the great image-crowded portals; then a more noble chancel; then, perhaps, the towers—all in fulfilment of a general plan made long ago, but each produced and added as occasion urged or natural opportunity arose. As such buildings always seem to have *grown* rather than been constructed, and have the wealth of interest, variety, and beauty, which makes Canterbury Cathedral, for instance, so far more poetical than St. Paul's—so with these 'Idylls.'" We quote from a letter to the *Spectator* of January 1st, 1870, signed "J. T. K.," initials familiar to us as belonging to the editor of one of our principal reviews. The form of the "Idylls" needs few words of praise; all are agreed that their successive appearance was a happiness by us enjoyed, and that upon those years when a new "Idyll" saw the light, something of a rare gladness and beauty dawned upon our lives, vexed as they often are with joyless toils and petty cares. Their publication extended over fourteen years, the first volume, containing "Enid," "Vivien," "Elaine," and "Guinevere," appearing in 1859; "The Coming of Arthur" and "The Holy Grail," "Pelleas and Ettarre," and the complete version of the earlier "Morte d'Arthur," called the "Passing of Arthur," in 1869; and the final portions, "Gareth and

Lynette" and "The Last Tournament," in 1873. The perfect poem, as it now stands, is in the following order:—

"The Coming of Arthur."

"The Round Table."

- "Gareth and Lynette."
 - "Geraint and Enid."
 - "Merlin and Vivien."
 - "Lancelot and Elaine."
 - "The Holy Grail."
 - "Pelleas and Ettarre."
 - "The Last Tournament."
 - "Guinevere."
-

"The Passing of Arthur."

Thus we have a complete cycle of Arthurian legend, embracing all that is most significant and salient in the accumulated wealth of record, and at the same time all that is most momentous in human existence—its aspirations and passions, its mystic fervour of the soul and its cravings of the senses, its weakness and its strength, its glory and its shame. It is impossible to analyse this poem at length or in detail; only can we hope in our limits to characterise its purport; and here again we refer to "J. T. K.," who sets forth adequately the point in hand: "There doubtless does run through it all a sort of undertone of symbolism, which, while it never interferes with the clear *melody* of the poem, or perverts it into that most tedious of riddles a formal allegory, gives a profound *harmony* to its music and a prophetic strain to its intention, most worthy of a great spiritual bard. King Arthur stands obviously . . . for our highest nature—conscience, spirit, the moral soul, the religious sense, the noble resolve. His story becomes the story of the battle and pre-eminence of the soul, and of the perpetual warfare between the spirit and the flesh." If Tennyson's work is capable of such secondary spiritual interpretation, it is manifesting no unnatural development; on the contrary, it is in strict accordance alike with the primitive and instinctive tendency of poetry and with the soundest canons of art. Observe the drift of every dawn-myth; from Hesiod and the Greeks to the unknown bards of the Edda, from the Volsungs and the Niflungs to Perseus, the national divinity of a great

empire, or to Krishna crushing the serpent Kaliya, we find the same lessons of ancient wisdom clothed in strange legendary stories. And why? Because nothing is more completely ingrained in man's nature than the union of truth and imagination—than this *teaching* poetry. The hero, his conflicts with opposing forces, light and darkness, good and evil—here is the heart of all early literature ; nature and the inner sense told the same tale ; and we cannot but confess that under countless phases humanity has never celebrated any story but its own. In these times, indeed, a school has arisen professing to imitate the spontaneity of those dawn-epochs, untormented as they deem them to have been by the knowledge of good and evil. But the difference is vast ; the men of our day consciously repudiate what their precursors unconsciously proclaimed. The first poets were singing with broken and imperfect accents of truth they hardly comprehended ; the last would sweep back into the abyss the wisdom so painfully won, and would cry defiantly, " We *know* nothing ; let us sing and dream only of what we can *see*." Hence much cant on the subject of " art for art's sake," the position assumed by this school being that they see all that can be seen, and therefore that the man who (as they think) forcibly introduces morality, spirituality—ideas, in a word—is stiffening free art into stone, and departing from his vocation of artist to become a pedagogue. How false this is as an argument from the natural growth of poetry we have briefly shown ; let the philosophy of art teach us something further. True enough it is that a man's art being the flower of his whole being, he can but put into it that, and no more, which his being enables him to know and apprehend. He who feels no contact with deeper realities cannot without imposture seek to make such realities felt through his work ; but let him find therein matter for humiliation, not for blatant pride. Craftsman he may be, and of splendid skill ; but the true artist is* not earthly craftsman only, but inspired thinker, " who with heaven-made implement conquers heaven for us." " In a work of art, as distinct from a daub of artifice, we discern eternity looking through time—the God-like rendered visible." A man, indeed, can but give us " that which he has seen and known ;" yet men there are who surely see " that this fair universe . . . is in very deed the star-domed city of God—that through every star, through every grass-blade, and most of all through every living soul, the glory of a present God still beams." Our souls have their true native country as well as our bodies. A true

* Carlyle, " Sartor Resartus."

national epic should enshrine in stately symbolism the most sacred associations of both. Words—the vesture of thought—**must** be like the perfect form holding the spirit and making it evident to sense; the noble blank verse, the pure, idiomatic, strongly built English, must satisfy the ear, and the poem must be a king's treasury of deep and holy meanings, all bearing on the central idea, the life-long labour of the soul. Already in the opening there is no room for doubt as to the poet's ideal purpose; Arthur is not merely a prince brought up at a distance from home until the moment for proclaiming his royal birth should arrive—not merely a Florizel, the hero of a romantic tale; we are at once taken into the region of the mysterious and supernatural, and shown the dismal night when between earth and sky the phantom-like ship sailed

So high upon the dreary deeps,
It seemed in heaven,

and the seers Bleys and Merlin receive the naked babe anointed to kingship by water and by fire—the baptism of the spirit—in wave and flame. Here, among the questionings and quarrels of those who would not accept the sovereignty of Arthur, we find no dark parable of the soul's disputed origin; we have the “earthly, sensual” view of life, the belief of those who hold that the soul is no more than “the noise made by the working of the machinery;” we have the indifference that is content not to think of the matter at all, and the beautiful episode of Queen Bellicent, “the woman's discovery of conscience.” The doctrine of the wise men in Merlin's triplets is “a wonderful summary of the way, part earnest, part ironical, and all pathetic, in which great wit confronts the problem of the soul.”*

The vision of the ship recalls an expression in the “In Memoriam”—

Be near me when my spirit sails
To seek thee on the mystic deeps,

these ever standing with the poet for the unexplored—the world to come. We are taken to its marge once more at the passing of Arthur; then the King is borne away

Down that long water opening on the deep
Somewhere far off,

* J. M. K.

and the beginning and the end alike are mystery—

From the great deep to the great deep he goes.

Human reason asks in vain, seeing how "one generation after another takes to itself the form of a body, and forth issuing from Cimmerian darkness, on Heaven's mission, appears—whence? O Heaven, whither? Sense knows not; faith knows not—only that it is through mystery to mystery—from God and to God." *

The soul's inscrutable origin being thus signified, we will return to the able letter before quoted on the Arthurian poem for the elucidation of its solemn crowning in the founding of the Round Table. Conscience, once throned as king, draws to itself the best of human powers, the knights with their diversities of gifts and offices, and is helped by all immaterial influences—"the Lady of the Lake, standing for the Church, and giving the soul its sharpest and most splendid earthly weapon; the three fair and mystic queens, robed in the living colours sacred to love and faith and hope, which flow upon them from the image of our Lord above—these, surely, stand for those immortal virtues which will abide 'when all that seems shall suffer shock,' and leaning upon which alone the soul, when all else falls from it, shall go towards the golden gates of the new and brighter morning."

The story of Gareth is to be found in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," with which it should be compared, to illustrate the "clothing upon" the old legend, the new and spiritual form in which it appears. The neophyte in the poem is attracted by "the splendour sparkling from aloft" in the eagle's nest—

All of that true steel
Whereof they forged the brand Excalibur,

the Divinely forged weapon of the soul. A high purpose, a noble conflict, possess irresistible magnetism for eager, enthusiastic natures. The advice of the mother embodies the feeling of the world-hardened but not unloving elders, who have outlived such impulses, yet not entirely forgotten them. They see no need for the utter self-sacrifice youth would bring to the service of the spiritual faculty; life may be lived, and not

* Carlyle, "Sartor Resartus."

ignobly, without such surrender of lawful comforts and satisfactions. But earth's tame pleasures cannot satisfy the soul that longs to pay homage to its true sovereign.

Follow the deer? Follow the Christ, the King;
Live pure, speak true, right wrong, follow the King;
Else, wherefore born?

The language of Merlin when Gareth meets him at the gate of Camelot expresses the conflicting beliefs of the world as to the God-built city and its King—

There is nothing in it as it seems
Saving the King; tho' some there be that hold
The King a shadow, and the city real.

The first, or anti-Materialist view, was expressed by Sir Humphry Davy when, trying the dangerous experiment of inhaling a certain quantity of nitrous acid, he exclaimed, "Nothing exists but thought." Gareth's cheerful bearing under the pressure of mean tasks, his submission to a coarser nature in the person of the rough Sir Kay, shadows the subjection and training that nerves the soul for higher duties, the faithfulness over a few things that renders it worthy of higher trust. In the three strong men armed who lie in the knight's path we see life's great temptations—the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life. The Morning Star issues from his "pavilion gay with gold;" on his shield is blazoned the semblance of Venus, bright and beguiling—a dangerous foe indeed; and Gareth's shield is cloven in the fray, but he replaces it with the shield of the defeated, and the meaning of this is that a whole armoury of strength may be found in exterminated evil desires; he who has overcome one temptation turns it into a defence against the next. The second enemy, the Lust of the Eye, represents, under the figure of the sun at noontide, all dazzling pomps of earth—splendour, riches, luxury. But the true soul is not blinded by the false glare. Again it has the mastery, and passes on to the third and hardest struggle. The Evening Star is the pride of life, the sense of power; after a fair-spent life, a man may be subdued by this foe, who bears no harmful aspect, seems to wear no armour, but is really case-hardened in "skins that fit him like his own," artfully prepared to "turn the blade" of uncompromising truth. The unhorsing of Gareth by Lancelot may signify a check in the victorious life through some erroneous view. Very full of suggestive beauty is Lancelot's

reproof to the thoughtless damsel who flaunts the conquered knight—

O damsel, be ye wise
To call him shamed who is but overthrown ?

And the last enemy to be destroyed is Death. Invested by popular fears with many a dread, heart-chilling in aspect, his terrors lie entirely in the devices of that power of evil "who has the power of death"—

My three brethren bade me do it,
To make a horror all about the house.

Challenged, he returns no answer ; for when did Death yield up his secret at mortal bidding ? But when he is met in steadfast calm and courage the appalling mask falls—the unknown grievous thing smiles on his conqueror "with the bright face of a blooming boy." Now maybe intoned "Nunc Dimittis ;" and of the faithful soul's reward who may certainly tell—beyond that it is fair and sufficing, dreamt of at first as a bliss entirely apart from and superseding aught of earth, but later understood as the completion and perfection of earth's dearest aspirations, and having a sweet identity with them ? *

The story of Enid will not be found among the chain of romances forming the "Morte d'Arthur." It remains to us in its original British form as part of an ancient MS. called the "Red Book," belonging to Jesus College, Oxford. This book is an enormous compilation of Welsh literature in prose and verse, extending from the sixth to the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it was a thirteenth century MS. which related the story of "Geraint von Erbin." Part of this collection has been edited by Lady Charlotte Guest, under the title of "Mabinogion," or "Nursery Tales." The Comte de Villemargué, who investigated the manuscripts, considers, however, that while some of them have a purely imaginary character, like the "Arabian Nights," a certain other portion can claim historic foundation, notably those relating to Arthur and his Round Table.

The story of "Elaine" is one of the loveliest ever penned by poet ; the unutterable sadness of "it might have been," the clouding of the innocent young life, so constant to its early dream of love that, like Mrs. Browning's ideal of

* "Surely future blessedness is the perfection of the present—not the utter undoing of all which has been blessed here."—MAURICE.

womanly devotion, it "can die when the dream is past"—above all the masterly, unrivalled portrayal of Lancelot's character, an original conception in the fullest sense, for the Lancelot of romance was indeed a model of courtesy, chivalrous and valiant to the uttermost, but his position in regard to the Queen was a feature in the lax morality of the times, and we find no suggestion of the conflicts between passion and honour that wrought such havoc in the noble mind of "Arthur's greatest knight," as we know him in the "Idylls." "The Holy Grail" reflects, as in a glass, the exalted mysticism of the early legends, born from the brain of some vigil-worn monk, who had watched and meditated upon holy things until he scarce knew ecstasy from reality. To match the supersensual harmony of the passage in which Percivale's sister describes the vision of the Holy Grail, we must go to the sister-art of music; in the prelude to "Lohengrin," with its lingering, palpitating violin chords, we *feel* the "cold and silver beam" streaming down the cell—an identical idea has inspired two artistic productions, the one of which is an exact equivalent to the other. But Tennyson does not take us back into the narrow atmosphere of the cloister, although he can so exquisitely appropriate what is purest and most attractive in its ideal. For this we may feel a tender reverence, yet we can hardly divest ourselves of the wider apprehension of the Divine purpose which the years have brought; we cannot without want of faith maintain that we must go backward instead of forward, if we would read that purpose aright, and that the centuries of change and progress have been profitless delusions. Such at least could never be the teaching of the poet who held that—

God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

In "The Holy Grail" we see the pursuit of ecstatic visions as a following of "wandering fires;" a foregoing of the true work and purpose of life, for the sake of even the holiest contemplations, is not the soul's destiny; now and again a Galahad or a holy maid may be absorbed into a spiritual life, but if all earth's best and noblest embrace the quest—

This chance of noble deeds will come and go
Unchallenged.

The greatest glory of the soul is in "the duty that is near." Arthur, while regarding himself as bound to labour like "the

hind to whom a space of land is given to plough," has the intense perception of spiritual realities that needs no stimulating of overwrought fervour; for him, the invisible is ever breaking through the expressive aspect of natural things. The closing speech of the King has been fitly cited in the "Commentary on the Apocalypse,"* published by the Christian Knowledge Society. In human poetry no grander interpretation of the life of faith exists.

From a short episode of the "Morte d'Arthur," which tells "how Merlin was assotted and doted on one of the ladies of the lake," a close and subtle character study has been worked out in "Merlin and Vivien." The dark recesses of an evil nature are probed with a Balzac-like insight and power of dissection. Some of the soundest and wisest reflections to be gathered from the abounding pages of the poet are placed in the mouth of the old magician, such for example as that profoundly true sentence—

The sin that practice burns into the blood,
And not the one dark hour which brings remorse,
Will brand us after, of whose fold we be.

In "Pelleas and Ettarre" we have a melancholy example of honesty and loyalty spending themselves on a worthless object. No attempt is made in the whole Arthurian poem to disguise the miserable *waste* of what is highest and best that we see actually in human life. The sacrifice of an innocent being to the "love which was her doom," in the case of Elaine—the breaking of a noble heart like that of Pelleas for the sake of a vile woman—these are but the faithful delineation of what is going on, in one form or another, all the world over. A corresponding waste is to be found in Nature; she cries—

A thousand types are gone :
I care for nothing—all shall go.

To what purpose? is the eternal question of the thinker before this mystery. The matter is not to be set aside by any amiable optimism, which dismisses the grim realities that confront us with the platitude that "all is for the best." No; if we are to be honest, we must acknowledge that often all is for the worst; no amount of casuistry can persuade us that so far as this order of things is concerned, evil is not often paramount, not good in masquerade, but actual ill. What

* By the Rev. the Master of the Charterhouse.

we are slow to recognise is that we must look to have it so ; a very deep meaning surely is involved in the words of prophecy which speak of the "woe that shall be to the inhabitants of the earth and of the sea," of the power that is come down unto them, the more bent on destruction and ruin because "he hath but a short time." The facts of existence point to the same conclusion ; in the domain of the temporal we are to have no immunity from loss ; it is for the real, the enduring part of us, that we are promised victory and safety—

When all that seems shall suffer shock.

(To be continued.) p. 316.

JOHN SKIRROW WRIGHT.

MR. WRIGHT is one of the many instances in our annals of men who have, by industry, perseverance, and skill, raised themselves from small beginnings to positions of comparative wealth, great influence, and general eminence. He was born in London in 1822, and was only two years old when he was taken to Birmingham, of which town he may almost be considered a native, for there he has lived, and laboured, and won a name, which is now widely known, and everywhere respected. In 1836, when he was fourteen years old, he sought and obtained employment in the manufactory which ultimately became his own, and the extensive business of which is now carried on by his sons. This business is one of the old Birmingham trades, and was from early times, and now is, one of the important industries of this "toy-shop of the world"—the trade of button-making.

As a young man Mr. Wright took part in the public life of the town, and has remained faithful through all the intervening years to the Liberal principles which he so early adopted, and for the advancement of which he has laboured so long, and for which he still labours with such untiring zeal and enthusiasm. In 1838 he was present at the Town Hall, when the Charter of Incorporation was publicly read, and in the

following year was a spectator of the terrible Chartist riots, which form so sad an episode in the history of Birmingham. He was one of the first, in 1839, to congratulate Mr. P. H. Muntz, now one of the three representatives of the borough, on his election as its second mayor, and in the same year took a part in a *soirée*, which that eminent philanthropist, Joseph Sturge, gave to the Sunday-school teachers, to commemorate the complete emancipation of the West Indian slaves.

Mr. Wright was married in 1842, and in the following year he took an active part in the formation of a society, having for its object the earlier closing of the offices of merchants and manufactories. The necessity for such a society is evident from the fact that at this time it was no uncommon thing for business to be carried on until nine and ten o'clock at night, and on Saturdays to even a later hour. The social evils of such a state of things were very great, especially as in many of the manufactories, and in nearly all the workshops, the men's wages were not paid until this late hour.

In 1847 Mr. Wright, in connection with Mr. James Taylor and others, assisted in founding Freehold Land and Building Societies—societies which now have many large estates in Birmingham, covered with hundreds of admirable houses, which, including the land, are the freeholds of the working-men who inhabit them. Mr. Wright himself was the twenty-sixth member enrolled, and was the first allottee on the first estate purchased by the Society. The year 1848 was the great year of revolutions, and in the many meetings held in support of the struggles for freedom in France, Italy, Germany, and Hungary, Mr. Wright took an active part.

Politics, however, did not entirely absorb Mr. Wright's energies, nor engage the whole of his sympathies. As a total abstainer he took part in the temperance movement, and rendered great service in the work of their societies. He was also an active Sunday-school teacher, and in the religious life of the town took an influential part. He had strong views on the payment of preachers, and in 1848 he, Mr. W. Radford, and other friends established a Mission Chapel on the outskirts of the town. This was to be conducted on the purely voluntary principle, with unpaid preachers, and it was the first place of worship that adopted the weekly offering in the place of pew-rents. It was also for some time open for lectures and discussions on social and political topics; and at the present time Sunday-schools, Penny Banks, and Clothing

Clubs are carried on successfully, in all of which work Mr. Wright takes an active part. In the autumn of this year of revolutions he attended the first Peace Congress at Brussels, at which Richard Cobden, Emile Girardin, John Cassell, and other friends of peace took part.

It almost seems an anachronism to be writing now of a man suffering from church rates. Yet only a few years have passed since men did suffer for refusing to pay these imposts, and Mr. Wright is one of these. As a Dissenter of Dissenters, he, of course, opposed these inflictions, and in his parish of Handsworth worked hard for seven years to get them abolished. In 1850 his and other people's goods were seized for a rate, and sold by auction at a public-house. This created a great stir on the subject, and there were no distraints after this, the rate becoming practically a voluntary one, until it was formally abolished by law.

In 1851 Mr. Wright was taken into partnership in the firm which he had served so long and so well, and under his superintendence was prepared the fine examples of the trade which attracted so much attention at the great Exhibition of 1851.

Through Mr. Wright's exertions in the first instance, a great and grievous evil in the process for recovering small debts was removed. It came about almost by accident. One day in 1852 a person applied to him for a loan of £26, to save his goods from distraint, he without his knowledge having been cast in an action in the Hundred Court to this amount for a debt of only originally about £3. This led to an inquiry, and this serious default of justice was found to be not an uncommon event. A large number of unfortunate debtors were victimised continually through the agency of this court, the sittings of which had been held, from the days of King Alfred, at Tamworth. It was also discovered that similar iniquities were practised in the local Borough Court. Action was at once taken to remove this shameful power, and in the end it was successful. The Court at Tamworth was abolished by the insertion of a clause by Mr. W. Scholefield in a Bill then passing through the House of Commons; and the Borough Court by an order in Council, after evidence given before the Lords of the Privy Council. Mr. Wright was one of the witnesses examined on this occasion.

The death of Mr. G. F. Muntz in 1857 caused a vacancy in the representation of the borough. Mr. Wright called a meeting of working men, at which he and Mr. W. Harris

warmly advocated the nomination of Mr. Bright as his successor. This was unanimously approved, and on August 10th that gentleman was elected without opposition, and is still, after the lapse of twenty-two years, one of the members for Birmingham. It has been truly said, "The peculiarity of this election was that Mr. Bright was not in Birmingham at the time, and had issued his address only two days before the nomination. It was the spontaneous tribute of a great constituency to a great man, which could overlook even great differences of opinion on some subjects for the sake of securing a representative of the highest eloquence, the most unswerving consistency, the most sterling honesty, and of the broadest Liberal views."

In January, 1858, was formed the Reformers' Union, having for its objects :—

1. (a) The extension of the borough franchise in England and Wales to "every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity," who shall occupy as owner or tenant in part or whole, any premises within the borough which are rated for the relief of the poor. (b) The extension of the county franchise in England and Wales to all £10 occupiers at least. (c) The assimilation, as far as possible, of the franchise in Scotland and Ireland to that of England and Wales.
2. Protection to the voter by the ballot, on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian Colonies.
3. A re-apportionment of the seats that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies as shall give in the United Kingdom a majority of members to a majority of electors.
4. Abolition of property qualification for members.
5. The calling together of Parliament every three years.

Mr. George Edmunds was elected chairman, and Mr. Wright hon. secretary of this Union.

Mr. Wright assisted in 1854 in establishing a Chamber of Commerce, and has ever since been on its Council, and for some years has been the acting chairman. In 1865 he also took an active part in the establishment of the Birmingham Exchange. Mr. Wright has also entered largely into all the educational work of the town. He was a member of the Education Aid Society, and of the National Education League, and was one of the earliest workers in endeavouring to obtain a reform in the great foundation of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School. This work he commenced in 1865,

in conjunction with his friend, Mr. George Baker. They called a public meeting on the subject, and several of those present formed into a guarantee fund of £100 each, to cover the expenses of this difficult agitation. An Association was formed, including George Dawson, R. W. Dale, W. Morgan, W. Harris, and J. A. Langford. Mr. Lucas Sargant was the first chairman, and was succeeded by Mr. George Dixon. The reforms suggested were introduced in a Bill which passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, although ably supported by Lord Granville and others. The scheme contained in this Bill was substantially the same as that under which the school is now being so successfully and efficiently managed.

Prior to the general election of 1868 Mr. Wright was elected President of the Birmingham Liberal Association, to which office he has been annually re-elected without opposition ever since that date. In 1869 he was appointed, with Mr. Thomas Lloyd, to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the opening of the Suez Canal. The letters which he wrote on this occasion gave the earliest account of the opening ceremonies by which this important event was celebrated.

On the formation of the Birmingham School Board in 1870 Mr. Wright was one of the successful Liberal candidates, and has been for the nine years of the existence of the Board one of its most active and zealous members. In 1873, when the Liberals secured a majority on the Board, he was appointed vice-chairman, and was re-elected to this office in 1876 and 1879. For six years the system of instruction adopted by the Board was purely secular, but by a compact entered into in 1879, in order to avoid a contest at the first meeting of the new Board in December of that year, Mr. Wright moved that in future the Bible be read daily in the Board schools without note or comment. This was seconded by the chairman, Mr. George Dixon, and carried, six of the Liberal members not voting, and Mr. W. J. Davis, the labour representative, voting against the motion.

In 1877 Mr. Wright was selected as the Liberal candidate for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and received enthusiastic support. It appearing, however, uncertain when the sitting member would resign, Mr. Wright asked at the end of the year to be released from his promise, and in 1878, during his absence at a Prison Conference at Stockholm, the writ was suddenly issued and made returnable in a few days. It is certain, had Mr. Wright been

the candidate, he would have been returned, for Mr. Edge, a Liberal, was elected by a large majority. Mr. Wright is now one of the selected Liberal candidates for contesting Nottingham at the next election.

Mr. Wright is also a magistrate for the borough of Birmingham, and for the last six years has been the chairman to the Committee of the Saturday Hospital Collection.



THE
B I O G R A P H,
AND REVIEW.

APRIL, 1880.

A. K. H. BOYD, D.D.

THE REV. ANDREW KENNEDY HUTCHISON BOYD, D.D., well known in the field of letters by the initials of his name, "A. K. H. B.," was born on November 3rd, 1825, at Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, of which parish his father, the Rev. James Boyd, D.D., minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, was at that time incumbent.

Dr. Boyd was educated in the first place at King's College, London, and afterwards at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained high honours in theology and philosophy, besides being the author of several prize essays. He took his degree of B.A. in 1846.

He was originally intended for the profession of the law, and being entered at the Middle Temple, studied there for two years with a view to practising at the English Bar. This, as it happened, was not to be, but Dr. Boyd is probably not sorry that circumstances enabled him to spend a few of his earliest and most impressionable years in study under the wing of the Church of England, and that he had the further mental discipline implied in a devotion, however temporary, to the bracing intricacies of legal lore. These few years in London may be regarded as to a great extent laying the

foundation of Dr. Boyd's future life. There can be no question that he has throughout his career felt very strongly the influence of Anglican ceremonial and forms of thought.

However, in November, 1850, Dr. Boyd took orders in the Established Church of Scotland. He was at once appointed assistant minister at St. George's, Edinburgh, and retained the post till August, 1851. In the following month he was ordained to the pastoral charge of Newton-on-Ayr, Ayrshire, a charge which has been held by that other distinguished dignitary of the Church, John Caird, D.D. At Newton-on-Ayr Dr. Boyd remained until January, 1854, when he was translated to the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, near Dumfries. It was here, apparently, whilst discharging the duties of a very quiet pastorate, that Dr. Boyd began to write. Certain it is that it was in February, 1856, that he first began to contribute to the pages of *Fraser's Magazine*, thus commencing a literary connection which has continued unbroken to the present day, and which forms an episode of no little interest in the history at once of the English essay and the modern monthly miscellany. In April, 1859, Dr. Boyd was removed to St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and it was during his stay in the Scotch metropolitan city (which lasted for six years) that he received from the University of that city the degree of Doctor of Divinity. This honour was conferred on him in April, 1864. In September, 1865, Dr. Boyd was once more translated—this time to the university city of St. Andrew's, of which he is chief minister, and from which, we believe, he is desirous not to be removed. It is certainly difficult to imagine a position in the Church of Scotland more congenial to Dr. Boyd, for in addition to the picturesque of the locality, both in scenery and historical association, there is the cultivated society afforded by the presence of the University, and the learned leisure which can be snatched from the ample but not overwhelming duties of the distinguished and responsible position.

As a Churchman, Dr. Boyd is not to be included amongst party men; his sympathies, however, go with the "High" and "Broad" sections in his communion, with both of which he has very strong affinities, and to both of which he gives in various ways very powerful countenance and assistance. His "High" proclivities are, doubtless, owing to his early English training; his "Broad" tendencies are natural in a man whose mental temperament, invariably moderate, has been mellowed and matured by study, experience, reflection, and the society of like-minded friends. We have said that Dr. Boyd could hardly be better placed—in the Church of Scotland. From certain

passages in his writings, it would not be injudicious to infer that the position of an English dean—implying the rule over a fine old English minster—would, had circumstances so been ordered, have been the earthly paradise of the kindly minister of St. Andrew's. As it is, Dr. Boyd does his best, so far as in him lies, to keep the peace between the two communions with which he has such sympathy, and the closer union of which is doubtless one of the consummations which he most devoutly wishes.

As an author, Dr. Boyd has confined himself, in effect, wholly to the pages of *Fraser's Magazine*, and to the composition of those essays and sermons which have been so long and so widely associated with "A Country Parson." He has republished from *Fraser* a single volume of "Critical Essays," but miscellaneous essays and discourses have been the chief productions of his pen. Of these he has reproduced from *Fraser* many volumes. Of the essays, the principal are the "Recreations of a Country Parson," of which there are three series, and the first volume of which appeared in November, 1859. Among other volumes are "The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson," "Leisure Hours in Town," "The commonplace Philosopher," &c. Of the sermons, the first volume published was "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," originally issued in December, 1862. Among other volumes are "Counsel and Comfort from a City Pulpit," "Present Day Thoughts," "Sunday Afternoons in a Cathedral City," "A Scotch Communion Sunday," &c.

In all these volumes are discovered the same characteristics—an easy, flowing style, original without eccentricity, and exceedingly agreeable to follow; considerable powers of observation, joined to an aptitude for shrewd and kindly meditation; a wide knowledge and deep love of books, added to an equal sympathy with the most attractive forms of nature and of art; and, finally, a remarkable breadth and variety of range, which has enabled Dr. Boyd to go on writing for these twenty-five years or so without exhausting his materials or his readers. We repeat that Dr. Boyd's connection with *Fraser's Magazine* is one of the most interesting passages in recent literary history, and it has certainly done much, both for the popularity of *Fraser*, and for the popularity of magazine literature in general.

JAMES ALFRED COOPER, F.R.S.L.

MR. COOPER was born at Birmingham, December 10th, 1822. He was educated at a private school, and is another of the many examples of Englishmen who unite a manufacturing career with a successful cultivation of literature. They are the pride, the honour, and the glory of such a country. On leaving school Mr. Cooper joined his father in his business as a lamp manufacturer, which he still carries on. By this arrangement he secured a large amount of leisure-time, which he devoted to educational study and practical usefulness.

Societies for the mental improvement of young men received his early as they have still retained his later sympathies and unceasing efforts in their behalf. He was one of the promoters and founders of the Young Men's Christian Association in his native town. His interest in these and kindred societies led him, in the year 1850, to undertake the responsibility and labour of bringing out the very novel publication, long so well known, the *British Controversialist*, a periodical which enjoyed for the almost unexampled period of twenty-two years a considerable popularity, and was very highly approved by many thoughtful men and friends of popular education throughout the country. For the first six years Mr. Cooper was the sole proprietor and editor of the work, and his name, associated with that of his friend and valued colleague Mr. Samuel Neil, the eminent Shakesperean scholar, appeared on the cover of the last monthly part that was issued from the press. This work was one entirely devoted to education. It consisted of original debates on questions of general, literary, scientific, and social interest, original essays, lessons in literature, biographies of men who have risen from the ranks, reviews of good and useful books, and general literary information. It was marked by a large and liberal spirit, and during the twenty-two years of its existence must have been productive of great good to the class of readers for whom it was more especially designed. Many deeply regretted when the last number was published.

Mr. Cooper has all his life taken a most intense interest in Sunday schools, and became a teacher in one when very young. He has been a zealous labourer in connection with

various efforts to improve these schools, and to extend and increase their usefulness. In the year 1855 he suggested a canvass of the town of Birmingham for the purpose of providing additional school accommodation. This work was carried out by 1,000 visitors, and resulted in from 7,000 to 8,000 additional scholars being brought into the various Sunday schools of the town. The example thus set in Birmingham was followed by the friends of Sunday schools in London, and in most of the large towns of the kingdom, and was attended with the most gratifying results.

Mr. Cooper is the author of several works, all bearing on the subject of education. His admirable volume "Counsels to Sunday School Teachers on Personal Improvement and Practical Efficiency" is now in its fifth edition, and is an excellent work. The spirit in which these counsels are given may be gathered from the following passage:—

"In conclusion, allow me to entreat my readers to seek most earnestly and devoutly the acquisition of those qualifications which are essential to an efficient Sunday school teacher, carefully and resolutely to prepare for the right performance of your work, studiously to adopt the best method of instruction in your class, and resolutely but kindly to maintain discipline therein—in a word, to cheerfully and unreservedly give yourselves to the performance of your various duties as the religious teachers and trainers of the young. It is, my friends, only as you do this that you can hope for happiness and success in your work, and peace and joy in its retrospection. 'Be ye faithful unto death, and I will give you a crown of life,' are the Master's words addressed to each of us, and it is only as we obey that injunction that we have any right to expect the victor's palm and the conqueror's crown. But while Christ expects this faithfulness at our hands, He gives us the promise of His help and presence. 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world,' is an assurance in which every faithful teacher may confide. Go forth, then, my friends, into the untrodden paths of Christian duty which lie before you, with strong confidence and unflinching trust. You need fear no evil, for He is with you—with you to counsel and to guide—

"And ever more beside you on your way
The unseen Christ shall move—
That you, still leaning on His arm, may say,
Dost Thou, dear Lord, approve?"

"The Principles and Art of Teaching" is another very useful little work, which has reached a second edition. It is full of

sound advice and profitable counsel, admirably fitted for the object in view, and has already proved of great service to teachers. This was followed by an address before the Congregational Union of England and Wales, entitled, "How to Retain our Elder Scholars, and Regain some who have Left us," now in a second edition. To do this Mr. Cooper very truly says that, among other things, "we must, as far as possible, adapt our school arrangements to higher uses, and so bring them more into harmony with the tastes and wants of those who are passing from recognised childhood into youth or incipient manhood ; 2. We must secure separate class-rooms for their instruction ; 3. In order to retain our elder scholars, they must be placed under the care of our most intelligent and devoted teachers ; 4. To sustain the interest of elder scholars, and thus to retain them, their instruction to a considerable extent must be conducted in a conversational manner, on the mutual principle ; 5. We must call into existence, and sustain in vigorous operation, auxiliary agencies for their mental and moral improvement ; and 6. We ought to endeavour to bring our elder scholars into intimate connection with the congregation to which the school belongs." "The Objects, Work, and Organisation of a Local Sunday School Union" is the title of an able paper read before the London Sunday School Union ; and another little work by Mr. Cooper, "The Art of Writing, a Series of Lessons on Penmanship," is now in its third edition.

Mr. Cooper's great speciality is education. To this noble work he has devoted his life. He was a member of the Birmingham Free Grammar School Reform Association, of the Education Aid Society, and he is the chairman of the committee of that well-known Congregational Institution, Spring Hill College. In 1870 he was chosen as one of the fifteen Liberal candidates for the first Birmingham School Board ; and though, in common with the majority of his colleagues, he was not elected, he received no fewer than 13,872 votes.

In 1874 the parish of Aston (extra municipal) adopted the Elementary Education Act, and in July the School Board was elected. Mr. Cooper was appointed Chairman of the Board, and after the next election in 1878 he was re-appointed to this important office. The Board has already built eight schools, with accommodation for 5,546 children, at a cost, including sites, of £73,926.

In 1850 Mr. Cooper was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, an honour which he still retains.

EDWARD HENRY CORBOULD.



FROM an abstract point of view a long line of ancestors is nothing to be very proud of; it is one of those things a man can neither make nor avoid. It very fortunately happens that it is a matter about which everybody is perfectly contented. No one is so indifferent to ancestry as the man who has none—nobody so proud of it as the man who can trace his pedigree for many generations. The founder of the line need not have been anything in particular. If he only came over with the Normans, petty blemishes are at once condoned, and it does not matter very much whether he was a chimney-sweep or a warrior, an extraordinary amount of leniency is shown towards men who died seven or eight hundred years ago. The ugliest relics that bad taste could conceive or ignorance execute are reverently preserved if it can only be shown that they are old, and in the same way the most miserable specimens of humanity that ever disgraced a country are honoured if they lived a long time ago. Many a genealogical tree has at its base the name of a man who would certainly be hanged if he attempted to do now the same things that he did in those days, and "Not at home" would be the answer to many more if, in the nineteenth century, they were to knock at the doors of people who were very proud of them as ancestors. Shakespeare tells us that "the evil that men do lives after them—the good is oft interred with their bones;" but as far as ancestors are concerned, it does not matter very much whether they robbed churches or founded monasteries, so long as they did something, or even if they only existed, it is quite sufficient for the purpose. The men who murdered the Princes in the Tower would be considered illustrious ancestors by persons who, having pedigrees themselves, attach importance to the subject, and to them direct lineal descent from the Hubert who is supposed to have undertaken the task of putting out Prince Arthur's eyes would be a life-long dignity. On the other hand, those who have not "all the blood of all the Howards" coursing through their veins do not care anything about such a trifling subject. In their opinion "an honest man's the noblest work of God," and ancestry is a myth, a delusion, and a snare—something as unsubstantial as the "baseless fabric of

a vision," and not to be compared with the pleasing reality of pounds, shillings, and pence, or even less tangible property, such as municipal or legislative dignities. It would be ungenerous to hint that this state of mind was at all akin to that of the fox when he found he could not jump high enough to reach the grapes, and it would be unfair too, for there exists a delightful unanimity of contempt for ancestry on the part of those who cannot trace their ancestors.

Mr. Corbould, the subject of this sketch, comes of a very old and very illustrious race indeed. There are not many people who can trace their lineage beyond the Conquest, but the founder of this line, in England at least, was a Dane, who sailed up the Waveney, selected a suitable locality, and established himself in perpetuity without the trouble of title-deeds, lawyer's charges, or such a trifling thing as the consent of original owners. The lovely spot in which the predatory Dane fixed his home has since been known by the name of Garboldisham, and at the present time the family name is locally pronounced "Carbould," and sometimes "Garbould." It is not known who the ancestors of the Dane were, but it is not necessary for our purpose that history or tradition should be ransacked any further. Some Arab tribes trace their genealogy to within a few generations of Shem, and that of their horses to the time of Solomon, but we Western races have to be content with at most a brief career of a thousand years or thereabouts. The hardy Norseman in question was a bold man and a noble one, even in the age of bold men. He was fashionable too, if we may take his choice of a profession as an indication. In short he was a bold Viking, a sea-king, a member of a class who believed in "the good old rule, the simple plan that he should take who has the power, and he should keep who can"—men who defied God and man, ocean and storm—who did bold deeds, killed brave men, and stole their wives, daughters, gold, and land, or were killed themselves by others who coveted their wives and property. As they flourished in those days they are heroes, but if they lived now we should call them pirates, send a frigate after them by order of Parliament, and smite them hip and thigh. If they had been born in the present age they would not do such things; they would become architects and lawyers, go to church every Sunday with their wives and children, and become quite respectable members of society. Fashion changes, and it is neither fashionable nor profitable now to turn Berserker, or run amuck against civilisation. The word "gar" means a spear, and doubtless it was rather by the

point of his spear than by legal transfer that the old sea-king obtained his estate.

With an ancestor possessing such liberal views, it is no wonder that some of his descendants also had original ideas on various subjects. In most families there are certain traditional anecdotes concerning their progenitors which are valued almost as much as the family plate or pictures, but, unlike them, are of no value to any but the owners. Of course, in such a long line as that of the Corboulds, there was abundant material for the collection of authentic stories illustrating the eccentricity, courage, or other exceptional qualities of its various members. The principal actor in the following story was undoubtedly a descendant from the original sea-king, with ideas modified by change of period. He lent £200 to a man named Copping. Two hundred pounds was a large amount in those days, and it would, therefore, appear that he must either have had a strong regard for Mr. Copping, or important private reasons for lending him the money. It transpired that he was not sufficiently fond of Copping to lend him so large a sum for his own sake; Shylock staked his ducats for revenge—Corbould for love, but not love of Copping. When he discovered that the money was all spent, he suddenly called upon the borrower to repay it. The unfortunate spendthrift was, of course, unable to do so, and his creditor threw him into prison. So far, everything was probably strictly legal, but it would be rather difficult to discover what precedent Corbould had for seizing Copping's wife as security for the debt until it should be paid in full. It is not stated if the lady gave her consent to the proceeding, but even if she objected, like a dutiful wife, it is probable that her remonstrances did not take a very violent form; indeed, the creditor was so well satisfied with his hostage that when certain of Copping's friends, somewhat scandalised at the affair, subscribed the amount of the debt, and offered it to him, he refused to receive it, on the ground that they were not the persons to whom he had advanced the money. He said he would take it only from Copping's own hand, and as Copping was in prison, and he would not go to the gaol, there seemed to be little probability that the unfortunate debtor would recover either his liberty or his wife. Owing to the turn matters had taken, it is possible he would have been satisfied with his liberty. A lawsuit arose out of this rather high-handed proceeding, and the documents concerning it are extant.

The present representative of this uncommon family is the eldest son of Mr. Henry Corbould. He was born at No. 6,

Great Coram Street, Russell Square, on the 5th of December, 1815. Following in the footsteps of his forefathers, who for four generations had been historical designers, he adopted art as a profession, and became a pupil of Henry Sass and a student of the Royal Academy. His first original design was in water-colour, the subject being the fall of Phaeton from the chariot of the sun. For this design he received the gold Isis medal at the Society of Arts in 1834. In the following year he was equally successful in winning the same prize, with an original model of "St. George and the Dragon." In 1836 even greater progress was apparent, for he was awarded the large gold medal for a model of a chariot race, as described by Homer :—

At once the coursers from the barrier bound ;
 The lifted scourges all at once resound ;
 Their heart, their eyes, their voice, at once they send before,
 And up the champaign thunder from the shore ;
 Thick where they drive the dusty clouds arise,
 And the lost courser in the whirlwind flies ;
 Loose on their shoulders the long manes reclined
 Float in their speed, and dance upon the wind :
 The smoking chariots, rapid as they bound,
 Now seem to touch the sky and now the ground.

These designs were then exhibited at the Royal Academy, Somerset House. They were, however, not the first he exhibited, a design from Spenser's "Faerie Queene" having been shown at the exhibition of the Society of British Artists. About the year 1837 he joined the new Society of Painters in Water Colours, and has ever since contributed works to that gallery, chiefly subjects from Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare. One of the earliest, now at Norbury Park, Dorking, was a large drawing of the assembling of the pilgrims in the yard of the Tabard Inn, Southwark, when

At night was come into that hostelrye
 Wel nine and twenty in a compaignie
 Of sondry folk.

"The Raising of the Daughter of Jairus" was the subject of another work. "The Woman Taken in Adultery," painted in 1841, was purchased by Prince Albert, and is now at Osborne, with the other pictures by this artist which are in the possession of Her Majesty. The purchase of this painting by such a connoisseur as the Prince Consort must have been very flattering to the young artist, but he did not rest on the laurels he had obtained, or allow his work to degenerate into the slovenliness which sometimes follows early successes. In the

first cartoon exhibition at Westminster Hall he obtained a prize for a design called "The Bishop of London at St. Paul's Cross—Praying for the Cessation of the Plague," and at another time, in the same hall, for a large cartoon, fifteen feet in height, entitled "The Champion of England against all Comers." This picture was hung in the centre of the wall. Mr. Corbould had a strong liking for the gorgeous colouring and spirited action which tournament scenes presented, but tournaments are somewhat out of date, and most artists would be compelled to rely a little upon romance and history and very much upon their imagination in attempting to illustrate the subject. However, an opportunity occurred in 1839 of witnessing a modern revival of the chivalric sport. He went to the Eglinton Tournament, made drawings, and published them. A fresco of "The Baptism of Ethelbert," and "William Eynesham Reciting the Victory of Towton Field," a picture fifteen feet long, were also executed for Westminster Hall.

The patronage extended by the royal family to Mr. Corbould was continued, his next commission being from Her Majesty. The subject was the scene from "Le Prophète" which takes place in the Cathedral at Münster, in Westphalia. The picture of Floretta de Nerac, the first love of Henry IV. of France, was also purchased by Her Majesty, and presented by her to the Emperor William, then the King of Prussia. It is now at Babelsburg. Two water-colour paintings, "The Entry of the Boy-King into London, after his Coronation in Paris, to be Crowned at Westminster," and "The Destruction of the Idols at Basle," belong to Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, and are in Berlin. Among the number of Mr. Corbould's works at Osborne may be mentioned "Joan, the Maid of the Inn, Taking Troopers' Horses to Water," "Scenes from Faust," "Cardinal Pandulph before King John" (Shakespeare), and "The Duel Scene in the Wood" (from "The Corsican Brothers"). There are many others, but we do not wish to make a catalogue of his pictures. The painting from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur" was purchased in 1864 by the Queen, and presented by her to the Princess Louise. In this year he made a design, under the immediate superintendence of Her Majesty, for a piece of plate, to stand three feet high, as a christening present to H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, born on the 3rd of January, 1864, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. The plate was executed by Elkington, in gold, silver, and enamel work.

It might be thought that no higher honour, in an artistic sense, could be paid to Mr. Corbould by Her Majesty than the

flattering reception his work met with at her hands, but a still greater distinction was awarded to him, and one which testifies as much to the integrity of his private character as to the excellence of his art work. The great knowledge of art possessed by all members of the royal family is admitted throughout Europe, but it may not be generally known that their training was received from Mr. Corbould. It would be difficult to discover in history a family in their exalted position of equal artistic culture, or with equal artistic taste and power. Some of these royal artists can now produce works which many a professional painter would be proud to have executed, and an intimate acquaintance with art is possessed by all. The Crown Princess of Germany is a remarkably fine painter, and handles her subjects in a masterly manner. She not only draws and paints in oil and water-colours, but has designed and executed some very clever works in clay. The late Princess Alice of Hesse-Darmstadt possessed equal ability. They were both actuated by a natural love of art; to them the study was not one of those tasks which send the schoolboy "creeping like snail unwillingly to school," but they felt genuine pleasure in the work, and loved to see their visions growing into shape. Whilst the work of their hands gave great delight during its progress, it eventually became of benefit to others, many of their charitable contributions taking the shape of a donation of some work of art executed by themselves. Persons of wealth were glad to be the purchasers, and thus considerable sums were obtained for the charities to which they had been presented. The Princess Louise is the member of the royal family whose talent for art work is best known to the public. A royal artist is subject to much severe criticism as well as stupid adulation; the actual merit of the work is likely to be overshadowed by the rank of the workman, and an ingenuous unbiassed opinion is exceptional outside the profession. Art as well as letters is a republic, the members of which are not likely to be favourably affected by rank or wealth. But beyond the borders of that republic are the people, many of whom would rather look at a daub by a prince than a painting by a Titian. The Princess Louise, however, has fairly taken a high place as an artist. In spite of the demands upon her time she still finds leisure for the culture of painting and sculpture, and has achieved a reputation which would be honourable to any artist, whether amateur or professional. The Prince of Wales, though he never paints now, is an admirable judge of good work. He once remarked that he knew Flaxman's works so thoroughly that he believed no

artist could steal one of his figures from a group, and so disguise it by quaint costume or armour that he would not be able to detect the change. He has also observed that although he never paints now with his own hand, he has sufficient knowledge to enable him to purchase a picture or a statue without employing a dealer or agent to judge for him, as so many collectors are forced to do. His publicly pronounced opinion on Miss Thompson's "Roll Call" was a striking instance of his critical ability, which has been well borne out by that lady's later successes. At no period have art, literature, and science been so assiduously cultivated in England as during the reign of Queen Victoria, nor has such general brilliant success been ever before attained. Although the masterpieces of departed generations may not have been surpassed, there is a higher standard of excellence. A genius is not often born into the world, and phenomenal efforts must not be accepted as the characteristic of an era; it is by the general level that the work of a nation in any particular direction must be estimated. Much has no doubt been due to the better education and higher aspirations of the people themselves, but a great stimulus has also been given by the sustained patronage of the royal family. Intellectual culture in every form has been fostered by them, and it would be very difficult to over-estimate the benefit that has resulted from their individual exertions. It is commonly said that "you may judge of the state of civilisation of any people at any time by simply looking at the state of their fine arts."

"The Fight for the Last Diamond," from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," was the last picture which the Prince of Wales purchased from Mr. Corbould. One, at least, of his works has found its way to the Antipodes, the Sydney Government having bought for their National Gallery his picture entitled "Lady Godiva Riding through the Streets of Coventry," as an example of English water-colour painting. It was in the year 1851 that Mr. Corbould was first appointed to instruct the royal family, and his tuition was continued to various members for a period of twenty-one years. The royal appreciation of art and its followers could not be better illustrated than by the compliment Her Majesty paid Mr. Corbould in allowing her daughter the Princess Louise to become godmother to his son Victor Albert Louis Edward. An honour not bestowed on many commoners, it was also a graceful reward to a faithful servant.

ALDERMAN COTTON.

for 1881. Jan 1882

THE position of representative of the most important constituency in the greatest capital in the world is one of which anybody might be proud. The man who has been chosen for the office is the representative solely of commerce. There are few large constituencies in the kingdom composed of men having the same interests and aims. Such a body can only be found in a borough, and cannot often be found there. In a country district it is impossible. The agricultural interests may predominate, but the classes are widely divergent; the landowner, the farmer, and the tradesman have their separate aspirations. Even in an ordinary borough, there is a multitude of conflicting opinions. Artisans, tradesmen, manufacturers, professional men, clergy, and men without occupation are united as a body of electors, but they do not well assimilate, and their views are often as widely separated as the poles. The universities and the City of London are, we believe, the only places where but a single interest prevails; at the former, mental culture is the aim—in the latter, commerce, in its fullest breadth, is the only pursuit. Every foot of ground is utilised, but there are no manufactures. The "City" is the money market of the world, and the citizens have a stake in the welfare of every nation. The merchant princes of the old Italian States find their equals in the merchants of London. Their ships are in every sea, their goods on every shore, their money in every capital. There are men among them whose acquaintance with foreign affairs is almost equal to that of the Government, and whose knowledge of distant countries is as profound. It is no mere spirit of petty trafficking that prevails. The operations of London merchants have more than once been of international importance, and warfare has been induced or averted by their agency. Powerful minds, sound knowledge, and wide experience, are needed for operations such as these, and therefore the man selected by the citizens of London to represent them in Parliament, however worthy he may be, may consider himself honoured by their choice.

Alderman Cotton, as he is familiarly called, is the eldest son of Mr. W. Cotton, and was born in the year 1822. On leaving school he went into business, and qualified himself

for the position he was afterwards to hold as the head of an important mercantile firm. Like many other men, his career as a national legislator was preceded by a period of municipal work. Although time must necessarily elapse before a knowledge of the forms and rules of the House can be acquired, yet this preliminary training is useful, as it teaches discipline, and gives a readiness and freedom in debate which would otherwise be wanting. One of his earliest public works is sufficient to entitle him to a place among the good men of London. He was the promoter of the Lancashire and Cheshire Operative Relief Fund. Even those who were children at the time will remember the terrible distress that prevailed during the cotton famine, and the liberality with which all classes contributed in order to alleviate the sufferings of the helpless poor. In London alone no less than £520,000 was contributed during the three years the Fund was open. As the promoter, much of the work naturally fell upon Alderman Cotton, and we can well imagine the responsibility of dealing with such a sum and for such a purpose, the difficulty to decide how best to apply the money, and the still greater difficulty to refrain from helping the starving without regard to the cold tenets of policy. He was for some time chairman and treasurer of the organisation formed for the management of this Fund, and is therefore entitled to credit both for the promotion and successful management of the scheme. Wealth and charity are not always allied, but an appeal is seldom made in vain to the people of London. Permanent charities are sustained, and sudden emergencies are met with equal liberality. There have been exceptions, but they are rare, and there has generally been some kind of reason for the indifference shown. Step by step Alderman Cotton trod the municipal ladder. In 1868 he was Sheriff of London and Middlesex. In November, 1875, he attained the full dignity of Lord Mayor. It is well known that the emoluments of the office are altogether insufficient to meet the expenses involved in even an ordinary term of Mayoralty, and the deficiency is of course necessarily increased when unusual occasions arise for a display of the hospitality of the City of London to home or foreign potentates. During Alderman Cotton's term of office, the return of the Prince of Wales from India was the principal municipal event, and it was signalised by a splendid banquet to His Royal Highness and suite. In commemoration of the occasion, the Lord Mayor placed in the Guildhall a memorial window, representing the reception of the Prince and Princess and the other guests, and the passing of the loving cup at the banquet. He

had previously made a similar gift, but this was substituted as being more suitable. The subject of the first window was "The Cotton Plant : its Growth and Uses," in twelve stages, and it will be acknowledged that the historical nature of the second offering was more adapted to the character of the building in which it was placed. It has been decided to find a more appropriate resting-place for the earlier gift in the museum at Kew Gardens, where it will occupy a deservedly conspicuous position, but at the present time it is in the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Alderman Cotton was for several years an active member of a very active body—the London School Board—and was three times returned to office ; but after he was elected as member of Parliament, he found that his manifold duties pressed too heavily upon him. Being unwilling to remain on a Board without conscientiously fulfilling his obligations, he ultimately resigned. He is a magistrate for Middlesex, London, and Herts, a member of the Court of Lieutenancy, and a Commissioner of Inland Revenue for Herts. Among other offices, he is a director of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, chairman of Mary Datchelor's School, a member of the Court of the Turners' and Fan-Makers' Company, and is Past Master of the Haberdashers' and Saddlers' Companies.

At the general election of 1874, when the opinion of the country was so unmistakably shown to be in favour of a Conservative policy, Mr. Alderman Cotton was returned to Parliament as senior member for the City of London. We have already alluded to the importance of the constituency he was called upon to represent ; but an adequate idea of its size as well as its power may be gathered from the fact that it comprises a population of about 75,000 persons, whilst the electors number nearly 23,000. Four members are elected, and for several years Liberal members had occupied all the seats. A change of a most startling nature was now brought about, no less than three Conservatives being returned. There were six candidates, three Liberals and three Conservatives, but only one Liberal, Mr. Goschen, found a place, and he was at the bottom of the list of the successful competitors. Alderman Lawrence and Baron Rothschild were rejected. Like most practical men of business, Alderman Cotton speaks to the point, and without undue attempt at oratorical effect. He has spoken in defence of the City guilds, when the formidable attack was made upon those bodies, and on the questions of "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister," the "Stock Exchange Inquiries," the "Greek Fron-

tier," as well as on other subjects, to which he has given more than ordinary thought.

Literature is about the last subject to which it might be thought that a busy merchant, a counsellor, and a politician would devote his attention, and poetry is about the last phase of literature likely to have interest for him. The coarse generalisations, however, into which we are too prone to enter, are eminently misleading, and there is no study which a busy mind may not fathom. The reader who does not lay down fixed rules for the government of every brain, will not be surprised to hear that Alderman Cotton has published several works, among the number being "Imagination, and other Poems." A brochure, "Smash," as may be gathered from its title, was the sketch of the rise of a speculative business house in times of prosperity and its collapse in a panic.

We have now briefly related the career of a London merchant, through its various stages, and it may be taken as the type of hundreds of others—steady devotion to business during the earlier days, conscientious fulfilment of municipal duties, and ultimate well-earned legislative honours.

JOHN ROSS COULTHART.

—♦— *See Mem 1882*

JOHN ROSS COULTHART, though untitled, has a descent of which many peers might be proud, among his ancestors being Sir Roger de Coulthart, a knight who fought at the battle of Aberbrothie on the 13th of January, 1445-6, and fell at the siege of Roxburgh Castle on the 17th of September, 1460. Mr. Coulthart was born at Denbie, in Dumfriesshire, on the 24th of June, 1807. His father, the chief of the house, was William Coulthart, of Coulthart, in the county of Wigtown, and his mother Helen Ross, the second daughter of the late John Ross, of Dalton Park, Dumfriesshire, a descendant of the family of that name established at Halkhead, Renfrewshire. In 1818, his parents having removed to Glenroan, an arable farm of about 400 acres, situated in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, he was sent to the school at Walbutt, and continued his studies under a Mr. James Johnstone. In 1823 he went as a boarder to the

Grammar School of Biuttle, where he received a good classical and mathematical education. He showed particular partiality for geometry and astronomy, but it was through neither of these studies that his subsequent reputation was attained.

On leaving school in 1827 Mr. Coulthart was placed in the law and banking offices of Messrs. Hannay and Lidderdale, at Castle Douglas, where his principal occupation was copying law papers, attending sales of heritable property, and witnessing the infestment of purchasers of landed estates in the stewartry. In ancient times symbolism was largely employed in dealings between men, and even in law, the dryest and most matter-of-fact of the professions, it was employed on certain occasions. According to the ancient common law the validity of a conveyance depended upon a visible act. People can now become the owners of property on receiving the title-deeds and going through the ordinary forms which make the law such a mystery and an expense. In those days it was necessary that the property itself should be handed to the purchaser. Of course, it was impossible that an estate of a few thousand acres or a mine could be presented bodily to the new owner in the same way that a pair of gloves or a cigar might be given, and even a cottage would be too heavy to be transferred with ease and dignity. It was therefore necessary that a symbolical form should be adopted. If land was bought, the charter of investiture was read upon the property, and earth and stones taken from the spot were placed in the hands of the purchaser. If tithes were bought, a handful of grass and corn was given; a little earth and stone and a penny represented annual rents; a net and coble were considered typical of fishings, and a clapp and hopper were the symbol of a corn-mill. In the stewartry of Kirkcudbright this custom was still carried out, and Mr. Coulthart had many opportunities of witnessing it, in consequence of his connection with a law office. In 1830 he left Scotland for Halifax, Yorkshire, in order to assist his uncle, a wool merchant, but he did not like the business. Resigning his appointment he became the cashier of the Yorkshire District Bank, which was established in the same town. Banking was a much more welcome pursuit, and he set to work with energy to master its mysteries. He remained here for several years, until, in May, 1836, the high estimate formed of his abilities led to his being selected from a number of candidates to establish and manage the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glossop Bank. This was a responsible undertaking for a young man not quite twenty-nine

years old, but the judgment of those who gave him the appointment was amply confirmed by the manner in which he fulfilled his duties. The new Bank was opened in the following July, and it has prospered ever since under his capable management. He took a wider interest in his profession than the mere furtherance of the establishment under his charge, and though he never allowed its interests to suffer, he voluntarily entered upon a task for which many a hard-worked bank official has had reason to bless his name. This was the preparation of "Decimal Interest Tables," not a very inviting book to the general reader, to whom a directory of an unknown town would be a little more palatable, but one of great value to his profession. The secret of success consists in being able to supply a want. Sometimes the want is felt, only nobody is courageous enough to supply the remedy; sometimes it is unfelt, and then when the need is supplied everybody wonders how they managed to succeed in the old track as well as they did. Mr. Coulthart's tables were published in London in 1838, the first edition consisting of a thousand copies. A large proportion of them was taken by the newly-formed English joint-stock banks, and by older-established banks, but a great number of copies went to Australia and America, most of the banks in the United States being conducted on the Scotch system, which has by some been eulogised as the best in the world. The tables were found so valuable that it was afterwards considered desirable to stereotype them, and the cost of producing successive editions has thus been much reduced. His next undertaking in this direction was the compilation of "Equation Interest Tables," which he prepared in 1864, at the request of numerous bankers in England and Scotland. These were published in an octavo volume, the rates dealt with being $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 per cent. The tables were, of course, more than sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and were then called for in consequence of the advances in the rate of discount by the Bank of England. There was a large and rapid sale, but in the course of the following half-year the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England rose to 10 per cent. We all remember the reckless speculation of the period, and the disasters that followed it. Everybody was anxious to make a fortune, and though the maxim ascribed to the Duke of Wellington, that high interest meant bad security, must have been remembered, no one was willing to believe that it could, would, or should apply to his transactions. There being such an extraordinary demand for money, an enlarged edition of Coulthart's "Equation Interest

Tables" became of urgent importance in order to facilitate the balancing of bankers' accounts on the 31st December, 1864. The author accordingly set to work again, and in December a thick octavo volume was published containing ten successive rates of interest between five and ten per cent. With this edition was issued a new set of commission tables, at one-eighth and one-fourth per cent., the rates of commission usually charged by country bankers to their customers. Works of this description are only useful to specialists, but to them their worth is inestimable. At the period in question, owing to the cause already mentioned, these interest and commission tables were especially valuable, and so long as accuracy and rapidity are essential, they are not likely to be discarded.

In 1843 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the large towns of England and Wales, and Mr. Coulthart was deputed to prepare the report upon Ashton-under-Lyne. In these days, when doctors are arrogating to themselves all the intelligence in the country, it seems rather strange that a banker should have been selected for such a purpose; but he did his work, and so thoroughly that the Marquis of Normanby, in the House of Lords, and Lord Morpeth, in the House of Commons, alluded to the report as deserving of special attention. It was printed in full, with all its illustrative drawings, in the appendix to the first general report, which was presented to Her Majesty, and subsequently to both Houses of Parliament. It was afterwards reprinted, and two thousand copies were sold within a few weeks.

On the 9th of November, 1855, Mr. Coulthart was elected Mayor of the Manor of Ashton-under-Lyne, an important office, as the manor contains nearly 70,000 inhabitants. He held this position two years, being re-elected when his first term expired. In May, 1858, he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Lancashire. Rather a strange incident in his career, but one which shows in a very forcible manner his enterprise and courage, was his adopting the legal profession after having been for so many years engaged in banking. In the Michaelmas Term, 1858, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the Bar. However, he did not practise, as he finally came to the conclusion, after mature consideration, to return to his more familiar pursuit. The time he had given to the study of law proved ultimately of considerable value to him.

About this period Mr. Coulthart had the misfortune to be one of the sufferers by a serious railway accident. We are constantly reading of railway collisions, and of trains running

off the rails, and of passengers being injured in travelling, but it is singular how few people we actually know who were present at a collision or serious accident, and the still smaller number who have been injured in railway travelling. When we consider the extent of the railway system in this country, the amount of traffic, the number of passengers, and the speed of the trains, we ought to give the railway authorities more credit for good management than they at present receive. It would be quite possible to reduce the list of casualties, but, on the other hand, there would be many more were it not for skilful generalship. In some instances increased safety would necessarily involve increased charges, a condition the public would at once grumble about. The accident through which Mr. Coulthart was injured happened to the Great Northern express train from London to Manchester, on the 23rd of January, 1859. He was returning from Lincoln's Inn to Ashton-under-Lyne, and had travelled in safety until within seven miles of Sheffield, when the train ran off the rails. The accident was of a most serious character, and it was marvellous that no lives were lost. The train was travelling at the time on an embankment twenty feet high. The engine had gone over the side of the embankment, and was lying on its side, partly buried in the soil at the base. Two carriages were lying across the line, and one, which had rolled down the bank, was found turned completely over, the wheels being uppermost. The carriage in which Mr. Coulthart was travelling was thrown upon its side. The confusion that followed was indescribable. The carriage lamps had been extinguished, and in the darkness of night the imprisoned travellers did not know what had happened or what might follow. Two or three miners, who had partly witnessed the accident from a neighbouring coal-pit, arrived with torches, and aided to break open the carriages and liberate the passengers. The driver and stoker were found lying insensible near the engine, but stimulants were promptly administered, and they recovered. A fire and other signals were prepared to warn approaching trains, and in about an hour and a half an engine and three carriages arrived from Sheffield for the conveyance of the passengers. A number of workmen had been brought, but, by a strange want of forethought, no surgeon accompanied them. Several passengers had been injured, and their wounds were not improved by waiting an hour and a half in the cold of a January night. Mr. Coulthart sustained a severe scalp-wound, which rendered him insensible for several minutes, and his left leg and shoulder were so

severely bruised that they did not heal for some years. The passengers were conveyed to Sheffield, where a special train was provided to take those who were not too severely injured to Manchester, at which city they arrived about three hours later than the usual time.

Mr. Coulthart has paid active attention to public duties during his long term of residence at Ashton-under-Lyne. He has been churchwarden for twenty-six years, ten at St. Peter's Church and sixteen at the old parish church of St. Michael. As churchwarden he was an overseer of the poor, *ex officio*, and it was therefore his duty to attend the meetings of the board, and assist in their councils. He is the Treasurer of the borough, of the Savings Bank, and of the local Poor Law Union. In 1859 he joined the rifle corps, and in the following year was appointed Captain. Having, as foreman of the jury, made an inspection of the Heys Colliery, after an explosion by which thirty-nine persons lost their lives, he wrote an admirable report upon it, which attracted great attention, and led to his election as a life member of the Manchester Geological Society. Mr. Coulthart is a magistrate for the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of England, of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; an Associate of the British Archaeological Society; a member of the Grampian Club, London, and of the Chetham Society, Manchester. He is also the local Secretary to the Camden Society, to which he is an occasional contributor. As might be concluded from his long term of office, he is a staunch supporter of the Established Church, and a liberal subscriber to most of her institutions. His residence, Croft House, contains a valuable library of upwards of 5,000 volumes, chiefly historical and antiquarian, among which are some curious monkish MSS.

Mr. Coulthart is one of the candidates at the present Parliamentary election. Ashton-under-Lyne is a borough returning one member. In allowing himself to be nominated, Mr. Coulthart entered upon a difficult undertaking. To overcome the numerous obstacles in his path the successful local candidate must necessarily be a good man. His election is honourable alike to himself and to the constituency. It too often happens, even in comparatively large towns, that a ready-made candidate is sent down from headquarters. He does not represent his constituents, he only represents the Liberal or the Conservative party. He comes as a stranger, and when his opponents return to power, he leaves almost as much a stranger to them as before. He may make a reputa-

tion, or he may remain a cipher ; he may prove an honour to them, or he may make them ashamed of their choice. They are told his views upon the questions immediately before the country, but they do not know that he will represent or even satisfy them in subsequent contingencies. In the case of tried men it is of course different ; any constituency might be proud to call them their members, and local feeling can be controlled when the nation is likely to benefit by the election of such a man, even if he does not live in the town for which he is returned. It is in the case of unpledged and unknown candidates that the system becomes unsatisfactory. A local candidate, on the contrary, must have a reputation in the borough before his claims will be admitted, and his political views are not the only points taken into consideration. He is hampered by local jealousies ; those who should be his supporters differ from him on minor matters, perhaps only on local questions, and affect to consider them of vital moment. If he be returned the greatest possible tribute has been paid to his worth and ability, and if he be unsuccessful he will have the pleasure of retiring to his beautiful estate of Greenlaw, near Castle Douglas. Ashton-under-Lyne appears to have returned local members for years, and she can therefore claim that she is really represented in Parliament. Should Mr. Coulthart, after having lived and worked in the borough for nearly half a century, be accepted by his townsmen as their member, he may be assured that his conduct during that period has been beyond reproach.

WALTER CRANE.

THIS well-known artist is the second son of Thomas and Marie Crane, of Chester. He was born at Liverpool on the 15th of August, 1845. His father was also an artist, and had a local reputation as a miniature and portrait painter, but he also painted subject pictures and landscapes. He had studied at the Royal Academy, London, and was at one period a member of the then existing Liverpool Academy of Art. His labours were, however, sadly interfered with by bad health, and at length his medical advisers recommended him to go to Torquay. He accordingly removed to that town in 1845, Walter Crane being at that time three months old. The family remained in the warm Devonshire climate

until May, 1857, when they moved to London. Two years later Mr. Crane died, after a brave struggle against declining health.

In art and in music early indications of talent are generally shown by those who afterwards become famous, and Walter Crane was no exception to the rule. When very young he showed an unusual love for drawing, and it may be easily imagined that the artist-father fostered and influenced the artistic tastes of his son. In his father's studio he first learned the rudiments of art, and he soon earned a wider reputation than juvenile precocity fortunately obtains in most cases. He once picked up a study of hands, drawn by his father, and added to them a fancy portrait of a gentleman, which was much admired. He was a schoolboy when the Crimean War broke out, and, like most other boys, and many men, too, he caught the war fever. On one occasion, probably when he ought to have been at his lessons, he gave vent to his feelings by drawing on his slate a sketch of a terrific combat between Russians and Turks, with effects of smoke and other accessories. This was considered one of his most successful efforts, and it was actually reproduced in photography by an amateur in that craft. When military ardour subsided he turned his attention to cows. He was then living in the western suburbs of London, in a neighbourhood which has since been invaded by the ubiquitous builder. A boy of twelve or fourteen years old, he used to rush off in his leisure-hours to the fields and commons, with his sketch-book in his hand, and set seriously to work to sketch the cattle and sheep as they were grazing. At last there came a moment of great triumph—the first sale of a picture. The connoisseur who thus patronised the young artist was a milkman, and the transaction was on the primitive system of exchange of commodity, a portrait of a favourite pony being obtained by the milkman in return for his goods.

There was no difficulty as to the choice of a profession for the lad; he had already unconsciously solved that problem, and he had already received much of the preliminary training which others at his age have not commenced. He was in the habit of making small designs in pen and ink to illustrate the books he was reading. In Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy," Cowper's "Task," and Scott's "Ivanhoe," he found his favourite subjects. His father possessed a copy of Ruskin's "Modern Painters," and the pamphlet on "Pre-Raphaelism." The study of these books and of the works of the new school at the Academy exhibition, made a strong impression upon his mind, and had a marked effect upon his drawings. Before the death of his father some of his sketches and designs were

shown to Mr. W. J. Linton, and in consequence he became the pupil of that well-known wood-engraver, poet, and politician. He remained with Mr. Linton for three years, and during that period applied himself earnestly to learn the art of drawing on wood. Part of his time was spent in making studies of animals in the Zoological Gardens, but the greater portion was devoted to book illustrations. In 1862, on the expiration of his term with Mr. Linton, he was commissioned by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. to illustrate a work they were about to publish, entitled "The New Forest, its History and Scenery," by John R. Wise. In company with the author he went through the beautiful district, making drawings for the work. The book was published, and a second edition has just been issued by Messrs. Sotheman and Co. This was a good beginning for a lad of sixteen, and his delight must have been increased by the acceptance of a small oil-painting which he sent to the Academy. This picture, "The Lady of Shalott," taken, of course, from Tennyson's poem, was purchased, with several others painted at the same period, by Mr. Brown, of Selkirk. Still pursuing his art studies, he went for a short time to the school then known as Leigh's, in Newman Street, kept by Mr. Heatherly.

In 1863 Mr. Crane became acquainted with Mr. Edmund Evans, the well-known printer, and then commenced the series of works which have given him popularity on more than one continent. Prior to that date the designs for children's books were of a most atrocious character; if there was plenty of red and blue and yellow, it was thought that nothing more could be desired. It had already been discovered that boys and girls needed something more than tales of marvellously improbable adventures, or of impossibly virtuous children, and writers were entering the field with a healthier kind of literature, in which the moral was not quite so nauseous and so paralysing. A change for the better was now to come. Messrs. Routledge commenced the publication of the series of toy and picture books with which the name of Mr. Crane will always be associated. The value as well as the beauty of the work was soon admitted, and a long series has followed. As the publications have extended over so many years, marked differences of style are of course perceptible in the engravings, but any of the books, although designed for children, will be opened with pleasure by men and women. At the present time it is almost difficult to decide which are best catered for, the children or their parents. In 1876-7 "The Baby's Opera" was published, and the companion work, "The Baby's Bouquet," followed in 1878. Large numbers of Walter

Crane's books are sent to the Continent and America, where there is a great demand for them.

Although much of his time has been devoted to the production of these books, Mr. Crane has never neglected the higher branches of art. At the period the first were published he painted many pictures, chiefly in water-colours, and spent many hours among the beautiful Derbyshire scenery, studying landscapes. In 1866 he exhibited a drawing in the Dudley Gallery, which had only just been founded, and since that year has contributed to the Spring Water Colour, the Black and White, and the Winter Oil exhibitions in that Gallery. Among the works he sent are, "Ormuzd and Ahriman," "Blue Beard and Gloriana," "The Red Cross Knight in search of Una," and "Derbyshire (Clough)." He has since become a member of the Committee. In the autumn of 1871 he married Mary Frances, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Andrews, of Hempstead, Essex, and visited Italy, passing two consecutive winters in Rome. During their residence in that city he sent several drawings to the Dudley Gallery, and one to the Royal Academy. The most important were "The Grotto of Egeria" (Dudley, 1872); "A Portrait" (Royal Academy, 1873); "The Arch of Titus" (Dudley, 1872); "A Herald of Spring" (Dudley, 1873), and "Almond Trees on Monte Pincio" (Dudley, 1873).

On the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery, in 1877, he contributed a large picture entitled the "Renaissance of Venus," which was also exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition. In the following year he sent "The Fate of Persephone," and in 1879 "The Sirens."

Like other well-known artists, Mr. Crane has prepared many designs for useful decoration. His designs for wall-papers are exclusively produced by Messrs. Jeffrey and Coare, and those for tiles by Messrs. Maw and Co. The designs he prepared for the decoration of the court at the Philadelphia Exhibition occupied by the Royal Society of Art Needlework at South Kensington, were publicly exhibited at the time.

It would not be easy to point to a career of such well-deserved success as has been pursued by Mr. Crane. He has steadily and consistently followed the path which he trod as a boy, and even when early success might have tempted him to aspire to work as a master, he was contented to pursue his studies as a pupil. His early humility was a source of triumph in later days, and his example might be followed with advantage by many young aspirants to fame whose juvenile efforts have been applauded.

CLEMENT MANSFIELD INGLEBY, M.A.



DR. INGLEBY, one of the most erudite and profound of our Shakespearean scholars and critics, was born at Edgbaston, Birmingham, October 29th, 1823. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree with mathematical honours in 1847, his M.A. in 1850, and in 1859 he received that of LL.D. For ten years he practised as a solicitor in Birmingham, but was occupied in those studies most congenial to his nature and tastes during the whole of that period. He was a member of, and took a practical part in the work of, the higher educational institutions; and in 1858 he accepted the office of teacher of logic at the Birmingham and Midland Institute. During these years he was a frequent contributor to numerous periodicals, newspapers, and magazines, many of these contributions being on subjects connected with the elucidation of the text, the poetry and philosophy, of Shakespeare. They were all distinguished by careful and accurate scholarship, rich in information, and full of a deep and reverential love for the works of our great dramatist. Among the various papers to which he contributed, we may mention the *Church of the Saviour Magazine*, the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, the *Birmingham Daily Press*, the *Saturday and Fortnightly Reviews*, the *Parthenon*, *Once a Week*, and the *Academy*—also chess problems and notes, and reviews on Shakespeare, to the *Illustrated London News*.

Dr. Ingleby is the author of several valuable and important works; especially worthy of study are all his works relating to Shakespeare and Shakespearean criticism. His first work was "An Outline of Theoretical Logic," published in 1856; and in 1859 he issued his first volume on his favourite pursuit. This was entitled "The Shakespeare Fabrications;" and in 1861 appeared "A Complete View of the Shakespeare Controversy concerning the Authority and Genuineness of Manuscript Matter affecting the Works and Biography of Shakespeare, published by Mr. J. Payne Collier, as the Fruits of his Research." In 1867 and 1874 was published his famous work "Shakespeare Hermeneutics; or, the Still Lion: being an

Essay towards the Restoration of Shakespeare's Text." His object in this admirable work may be gathered from a short extract. After noticing the method usually followed in dealing with our great poet's text, he writes: "As the natural result, the text has been subjected to a conjectural criticism which owns no restraint, and systematically violates every principle of probability and propriety. Obsolete phraseology and archaic allusion are treated as cases of corruption. The language, when corrupt, instead of being restored or amended, is modernised and *improved*, and the idiom, instead of being expounded and illustrated, is accommodated to the prevailing grammatical standard. By this means more fatuous and incapable nonsense has been manufactured for Shakespeare than can be found in any of the ancient copies of his plays."

The author's "aim" in this acutely critical book is thus explained: "To exemplify the growth of the written English language in relation to the text of Shakespeare; to point out the dangers incident to all tampering with special words and phrases in it; to examine and defend certain of its words and phrases which have suffered the wrongs of so-called emendation; and finally to discuss the general subject of the emendation of the text, and to adduce some examples of passages reclaimed or restored through this means. Having accomplished this, we shall gladly leave the old text, with its legion of archaisms and corruptions, to the tender mercies of those critics whose object is to conserve what is sound and to restore what is corrupt, and not at all to improve what to their imperfect judgment and limited knowledge seems unsatisfactory. To the arbitration of such critics we submit the question whether in any particular case a word or phrase which is intelligible to the well-informed reader, however strange or uncouth, does or does not fulfil the utmost requirements of the cultivated mind, regard being had to the context, the situation, and the speaker."

The volume attracted the attention of all Shakespearean students, and was heartily received by all who set most value on the works of the dramatist, and desire to preserve them and the text from the sacrilegious mangling of the reckless sciolist. From the verdicts which truly qualified writers pronounced on this book, we select a few. The first is by Mr. Joseph Crosley, and appeared in the *American Bibliopolist*. The author says: "From the well-considered principles it lays down for the restoration, and just interpretation, of the text of Shakespeare, the happy expositions of many obscure and difficult passages brought out in the illustration of these

principles, and the charming and often harmonious style of the author, we venture to say it will be greedily and gratefully welcomed by every earnest student of the poet. . . . In two noteworthy respects this essay differs from most books of criticism ; the author keeps clear of any attempt to display his own acuteness, or powers of satire, under the garb of elucidating Shakespeare ; and albeit every page is replete with originality, sound criticism, and learning, it is so lighted up with good sense, humour, and frequent illustrations, that there is not a line of dry reading in the book. . . . Every sentence bristles with good points. The pen in his hand is a polished weapon, and he deals his blows right and left on all impertinent correctors and blundering restorers of the text, from Mr. Perkins-Ireland down to Mr. Staunton in his late 'Unsuspected Corruptions,' in a style that is at once vigorous and trenchant, and very amusing. . . . We beg, again, heartily to thank Dr. Ingleby for his masterly little volume, and to express the hope that every intending editor of Shakespeare will ponder well, and profit by, the sound doctrine it inculcates. Nothing but good—much good—can result from a careful study of its too few pages."

Mr. H. H. Furness, the editor of the splendid variorum edition of Shakespeare now being published in America, says : "Dr. Ingleby takes up passage after passage of Shakespeare that has been pronounced corrupt, and shows that the fault imputed to it lies not in the text, but in the lack of requisite knowledge, be it of language, of usage, of manners and customs, or even of Elizabethan spelling and grammar, on the part of the critic. The mischief that ignorance has done in the past is irrevocable, but such impressive warnings as Dr. Ingleby gives us may *help*, in both senses of the word (*i.e.*, aid and cure), in the future. . . . Great as is the service done in particular cases, the most valuable part of 'The Still Lion' is the moral which it points, that 'successful emendation is the fruit of severe study and research on the one hand, and of rare sensibility and sense on the other,' and in our opinion Dr. Ingleby might have gone even further, and demanded for it a spark of that creative power which is genius."

Of home critics, one of them said : "Dr. Ingleby is entitled to a prominent place in the ranks of those who have taken up the task of the elucidation of Shakespeare, and his work is one of the most scholarly and important contributions yet made to Shakespearean literature. . . . Although separated from the average commentator by gifts of per-

ception and temper, Dr. Ingleby is still of the race. He is unable quite to resist an inclination towards the conjecture he condemns, or to treat with the amused indifference which they merit the framers of absurd suggestions. If, like Narcissa, whose nature

Moderately mild,
To make a wash would hardly stew a child,

he will not condemn his predecessors to the kind of fate heresy in matters of critical opinion is supposed to merit, he will not let them pass entirely scatheless, but will subject them to some form of comic torture. . . . Quite incontrovertible are the canons (of emendation) Dr. Ingleby advances, and an observance of them would winnow to a very small heap the mountain of Shakespeare hermeneutics."

Our last extract is from the review in the *Examiner*: "Dr. Ingleby has framed a powerful defence of Shakespeare against the extravagance of conjectural emendators, under the somewhat odd and fantastic title of 'The Still Lion.' . . . For years a strong feeling has been growing up in favour of a more reverent and scholarly treatment of the text, and Dr. Ingleby's vigorous polemic should help greatly to promote this feeling. . . . In his last chapter, in which he impresses us still more with the width and accuracy of his reading, and the strength and sagacity of his critical sense, Dr. Ingleby lays down certain restrictions under which he would permit the reformed emendator to look for an honest living. . . . Under these restrictions, rigorously enforced, the emendator might indeed do comparatively little harm to anything but the temper of his reader, but it would probably be for the advantage of all concerned if for the next fifty years he would consent to hang his harp upon the willows, and study Shakespeare no more."

In 1867 Dr. Ingleby published a charming little work, "Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?" in 1869 "The Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge," and in 1870 a work which is truly monumental. This is the famous "Shakespeare's Centurie of Prayse: being Materials for a History of Opinion on Shakespeare and his Works, Culled from Writers of the First Century of his Works." This book furnishes a splendid commentary on Milton's magnificent lines:—

What neede my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age, in pilèd stones,
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under a starre-ypointing pyramid?

This book is certainly a more glorious monument, and also

a more perennial one. The late Mr. Richard Simpson, writing of this work in the *Academy*, says: "Dr. Ingleby's very careful compilation is meant to include almost all the passages alluding to Shakespeare which occur in books or writings between 1592 and 1693. . . . The series of Shakespeare allusion-books which Dr. Ingleby is publishing for the New Shakespeare Society is nearly the same in design as the present work, the difference being that the series professes to give the whole or an integral portion of the books, while the 'Centurie of Prayse' gives only the passages in which the allusions occur. Dr. Ingleby, in a modest preface, states the difficulty of his task, and the unlikelihood that the first attempt to attain completeness should be entirely successful. Indeed, when the whole literature of a hundred years has to be searched, it is hard to see when the collection can be pronounced complete; there may lurk so many allusions which want an Œdipus to unriddle, so many obscure passages may have been wrongly tacked on to Shakespeare, and so many rare books or manuscripts may still be extant which have not been read by any one sufficiently on the look-out for such passages. . . . To know the earlier criticism Dr. Ingleby's book is indispensable."

Notes and Queries said of the volume: "Dr. Ingleby had a 'happy thought' when the idea of preparing a work like the present first offered itself to his mind. It is one lacking which no Shakespearean library can pretend to be perfect. Dr. Ingleby gives brief passages from books whose authors wrote between 1592 and 1693. Each passage refers to Shakespeare, not invariably in praise of him, but always in proof of the hold which the national poet had on the heart or judgment of the nation. . . . Each passage collected by Dr. Ingleby serves as a link in the life of the poet. A second passage is never given on the same page, but some extracts occupy several pages. There is 'ample room and verge enough' for possessors of the volume to make annotations in the margin; and the printing is creditable to the press of Josiah Allen, of Birmingham. . . . The danger (of Shakespeare's depreciation), indeed, exists no longer; and Dr. Ingleby's book will help to keep it from reviving, for it proves (a little, perhaps, against that accomplished gentleman's own opinion) that Shakespeare was in the hearts of the people from the very first, and that with the restoration of the monarchy he was permanently re-enthroned, *semper floreat*."

A second edition of this work was published in 1879. In 1877 appeared the first part of "Shakespeare, the Man and the Book: being a Collection of Occasional Papers on the

Bard and his Writings." It is a work rich in fruitful studies of the great master. Dr. Ingleby has also edited several works for the New Shakespeare Society. He is Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature, and a trustee of Shakespeare's birthplace.

FREDERICK LOCKER.

MR. FREDERICK LOCKER—who is admittedly at the head of the society poets of the day—was born in 1821, of an old Kentish family. His father, Mr. Edward Hawke Locker, F.R.S., F.S.A., was a Civil Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and founded the naval gallery in that institution. He also published the "Lives" of some of the most distinguished naval worthies, as well as an account of a tour which he made in Spain, in company with Earl Russell. The latter volume was illustrated by his own sketches. Mr. Locker's grandfather, Captain William Locker, R.N., was Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and served under Lord Nelson and Lord Collingwood. The former hero, writing on one occasion to the Captain, said: "You were the first person to teach me how to board a Frenchman, by your conduct when in the 'Experiment.' You said, 'Lay a Frenchman close, and you will beat him.'" In connection with his grandfather, Mr. Locker relates, in his book of "Patchwork," the following anecdote: "Nearly one hundred years ago my grandfather, Captain William Locker, was at dinner, and a servant-boy, lately engaged, was handing him a tray of liqueurs in different-sized glasses. Being in the middle of an anecdote to his neighbour, he mechanically held out his hand towards the tray, but, as people often do when they are thinking of something else, he did not take a glass. The boy thought he was hesitating which liqueur he would have, and, like a good fellow, wishing to help his master, he pointed to one particular glass, and whispered, 'That's the biggest, sir.'"

For some years Mr. Locker was a member of the Civil Service, acting as *précis* writer at the Admiralty, Whitehall. His first wife was a sister of the late Earl of Elgin, and various references to her will be found scattered throughout his poetry.

His book of lyrics is dedicated to her, in lines which are worthy of quotation :—

I pause upon the threshold—dear, most dear—
 To write thy name ; so may my book acquire
 One golden leaf. For some yet sojourn here
 Who come and go in saintliest attire—
 Not known, or only by the few who see
 The cross they bear, the good that they have wrought.
 Of such art thou, and I have found in thee
 Truth, and the love that He, the Master, taught.
 Thou lov'st thy humble poet : canst thou say
 With truth, my dearest, " And I like his lay " ?

This was written at Rome in May, 1862.

A few years ago Mr. Locker married again, his second wife being a daughter of Sir C. Lampson, Bart. By his first marriage he had issue one daughter, who was recently united in matrimonial bonds to a son of the Poet Laureate—a union between poetic families which was regarded at the time with special interest. Mr. Locker has also issue by his second marriage—a circumstance which he has celebrated in his " Rhyme of One," written in 1876 :—

A baby-boy, you wonder why
 You cannot run ;
 You try to talk—how hard you try !
 You're only One. . . .

Dear child, 'tis your poor lot to be
 My little son ;
 I'm glad, though I am old, you see—
 While you are One.

And also in his " Rhyme of Less than One," written in 1878 :—

The hair she means to have is gold,
 Her eyes are blue, she's twelve weeks old,
 Plump are her fists, and pinky.
 She fluttered down in lucky hour
 From some blue deep in yon sky bower—
 I call her Little Dinky.

Mr. Locker's poems are mostly included in the one book entitled " London Lyrics," the first edition of which was published in 1857. The last edition was issued in 1876, in the form in which its author is desirous of maintaining it. Scattered, however, over the previous editions will be found several poems which, though rejected by Mr. Locker, will doubtless be prized by his admirers—while in the book called " Patchwork " will be found a sample of Mr. Locker's very

latest pieces—"Little Dinky" (quoted above) and "Many Years After"—both dated 1878.

The oldest piece in Mr. Locker's volume is dated 1848—when he was twenty-seven years old. "At first," he says, writing to a friend, "I had great difficulty in persuading editors to have anything to say to my verses. They were unanimous in declining them; but Thackeray believed in me, and used to say, 'Never mind, Locker, our verse *may* be small beer, but at any rate it is the right tap.' This encouraged me, and I wrote on; and when *Macmillan* refused 'My Neighbour's Rose,' I sent it to the *Cornhill*, and when *Fraser* declined 'A Nice Correspondent,' I sent it to *St. Paul's*. I could get no one to accept 'My Grandmother.' . . . I think if I wrote now the editors would be more amiable; but it is too late, and this is what may be called the irony of destiny."

A large number of Mr. Locker's pieces have first seen the light in magazines and newspapers. Among the former may be mentioned *Blackwood*, the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan*, *Good Words*, and *St. Paul's*—among the latter, the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Punch*, and the *Owl*. Mr. Locker has also written reviews for the leading journal.

In 1865 there appeared in Moxon's "Miniature Poets" a "Selection" from Mr. Locker's poems, with a portrait prefixed. In 1867 Mr. Locker published a collection of verse entitled "*Lyra Elegantiarum*," with a preface of some length and elaboration, in which he discussed the proper characteristics of *vers-de-société*, as that term is generally understood. Some remarks on this subject will also be found at the end of "London Lyrics." In 1879 appeared Mr. Locker's "Patchwork," a commonplace book of the most agreeable type, abounding in good stories, suggestive extracts, and original comments upon all sorts of subjects. This book is not only interesting, on account of the immense variety, as well as the intrinsic excellence, of its contents, but valuable, on account of the light which it sheds upon the habits and character of the compiler. The volume is full of bits of charming self-revelation, which have been eagerly picked up by Mr. Locker's multitudinous admirers, and have tended to deepen still further the impression of frankness, tenderness, wit, humour, culture, which had been made by Mr. Locker's previous publications. The reader will find in the volume more than one reference to the literary and artistic treasures of which Mr. Locker is the accomplished collector.

Of Mr. Locker as a poet and a prose-writer it is not necessary to say much, for in both capacities he is well known and highly popular. As a poet, he is remarkable for the attractive

manner in which he ranges from the witty to the humorous, and from the humorous to the pathetic, as well as for the indescribable way in which he sometimes amalgamates all three. His most successful pieces are an admixture of sprightliness and sentiment—a characteristic which differentiates him utterly from all other children of the muse. He says—

I only wear the cap and bells,
And yet some tears are in my verses.

It is this capacity to dive below, as well as to skim, the surface of existence, which gives value and interest to Mr Locker's work. The consequence is that he is not merely a society poet—not merely the poet laureate of "Hurlingham" and "Piccadilly"—but the sympathetic singer of "The Old Government Clerk," and of "The Music Palace"—a man who can recognise the presence of "The Unrealised Ideal," as well as the realities which lurk beneath the apparent unsubstantialities of social life. The best of Mr. Locker's lighter verse will probably be known to all our readers. The following poem—"The Unrealised Ideal," to which we have alluded—will, perhaps, come freshly to them, as well as illustrate the higher qualities of Mr. Locker's verse :—

My only love is always near ;
In country and in town
I see her twinkling feet, I hear
The whisper of her gown.

She foots it ever fair and young ;
Her locks are tied in haste,
And one is o'er her shoulder flung,
And hangs below her waist.

She ran before me in the meads,
And down this world-worn track
She leads me on ; but while she leads
She never gazes back.

And yet her voice is in my dreams,
To witch me more and more ;
That wooing voice—ah, me, it seems
Less near me than of yore.

Lightly I sped when hope was high,
And youth beguiled the chase ;
I follow, follow still, but I
Shall never see her face.

Mr. Locker's prose work is distinguished by ease and grace, and it is to be regretted that there is not more of it.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART., M.P.

See Jan'y 1882.—

BANKER, naturalist, legislator—what is the connection between these three pursuits, that one man should aspire to distinction in all? The man of business, scanning stocks and markets, and searching the wide world for profitable investments, can have little in common with the antiquarian, the archæologist, or the naturalist, whose alliance with his fellow-men is limited to the exchange of ideas and discoveries with brother *savants*. Again, the legislator, “pondering much and much contriving how the tribes of men might prosper,” is apparently ill associated with the man of science. The feverish excitement of St. Stephen’s does not well accord with the calm of the study or the fields. In the woods or the meadows all is perfect and peaceful ; nature

Counts nothing that she lives with base,
But lives and loves in every place,

and the enthusiastic naturalist might well be pardoned if he refused to plunge into the turbid waters of political strife. Energetic and quick-brained men are, however, seldom content with one pursuit, and it happens very naturally that the task which is taken up as a recreation is totally unlike the professional calling. The statesman whose eloquence throbs through a nation spends his leisure-hours in translating an old poem ; the literary man takes rest from his studies by inventing an agricultural machine. It is a balancing of the faculties that is sought for, and as a result the work of two days is thrown into one, and a double or treble individuality is acquired. Idleness is not rest, and the perfect restoration of over-strained energies is best obtained by steady application to a pursuit which brings into play opposite mental powers. A tired pedestrian will try running as a relief from walking, and in the same manner mental repose is found in a different form of action. In this way health is maintained far more effectually than by a period of hard work followed by a season of thorough idleness. Mr. Gladstone’s axe has caused a good deal of amusement, especially after the absurd notoriety which has been given to it ; but the wisdom of his conduct is based on demonstrated truth, and it is even strange that with two such precedents as

Horace Greeley and William Ewart Gladstone, amateur wood-cutting should not have become as fashionable as lawn tennis. The career of Sir John Lubbock is sufficient proof, if evidence were needed, that the human frame is capable of an amount of work limited only by the length of the day, if the work be only properly varied.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Sir John William Lubbock, of Mitcham Grove, Surrey, and High Elms, Kent, a gentleman as eminent for scientific acquirements as for business capacity. He was for many years treasurer and vice-president of the Royal Society, and several of his works are still considered as authorities, in spite of the stride that is made every year in scientific knowledge. He was the author of "The Lunar Theory," "Perturbation of the Planets," "Researches on the Tides," "The Theory of Probabilities," and other works. His son was born on the 30th of April, 1834, at 29, Eaton Square, London. With such a father, the education of the child was not likely to be neglected, and at an early age the present Sir John was placed under the tutorship of Mr. Waring. In course of time he was sent to Eton, where he made rapid progress, his instructor in the classics being Dr. Birch. What is popularly but erroneously called the "education" of the lad was cut short by the sudden illness of two of the partners in the banking firm of which his father was the chief, and it was thought desirable that he should at once be initiated into the mysteries of finance. The name of "Lubbock" has long held an honoured place among the list of stable London banks, and it was with a due sense of the responsibility of his position that he forsook the "antique towers that crown the wat'ry glade" for the dim Temple of Plutus. Giving close attention to the intricacies of the business, and aiming at a complete mastery of its details, he qualified himself at an unusually early age for the share he was to take in the management of the bank, and his subsequent career has shown that he brought his powers of mind into play as much for the benefit of finance as for the benefit of science, or the immediate advantage of the people. An important innovation, for which his memory will be held in gratitude by bankers throughout the country, is the system of country clearing, which has greatly facilitated their operations. The utility of the London Clearing House had been recognised by bankers long before the idea originated of extending the same process to more distant banks. At length it was perceived that the plan would be advantageous, and having satisfied himself that it was feasible, Sir John set to work to carry it into effect, and in due course the exten-

sion was accomplished. Cheques paid into country banks are now forwarded to London, and thence despatched in batches to their final destination. By this means there is a great saving of time, and considerable annual expense is avoided. A bank, say at Nottingham or Hull, might receive in one day cheques on one or two hundred other bankers scattered all over the country. According to the old method a separate letter would have to be forwarded to each banker, but now the cheques received during the day are all sent to the Country Clearing House in London, where the packages from every town are sorted, the cheques from all quarters are made up into parcels, and are then despatched to the banks upon which they were drawn. The business of his own bank first drew Sir John's attention to the subject. About £30,000,000 passed through the hands of the firm during the last few days of 1864, and it was found that of each £200,000 about £150,000 passed through the Clearing House. During the year 1875 the amount which passed the Country Clearing House was £6,013,299,000. The new establishment has, therefore, proved of the utmost advantage to bankers throughout the country, and yet the simplicity of the design was only equalled by the ease of execution when once joint action could be secured. The inauguration of a system of examination for the clerks of bankers and joint-stock companies is also due to Sir John Lubbock. As honorary secretary to the London Association of Bankers, he holds an office of great importance and responsibility. Whenever the Government finds it necessary to communicate with the London bankers—or *vice versa*—the negotiations are made through him.

Having briefly touched upon the career of Sir John Lubbock as a man of business, we will mention a few of his efforts in the cause of science. In boyhood he showed a liking for all the objects of natural history around him, and this impulse was strengthened into a sincere and active affection by the teachings of Mr. Darwin, who came to reside at Down. He became the pupil of that great thinker, and ultimately was one of his most earnest supporters. His range of subjects has been remarkably wide, varying from obscure insects to the highest form of animal development. The habits of insects have proved to him a fertile source of amusement, and he has drawn some valuable deductions from their proceedings. His lectures before the British Association and the Royal Institution on scientific subjects, and especially on wasps, bees, and ants, having been quoted in the newspapers, have led to a much more correct

popular knowledge of the ways of those interesting insects than was previously the case. A "Monograph of the Thysanura and Collembola," published in 1873, was an elaborate treatise on an obscure group of insects. The fertilisation of plants by insects is another subject which has been worthy of the attention he has given to it. "Wild Flowers Considered in Relation to Insects" was one of the results of his observations in this direction, and "The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects" speaks of investigation extending over a wide area. Sir John Lubbock cannot be called a "specialist," although his knowledge of many subjects is equal to that of students who have concentrated their whole attention to the one particular branch of science. He is not content to be the coral insect of science helping to build the reef, but having no consciousness of its extent, use, or beauty. A broader view is required to obtain a clear comprehension of the divinity of the whole. A single root of violet is perfect in beauty, but how much grander and more beautiful is a wood studded with violets, cowslips, primroses, and bluebells! The specialist is too liable to ignore all the other beauties of nature in the contemplation of the one perfect thing which occupies his immediate attention, and in consequence to become narrow-minded and unsympathetic. This pitfall Sir John has carefully avoided—indeed, his broader mind made it impossible that he should fall into it. While acquiring a knowledge of so many things, he was equally careful to obtain something more than the mere superficial smattering which is so often made to pass for learning in the present day. He was not content to accept the conclusions of others without close examination, and hence he has been able to add to the stock of learning instead of merely being the storehouse for the wisdom of others. His studies in zoology were followed by excursions into the science of archæology. In this pursuit he left the shores of England and pushed his investigations into Denmark, France, and Switzerland. He was the first to introduce to the notice of English readers the "kjokken-möddinger," or kitchen refuse heaps left on the shores of Denmark by the savage worshippers of Odin and Thor. He traced the gravels of the Somme from Amiens to the sea in search of pre-historic remains, examined the ancient lake-dwellings of Switzerland, explored the bone-caves of Dordogne, and pushed his researches into the Continental museums. The results of his investigations were published in a work entitled "Prehistoric Times, as Illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages" (fourth edition, 1878). As his sphere

of thought enlarged, the importance of his publications increased ; and in 1870 "The Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" was brought into the world of science. His views and researches on this subject were originally placed before the Royal Institution in 1868, but collected and increased form the most important work that has yet issued from his pen. Like the preceding book it has been translated into several languages, including French, German, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, and Swedish. Two editions have been published in America. In fact, so well known has the work become that it is needless for us here to do more than allude to it. While mentioning the more important productions, we must not lose sight of the papers which such an indefatigable worker would naturally produce, but their number alone would be sufficient to preclude detailed description. We must not forget the treatise "The Stone Age of Sweden," which he edited from the original MS. of the Svend Nilsson.

We turn now from the student to the politician, from the man of science, building up nations and worlds from fragments of bone or layers of stone, to the legislator, who tries to meet the artificial wants which civilisation imposes upon a people. In 1865 Sir John Lubbock first became a candidate for Parliamentary honours. At the request of the Liberal committee he allowed himself to be nominated for West Kent. The organisation of the Conservative party in that division of the county had been placed in able hands, and after a close and exciting contest, Sir John was defeated by fifty votes. Three years later he was nominated as a Liberal candidate at the University of London election, but although backed by Airy, Babbage, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Lyell, and Max Müller, he would not stand in opposition to Mr. Robert Lowe, but returned to West Kent, where he fought his battle over again. The contest was as keen as in 1865, and the result was similar. In a constituency of more than 11,000 electors, he was defeated by fifty-three votes. The most strenuous efforts were being made by the Conservatives to turn the county in their favour—indeed, at the general election of 1874 they returned Conservative members for each division. In 1870 Sir John contested the borough of Maidstone, and defeated Mr. White, the candidate nominated by his political opponents, and in 1874 he was again returned with Sir Sydney Waterlow, another Liberal, the unsuccessful Conservative nominees being Major Ross and Col. Stanley. Sir John has not been a frequent speaker in the House ; he is a thinker and a man of action rather than a fluent orator, but he has

never been content to follow blindly in the wake of a party leader. He has introduced several useful measures, and has not only introduced them, but has carried them through the various stages until they became law. The following are the Bills which he has caused to be passed—"The Apothecaries' Company Medical Act Amendment Bill," "The Bank Holiday Bill," "The Falsification of Accounts Bill," "The Bankers' Book Evidence Bill," "The College of Surgeons' Medical Act Amendment Bill," "The University of London Medical Act Amendment Bill," "The Absconding Debtors Bill," "The Bills of Exchange Bill," "The Factors Act Amendment Bill," and "The Companies Acts Amendment Bill." It will be gathered from this list that Sir John acts in Parliament as the accredited representative of the London banking interest. Associated with the measures passed more especially for the benefit of that body is the Act which at once had national application, and for which he will be remembered by all classes, by those whose lives are passed in Lombard Street equally with those who never saved sufficient money to deposit in a Post Office savings-bank. The Bank Holiday added four new statute holidays to the small number already in existence. As its name denotes, it was primarily for the benefit of men employed in offices, but Sir John from the commencement anticipated that it would be appropriated by all classes of the community, and it would be almost as difficult now to find an open shop on the first Monday in August as on a Sunday. People living near the Surrey Hills, or other picturesque spots near the Metropolis, can bear witness to the pleasure which thousands of the London poor derive from the Bank Holidays. A day in the country is an event to be remembered by the grimy worker in Whitechapel or St. Giles's, and men, women, and children save their money for the holiday which cannot be denied them. They are not popular with the people by whose houses they ride; they are noisy, and sometimes drink too much, and sometimes break the branches from trees to take back with them to London, and keep in their squalid rooms until they are brown and withered. The Bank Holiday means far more to them than to the more aristocratic bank clerk, who has a longer cessation from work in the autumn, and indeed, owing to the popularity of the Bank Holidays, he does not know what to do on those days, all places of attraction being crowded with eager visitors. There seems little probability that the popularity of the statute holidays will diminish. As a brief respite from work they will be clung to with the tenacity characteristic of the English people.

"The Ancient Monuments Bill," which Sir John Lubbock introduced into the House, has passed the House of Commons, but has been unfortunately lost in the House of Lords. In politics he is a moderate Liberal, opposed equally to the almost revolutionary ideas of the more impulsive Radicals, and the principles of stubborn opposition to new measures exhibited by some members of the Conservative party. He was nominated by the Crown a member of the Senate of the University of London, and has been for several years now Vice-Chancellor of that institution. He has also been a member of the Public Schools Commission, the Royal Commission for the Advancement of Science, and the International Coinage Commission. He has also served on various Parliamentary Committees. A pamphlet on "The Imperial Policy of Great Britain," which was published not long ago, obtained favourable comment from the Press. He has also published two volumes of addresses, one mainly on natural history subjects, while the second is devoted principally to education.

Many honorary distinctions have been bestowed upon Sir John Lubbock, in addition to those we have already mentioned. He is an Oxford Doctor of Civil Law, a Vice-President of the Royal Society, an LL.D. of Dublin, and a Fellow of the Linnean, Geographical, Geological, Antiquarian, and many foreign Societies. He was formerly President of the Ethnological Society, President of its successor the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, and President of the Entomological Society. He has also been Vice-President of the British Association and of the Royal and Linnean Societies. We need not carry the list any further.

In 1856 Sir John married Miss Ellen Frances, daughter of the Rev. Peter Hordern, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancashire. To them have been born three sons and three daughters. He succeeded in 1865 to the baronetcy, which was created in 1808 in favour of his great-great-uncle.

SIR HENRY SUMNER MAINE, K.C.S.I.

See Jan 7882

THE years immediately following the transfer to the Queen of the government of India formed a period of great legislative activity in that country. There was much to do, and much was done, although the task was one of great difficulty. A conquered country requires gentle guidance or stern repression if it is to remain long in the hands of its new possessors. It may be subjected to the most brutal treatment, until it becomes, like Poland, the "Niobe of nations," or it may prosper and thrive, like India, through the instrumentality of laws framed as mercifully and as justly as though they were for the conquerors instead of the conquered. The English control over India is the wonder of the world, but it may be accounted for by the benefits which that country has received through its mild and firm government. The natives have submitted to foreign rule simply because they are happier under it than they were before. They are not made to feel that they are a conquered people. We are speaking, of course, of the mass of the people; chieftains whose despotic power has been curtailed have naturally felt impatient under the restraint. Even with them care has been taken to deal as gently as possible; the iron claw of military strength has been kept out of sight as much as possible, and only the velvet pad of justice has been fairly in view. The people have found peace instead of interminable dissensions or actual warfare. They can cultivate their lands and know that they alone will reap the harvest, and that they can look to their foreign rulers for justice, protection, and assistance in time of need. The native princes have been allowed to maintain the barbaric splendour of their Courts, but above them there has been the calm unpretentious superiority of intellect and civilisation, not vying with them in magnificence, but overcoming them by strength. In spite of all the efforts of the heroes who have fought for England in India, we could not long maintain possession of our Indian Empire if just laws were not framed for the equal government of all, if might was mistaken for right, and oppression and tyranny were substituted for liberty.

With every desire to ensure true government the attempt

would be fruitless if the law-makers were incompetent. The most earnest to do right would be useless if nepotism or any system of favouritism were allowed to interfere in the choice of the best men. In spite of the outcries that are occasionally made against successive Governments on this score, it is generally found that they choose capable men. If an official does happen to be the nephew or cousin or grandson of a Cabinet minister, it is usually proved that he is well qualified for his duties, and though he should not be exalted because of his influential relatives, they certainly ought to form no obstacle to his promotion. We could have no more convincing proof of the capable manner in which political appointments are made than is afforded by the career of the subject of this sketch.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, born in 1822, is the son of the late Mr. James Maine, M.D., and Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. A. Fell. His early education was received within the cloisters of the Old Grey Friars, spoken of so lovingly by Thackeray and the gentle author of "Elia." Thence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and in 1844 won the Chancellor's English medal and became senior classic. Two years afterwards he was appointed Professor of Civil Law in the University.

In 1850 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and also at the Middle Temple, and two years afterwards exchanged his University office for the Readership on Jurisprudence to the Inns of Court in London. Within the following ten years he made a name in the literary world, as an able writer for the *Saturday Review*. As revising barrister for the county of Middlesex, he was in a measure connected with politics. In 1862 Mr. Maine was appointed by the Crown Law Member of the Governor-General's Council in India. He had been offered the post two years previously, but the state of his health made him hesitate before accepting it. Experience, however, ultimately showed that the change was to his advantage, the warm climate, which has ruined the constitutions of so many Europeans, proving beneficial to him. India having been only four years under the immediate control of the Crown, it may be easily imagined that his office was unlikely to be a sinecure. Three important measures had already been passed, the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Penal Code. The foundation had thus been laid, but there yet remained an immense mass of legislation to be effected before the condition of the country could be deemed satisfactory. The Central Legislative Council, enlarged in 1853, was considered not to have worked well; it

was said to have become a debating club. A change was effected in 1861, but there were then arrears of work to be performed, the substantive law being very inefficient. It will thus be seen that Mr. Maine had a very difficult task before him; the vast extent of the empire, the diverse creeds of the inhabitants, and above all the preponderance of an immense subject race, presented obstacles that might well have deterred a timid man, even though his ability had been equal to the occasion. In such an attempt it is not fair to gauge success by the gratification that is shown; nearly everything has been accomplished if actual discontent has been averted. The majority of the measures in which Mr. Maine was actively interested have, however, proved thoroughly successful. Although he had hitherto been but a student and a teacher of law, he possessed the rare faculty of being able to apply his knowledge to the greatest advantage, and his almost unequalled acquaintance with the history of law could not have been better applied than in dealing with the difficult problems which India presented. Its position was unique—a country which could not be called savage, and which was teeming with inhabitants, was for the first time to have a perfect system of legislation, or rather a system as nearly perfect as it was in the power of honest and capable men to create.

No less than two hundred and thirty-five Acts were passed during the seven years Mr. Maine was in office, the following being the most important: In 1862 the principal measures passed related to stamps and fees, and in 1863 were passed the Burmese Civil Procedure Act, and an Act enabling the Government to divest itself of religious endowments. In 1864 Acts were passed to amend the law of assurance, to abolish Kazees, to enlarge the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts, and to regulate the marriages of Christians. In 1865 there were passed the Act for the Maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-west Provinces, the Indian Marriage Act, the Carriers Act, the Indian Succession Act, the Pleaders Act, the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, and the Punjaub Courts Act. In 1866 there were the Indian Companies Act, the Post Office Act, the Partnership Amendment Act, a new Registration Act, the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, the High Court Act (North-west Provinces), and two Acts affecting trustees. In 1867 Acts were passed concerning gaming, customs, stamps, and the duties of Administrators-General. In 1868 the Oude Rent Act and the Punjaub Tenancy Act were passed, and in 1869 a new Customs Act, a new Stamp Act, an Act for the Amendment

of the Criminal Procedure, and a Divorce Act. In addition there were temporary and other measures of less importance, which do not call for particular mention. The variety and influence of these laws are at once evident, and it will be seen how easily the safety of the Government might have been endangered by ill-advised action. The result has proved thoroughly satisfactory, and the credit Mr. Maine obtained for his exertions was of the fullest description.

Great as were his powers, a most exaggerated estimate of his ability and willingness was formed, and it was even once suggested that he should be employed for two years at a princely salary to wipe off the arrears on the Privy Council files. It is almost unnecessary to remark that this proposal was not carried into effect.

During his term of office Mr. Maine was a member of the Governments of Lord Elgin, Lord Lawrence, and Lord Mayo, and when he left the country he received from the Indian Government and the Legislative Council the thanks which he had so honestly earned. In spite of the severe nature of the duties he had undertaken, he yet found leisure for other works. As Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta he showed great interest in education, and gave excellent advice to the students.

Having thus briefly alluded to Sir Henry Maine's career as a law-maker, we will turn for a moment to his literary works. We have already mentioned that in his earlier days he was connected with the *Saturday Review*, but we must not forget to remark that his first work concerning the law was also published before he left the mother-country. This treatise was called "Ancient Law: its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas." This book was at once accepted as an authority on the subject of which it treated, and was reviewed in terms of the highest praise. Mr. J. S. Mill, than whom there could not be a man better qualified to judge, wrote in the *Edinburgh Review* that it was profound, and yet as readable in its delightfully lucid style as many volumes which claimed to be professedly popular. "Ancient Law" was a summary of his teaching as Reader on Jurisprudence to the Inns of Court. It has passed through eight editions. An introduction to the American edition was written by Professor Dwight, the editor, an eminent Transatlantic lawyer, who throws out a suggestion which may in time be adopted. He says: "The work of Professor Maine on 'Ancient Law' is almost the only one in the English language in which general jurisprudence is regarded from the historical point of view. . . . Mr.

Maine's work is vitalised throughout by the true spirit of philosophy. It is not, however, a philosophy which bases itself on an inspection of the present condition of society. It is founded on facts derived from the most patient and thorough historical investigation. It is to be hoped that he, or some other equally competent person, will do that for the English common law which has already been done in so masterly a manner for 'Ancient Law.' It is a remarkable fact that many of the early books of the common law are nearly inaccessible to the student. Some of them are in manuscript, hidden away in legal libraries. Those which are printed are composed in a language now obsolete, and with abbreviations which the general scholar does not easily understand."

Immediately on his return to England Sir Henry Maine became Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford. The next volumes from his pen were "Village Communities in the East and West" and "The Early History of Institutions." As in the case of his earlier work these books were summaries of his teaching as professor, and they also have been favourably received and well reviewed in the most critical journals, the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, *Fortnightly*, and *Revue des Deux Mondes* (by M. Emile de Laveleye). Three editions of each have already been published. "Ancient Law" has been translated into French, Spanish, German, Russian, and Hungarian. "Village Communities" and "The Early History of Institutions" have already been translated into almost all these languages, and several editions have appeared in the United States.

In 1869 Sir Henry was elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and he thereupon resigned his Oxford Professorship. His Indian services were recognised in 1871 by his appointment as Knight Commander of the Star of India, and in the same year he became a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. In 1849 he married his cousin the daughter of Mr. G. Maine.

LEWIS MORRIS, M.A.

LEWIS MORRIS was born at Caermarthen, January 23rd, 1833. His father, a well-known solicitor in the town, was the son of Lewis Morris, the Welsh poet and antiquarian. The present Lewis Morris is thus lineally descended from a "child of the muse," of whom he also sings in one of his poems—

Mona, from whose fresh wind-swept pastures came
My grandsire, bard and patriot, like in name,
Whose verse his countrymen still love to sing
At bidding, feast or rustic junketing.

Having received preparatory training he entered Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his B.A., with honours, Michaelmas Term, 1853, and received his M.A. in 1856. In 1858 he obtained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay on "The Greatness and Decline of Venice."

He now turned his studies towards law, and became a barrister, serving on the South Wales Circuit. While pursuing his career in this direction, he was rigorously training himself in the service of poetry. He published his first volume of lyrical songs in 1872, bearing the title of "Songs of Two Worlds," by "A New Writer." The criticisms of the Press were most favourable, and the reception of the book by the public very encouraging, so that it was followed in 1874 by a "second series" of songs under the same title, and still further by a "third" in 1875. These three separate volumes were latterly collected together and published in one (1878). Abandoning for the time lyrical poetry, he brought out in 1876 his "Epic of Hades," containing only the division known as Book II. in later editions. The great success of the poem in its first form induced the author to enlarge it by the addition of two books—Book I., on "Tartarus," and Book III., on "Olympus." Its fame went on increasing so favourably that a quarto edition of it was issued in 1879, adorned by George R. Chapman in designs in photo-mezzotint. In the same year "Gwen: a Monologue in Six Acts," was published. Another poem, with the title of "Ode of Life," is announced to appear shortly.

All his poetry is strongly marked by fine rhythm. There is a "swing" in it that is very charming to the ear, becoming

almost music when repeated in distinct and fitting tones. As showing more distinctly certain traits of mind, the following songs may be selected from the three series—"Evensong" and "The Apology" for metaphysical power, "The Organ-Boy" and "Children of the Street" for "marginal notes" of philosophy, "Ode on a Fair Spring Morning" for sympathy with nature and delineation of its beauties, and "Ode to Free Rome" for sympathy with moral principles. There are other pieces of smaller size which exhibit deep tenderness and sweetness of tone, such as "To an Unknown Poet," and "The Birth of Verse," &c.

His "Epic of Hades" has been called "stately," and that, we think, advisedly. But it is not with the stateliness of pomp that the poet moves, not with the stateliness of "tight laces" and stiff movement, but with a majesty that seems native, and so natural and enchanting. The dramatic skill he displays is, as a rule, brilliant and effective; even approaching high tragic positions his power is well preserved, as in the case of Clytemnestra. On the other hand, pathos has no reason to complain of its treatment in "Psyche and Helen." John Bright has said of it, in one of his speeches, "It is, as I view it, another gem added to the wealth of the poetry of our language."

In "Gwen" we find the author under a new aspect, or rather we find the element underlying the "Evensong," and songs of similar strain, here fully discovered in its different properties, compounded and qualified with another element—that of love. It is instructive also to note the connection between this poem and the "Epic of Hades." The latter ends thus—

For while a youth is lost in soaring thought,
And while a maid grows sweet and beautiful,
And while a springtide coming lights the earth,
And while a child and while a flower is born,
And while one wrong cries for redress, and finds
A soul to answer, still the world is young.

In the prologue of "Gwen" the same subject is repeated—

The world and man to-day are young,
As when blind Homer sung.

As stated above, this poem combines two things—scepticism and love. The metaphysical power of "Evensong" is brought to bear upon the development of the hero's character, while the most exquisite tenderness and most pathetic sweetness gather like a halo around the head of Gwen, the Welsh heroine.

Taking in a comprehensive view all the published works of Mr. Lewis Morris, we think he may fairly expect an eminent place among Victorian poets.

Perhaps the step from Parnassus to politics is of rather a gigantic character, but it is nevertheless one that is often made. Mr. Morris has for years interested himself in the cause of Liberalism of an advanced type, and is the secretary of the Reform Club.

SIR HERBERT S. OAKELEY.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY OAKELEY, the present occupant of the Chair of Music at Edinburgh University, was born at Ealing, in Middlesex, and is the second son of Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart., and the Hon. Athole Murray, daughter of Lord Charles Murray, fourth son of the third Duke of Athole. It will thus be seen that though an Englishman by birth, he has an equal supply of English and Scotch blood in his veins, and is therefore very appropriately the representative in Scotland of English musical culture.

Educated in the first place at Rugby, under Dr. Tait (the present Archbishop of Canterbury), Sir Herbert proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1854. Whilst at college he became intimately connected with the Amateur Musical Society, of which the present Archbishop of York was president; and it is from this association, we presume, that we must date that taste for, skill in, and devotion to the art of music which have distinguished Sir Herbert throughout his life. Even at this period it would appear, from a testimonial given to him from the Archbishop, that his organ-playing was "of the first order, full of delicacy and finish."

Leaving Oxford, Sir Herbert betook himself to the Continent, in order there to study systematically and thoroughly the intricacies of his favourite art. Settling first at Leipzig, he obtained instruction in the piano from Plaidy and Moscheles, and in the organ from Papperitz—subsequently studying the latter instrument under Schneider, at Dresden, and under Breidenstein, at Bonn. By this time the young amateur had determined to give up his life to the study, composition, and popularising of music, and the profession for

which he had been intended was definitely abandoned. Sir Herbert's stay on the Continent would seem to have lasted, altogether, nearly ten years, during which time he was a regular correspondent of the London *Guardian*, contributing to its pages a large variety of musical criticism, under the now well-known signature of "H. S. O."

In 1865 Sir Herbert became a candidate for the Chair of Music at Edinburgh, rendered vacant in that year by the decease of Professor Donaldson. He was one among a number of distinguished applicants for the post, and an endeavour was made to excite prejudice against him, both because he was an Englishman, and because he was not what was called "a professional musician." On the other hand, he came to the contest armed with the most gratifying *éloges* from some of the foremost musicians of the day. Dr. Wesley spoke of his powers as a musical critic, of his performances as a pianist and an organist, and of his great merit as a composer. Dr. Dykes described him as a musical scholar and theorist of a high order, as an accomplished performer, and as a most intelligent musical critic. Dr. Buck characterised his service-music as elaborate, erudite, and effective, and his secular works as original, and evincing real genius. Dr. Goldschmidt, Precentor Symonds, and other authorities were equally emphatic in their praise; and the result was that Sir Herbert was unanimously elected to the Chair.

In 1871 Sir Herbert received from the Archbishop of Canterbury the degree of Mus. Doc. Cantuar. In 1876, when the national monument to the Prince Consort was unveiled at Edinburgh by the Queen, Sir Herbert was commissioned to compose and conduct the musical portions of the ceremony, and he subsequently received from Her Majesty at Holyrood the honour of knighthood, in recognition of his services to the cause of music in Scotland. In 1877 Sir Herbert was summoned to Windsor to give an organ recital before the Queen, an honour rarely conferred on a musician. Finally, it has to be recorded that in 1879 the University of Oxford, his old *alma mater*, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Music, a distinction which he shared at the same time with Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. George Macfarren.

Sir Herbert Oakeley has now been Professor of Music at Edinburgh for nearly fifteen years. During that period, the efforts which he has made for the spreading abroad and appreciation of the best music, as well as the best execution of that music, have been at once unceasing and most fruitful. If the cause of music has made—as it has made—enormous strides in Scotland of late years, that result must be attributed

to the initiation and continued and enlightened perseverance of Professor Oakeley. To begin with, his lectures as Professor have turned out yearly a large number of men well grounded in the history and principles of music, and imbued with an enthusiasm for the art. Sir Herbert is also the President of the University Musical Society, whose performances he conducts, and for whom he has written many valuable compositions. The music class-room of the University, which is fitted with a peculiarly noble instrument for the purpose, is the scene each winter of a number of organ recitals given by the Professor, not only to the students of the University, but to a large circle of the general public, including the very best society in Edinburgh, by whom these performances—made up as they are of the choicest works of the best masters—are highly appreciated and eagerly sought after. There are, indeed, no more coveted or popular entertainments in Edinburgh than the recitals with which Sir Herbert brightens, generally, every alternate week of the winter season.

As Professor, also, Sir Herbert has the management and control of what is called the annual "Reid" Concert—a concert for which the funds are provided by the munificence of the founder of the Chair, but which Sir Herbert has for many years expanded into the dimensions of a veritable festival, extending to at least three elaborate performances. At these performances Sir Herbert has produced, year after year, a large variety of the very best works of the best composers, taking care that these works should be interpreted by the best artists available. Sir Herbert was practically the first to bring an orchestra to Scotland, an innovation of the greatest possible importance to the cause of music in the North, seeing that it induced the Glasgow amateurs to follow the excellent example, and has led to the visits of various orchestras to many other towns in Scotland. The annual performances promoted by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Choral Unions are evidently the result of Sir Herbert's previous efforts in the cause. The orchestras engaged by the Professor have invariably been the best obtainable, and the same may be said of the vocal and instrumental soloists he has from time to time introduced to Edinburgh audiences. Altogether, Sir Herbert may be said to have been the apostle of music in Scotland, so that his appointment as Professor has been more than justified in every possible point of view.

As a critic, Sir Herbert still enriches the columns of the *Guardian* with his remarks upon the musical festivals of Germany—remarks which are eagerly looked for every

summer, and which form a very valuable series of records and of comments. Sir Herbert spends every summer in attendance on these important festivals, and the consequence is that his knowledge of Continental music is probably wider and deeper than that of any other person in the United Kingdom. His *penchant* for the German school of music is well known, and he has done much to make the works of that school known and popular in this country.

We have now to consider Sir Herbert in the character of a composer. As professor, as performer, and as critic, his time has always been, and still is, largely occupied; yet he has managed to produce a considerable number of important musical compositions. For the orchestra he has written a "Festival March"—composed for the Liverpool Festival of 1874, and dedicated to the Duke of Edinburgh—and a "Funeral March." For the piano he has written arrangements of these marches, a mazurka brillante, a rondo capriccioso, a sonata in A major, and a romance in F sharp major. His church compositions include several anthems, one of which was sung at the Canterbury Choral Festival in 1868, and another at the Peterborough Choral Festivals in 1862 and 1871, and at the enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1869, and a service in E flat, which is in general use throughout the Church of England and the Episcopal Church of Scotland. Sir Herbert is also the composer of some hymns, which are to be found in all the chief collections, and which are in constant use in all the churches. Of his secular music, mention may be made of his compositions for single voices, for two voices, and for four or more voices—among the first-named being numerous effective settings of the songs of Tennyson, and among the last-named being the sacred song "Evening and Morning," sung at the inauguration of the Edinburgh Memorial to the Prince Consort, and the students' song called "Alma Mater." The chief features of Sir Herbert's compositions are their characteristic melodiousness and their scholarly elaboration. The first of these is seen especially in his vocal works, where "the sound" is always very strikingly "the echo of the sense," as, for example, in his "Tears, Idle Tears," and "Blow, Bugle, Blow." The other feature is noticeable everywhere throughout his works, his piano-forte accompaniments being as profoundly scientific as his part-songs, orchestral marches, and various works for the piano. In these two respects he stands out very conspicuously among the composers of the day, his compositions possessing through these means an unmistakable originality and permanent value. To the musical amateur we may specially

recommend—among his songs, “*A Qui Pense t’Il ?*” “*’Tis not alone that Thou art Fair,*” “*Edward Gray,*” “*Ask me no more,*” “*Tears, Idle Tears,*” and “*Blow, Bugle, Blow ;*” among his part-songs, “*Evening and Morning ;*” among his sacred works, the six short anthems, *Op. 14*, and the settings of “*Sun of my Soul*” and “*Saviour, Blessed Saviour ;*” and among his piano and orchestral works, the romance in *F sharp major* and the “*Edinburgh March.*” All are worthy of study and of admiration, but those which we have mentioned exhibit, we think, Sir Herbert at his best.

It may be mentioned that Sir Herbert is one of the contributors to the book of musical settings of the songs of Tennyson which has recently been published under the editorship of Mr. Cusins.

JAMES WILLIAM REDHOUSE, K.C.L.S.

JAMES WILLIAM REDHOUSE was first brought into relation with Ottoman officers of education at Constantinople, through his mathematical acquirements, and thus led to study the written as well as spoken language of that country. During the years 1828-29 he began to collect materials for a Turkish-English dictionary. Up to that time there existed no work of that description but Meninski's “*Turkish, Latin, and Italian Lexicon.*”

On Mr. Redhouse's return to England, in 1834, his “*Turkish, English, and French Dictionary,*” containing about 40,000 words—familiar, literary, and mathematical—was in shape. He had already assisted distinguished Ottoman writers to translate into Turkish several military and one nautical work from the French, and also the English version of Ibn-Batuta's travels. Namiq Pasha, being at that time designated as Special Envoy to London, who had been a member of the office at the Porte where Mr. Redhouse was employed on the work of Ibn-Batuta, arrived in England in 1835, and was followed by about twenty military and naval officers and cadets to complete their studies in England. Mr. Redhouse was retained by Namiq Pasha to assist these improvers, and to work with the new Ambassador, Nuri Effendi, himself, who was fond of astronomy. An arrangement was made by that diplomatist for the publication of Mr. Redhouse's “*Dictionary*”

by Straker, of the Strand, when Bianchis' "Turkish-French Dictionary" appeared. This cut the ground from under Mr. Redhouse's feet at the time.

In 1836 the Ambassador exchanged posts with Reshid Bey (the afterwards brilliant and powerful Reshid Pasha), then Ambassador at Paris, and Mr. Redhouse became his frequent guest in Sussex Place, Regent's Park, on the recommendation of Nuri Effendi. In 1837, Reshid Pasha having been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, he specially recommended Mr. Redhouse to his successor, Sarim Effendi. By the constant intercourse with such men of eminence and officers of high attainments in various sciences, Mr. Redhouse had now added a fair knowledge of Arabic and Persian, as independent languages, to his former acquaintance with the use of words employed as Ottoman terms of art drawn from those languages.

Sarim Effendi studied French with Mr. Redhouse, and finally sent him on a special mission to Reshid Pasha, at Constantinople. When the student officers were distributed, Emin Bey was sent to Trinity Hall, and distinguished himself there in mathematics; the others were sent to Woolwich, into the navy, to study marine and land steam-engines, geology, the art of making gunpowder, and other scientific pursuits.

Reshid Pasha was then preparing for a second embassy to Paris, taking with him Aali Effendi, afterwards the Grand Vizier, but then Grand Dragoman of the Divan, as his Counsellor of Embassy. Nuri Effendi was left in charge of the Foreign Office, and Safvet Pasha as Grand Dragoman. Reshid Pasha requested Nuri Effendi to find an appropriate office for Mr. Redhouse, who was placed under Safvet Pasha as a member of the Office of Translations, of which Fuad Effendi, afterwards Grand Vizier, and repeatedly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ahmed Vefiq Effendi, now Pasha, lately Governor of Adrianople, then Prime Minister, and now Governor-General of Brusa, were members. The latter, writing to Sir Patrick Colquhoun last year, remarks: "*Je connais la position de M. Redhouse. Il mérite, rien que comme spécialité scientifique, les récompenses d'une nation riche. Ses œuvres étaient entre les mains de tous les officiers anglais en Crimée. Son 'Histoire de l'Afrique Centrale' est une traduction remarquable d'un Arabe tout-à-fait indéchiffrable. Son nouveau dictionnaire, dont j'ai vu six tomes, est un trésor qui fera pâlir les travaux de ses devanciers. On pourrait, il me semble, lui conférer une place universitaire, une chaire—enfin, une poste honorable—pour un homme si éprouvé.*" Sir

A. H. Layard, General Sir Fenwick Williams, and General Sir Collingwood Dickson, wrote also in analogous terms to Sir Patrick Colquhoun.

In the same year, 1838, Mr. Redhouse, besides his office work, translated into Turkish Southey's "Life of Nelson" and Norie's "Epitome of Navigation," commencing also a "Turkish Dictionary." In 1839 Sarim Effendi returned to Constantinople, and introduced Mr. Redhouse to the Grand Admiral, and subsequent traitor, Ahmed Fevzi Pasha, with whom Captain Sir Baldwin Walker was associated by the British Government. The "Epitome" was then ordered to be forthwith printed at the Naval College in the Dockyard; shortly after Sultan Mahmoud died, and the Pasha treacherously surrendered the fleet to the Egyptians.

Mr. Redhouse was now selected by Khusrev Pasha, the new Grand Vizier of Sultan Abdul Medjid, for his confidential intercourse with Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador, Sarim Effendi having become the Vizier's Under-Secretary. On Sir Baldwin Walker's return to Constantinople, at Lord Ponsonby's desire, he was presented by Mr. Redhouse to Khusrev Pasha, and continued attached to the Ottoman Navy under Said Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law. Shortly after, Mr. Redhouse was promoted to the Admiralty, and made by Said Pasha a member of the newly-created Naval Council.

In 1840 war was declared against Egypt, Sir Baldwin Walker made Commodore, and Mr. Redhouse deputed to carry on all official correspondence with him in the name of the High Admiral. In recognition of the mode in which he performed these duties, and a mission to the coast of Syria, resulting in orders being sent from England for the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, Mr. Redhouse received the Order of the Nishan Iftikhar in brilliants. The newly-instituted Naval Council being abolished about a year after the capture of Acre, on a change of Ministry, Mr. Redhouse returned to his duties at the Porte, under Safvet Pasha.

His "Turkish Dictionary" was then finished, and another manuscript copy put in hand for presentation to the Sultan, at the expense of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, and Sir Collingwood Dickson, all then at Constantinople in official capacities. During 1842 Mr. Redhouse was proposed by Sarim Effendi, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and accepted by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then British Ambassador, as their special medium of intercourse. In January, 1843, Mr. Redhouse received special permission of the Porte to accompany the British mediating

commissioners, Sir Fenwick (then Major) Williams and the Hon. R. Curzon, afterwards Lord Zouche, to assist in negotiating a peace between Persia and Turkey. Nuri Effendi, the Ottoman Plenipotentiary, Mr. Redhouse's old London friend, died of apoplexy at Erzeroum.

The illuminated manuscript of Mr. Redhouse's "Turkish Dictionary," having been finished at Constantinople, was transmitted by the Governor of Erzeroum, through the Grand Vizier, and graciously accepted by the Sultan, who ordered it to be printed at his expense. During the tedious Persian negotiations, of more than four years' duration, Mr. Redhouse wrote his "*Grammaire Raisonnée de la Langue Ottomane*," published in Paris in 1846, and commenced a parallel work for Ottoman students; he suspended the latter on the appearance of Fuad Effendi's Grammar.

On the signature of peace between Turkey and Persia, in 1847, the composition of the Turkish, Persian, and French texts was confided to Mr. Redhouse, and by him alone settled. In recognition of these labours the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun was conferred on him. On his return to the Porte he translated into Turkish the able pamphlet of a retired British diplomatist "On the Progress of Russia in the East," also the French Forest Laws (a copy being presented to King Louis Philippe, through the Ambassador, Comte Pontois), which became the basis of the Ottoman Forest Laws; both were laid before the Council of State, of which Rifat Pasha was President. Mr. Redhouse then assisted in founding the library in the Office of Translations; and up to 1853 £500, subscribed by members, had been spent in the acquisition of political, judicial, and historical works, dictionaries, and maps, in French and English. This library still flourishes.

In 1853 Mr. Redhouse quitted Constantinople, in consequence of continued ill health, the fruits of his residence at Erzeroum. The "Turkish Dictionary" had been lithographed by Mr. A. Churchill, under Aali Pasha's encouragement, and copies were presented to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, also to the British Museum, while the autograph original was accepted by, and placed in the library of, the Prince Consort. In 1854, the post of Oriental Translator in the British Foreign Office becoming vacant, Mr. Redhouse was selected to fill it, and it has been held by him ever since. On the declaration of the Crimean War, Mr. Redhouse composed a Turkish *vade mecum* of the Ottoman colloquial language in European characters, for the use of the British officers, and over 3,000 copies, in two editions, were distributed. Paley's "Evidences of Christianity" was also trans-

lated into Turkish for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, together with a revised edition of the New Testament for the Bible Society.

An "English and Turkish and Turkish and English Dictionary" was rapidly written for Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, followed by a stereotyped "English-Turkish Lexicon," enlarged to 70,000 words, for the American missionaries; this is the chief channel through which Ottoman students now learn English. It was followed by a "Dialogue Book" and an "English Primer" in Turkish. A second edition of the Quaritch dictionary has just appeared, and has been favourably reviewed by the *Times*, with a notice of some others of Mr. Redhouse's works.

The Royal Asiatic Society, of which Mr. Redhouse is a resident member, and was during two years secretary, has published in its *Journal* several of his essays and translations on poetry, history, geography, and criticism. "The Sultan's Claim to the Title of Caliph" was also published independently.

During the last ten years Mr. Redhouse has been occupied in the compilation of a thesaurus of the Arabic, Persian, Ottoman, and Eastern Turkish languages, explained in English, giving all the collected scientific terms of religion, law, mathematics, astronomy, star-names, anatomy, medicine, *materia medica*, and Turkish nautical terms, with illustrations of every word in the Qur'an, all the collected Arabian proverbs, specimens of Arabian poetry and rhetoric, copious citations from the Persian poets, and more or less exemplifications of the two varieties of Turkish. Completed it will, perhaps, reach to 200,000 words, of which about 80,000 are written, some occupying ten, twenty, and fifty pages of imperial folio. A parallel work is being carried on in Ottoman-Turkish, to give the Osmanlis a fuller lexicon of their own tongue, in alphabetical order, than they now possess.

The lithograph of the "Turkish Dictionary" of 1854 has been reprinted in numerous editions by the Educational Department of the Turkish Government, and is highly prized. Mr. Redhouse is contemplating the possibility of educating a successor to himself for the continuation and completion of the thesaurus. At an interval, in these later years, a translation of the diary of the Shah of Persia was published by Mr. Redhouse, dated 1874.

A translation from the Arabic of all the passages in the Canon Law of Islam that relate to slavery was tendered to the Duke of Somerset's Parliamentary Commission on the

Slave Trade. The question of "Woman's Soul in Islam" has been authoritatively set at rest by Mr. Redhouse from the Qur'an, and from numerous authors, ancient and modern, showing that in this respect Christianity and Islam are in perfect accord. Versified specimens of beautiful Turkish poetry, from Mr. Redhouse's pen, ranging from soon after the conquest of Constantinople to the present day, have shown how erroneous was the assertion, made in the autumn of 1876, that Turkey had produced no writers, no poets.

The whole question of "Woman's Legal Status in Islam," in every condition of life, has also been examined by Mr. Redhouse. This survey shows that, barring polygamy and divorce, woman's position in Islam is entirely independent. She is her own mistress until she marries, and remains mistress of her own property even when married. She disposes of both as she pleases, while of age, exactly as does a man. She can be a witness before a Court of Law, a suitor, an attorney, an arbitrator, and a judge.

Mr. Redhouse has succeeded in adducing direct proof that the zodiacal light, known in Europe during the last two hundred years only, was legislated upon by Mohammed in the Qur'an, being none other than the "false dawn" of all subsequent Moslem legists and poets. He has also shown that "the ninety-nine names of God" of all Orientalists is a misnomer, he having collected from various lists, &c., nearly six hundred such epithets, which are explicitly stated by good authors to be *far more* than a thousand in number. Those collected by Mr. Redhouse have been published in the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society. "A Theory of the Chief Races of Europe and Asia" is Mr. Redhouse's latest-published work, having been read before the Royal Society of Literature, accompanied by a series of six maps, specially designed by him to illustrate his views on this important subject. He places the cradle of the Aryan race in the extreme north-east of Europe, with a possible former habitat still further north-west, in lands now submerged. "A Turkish-English Lexicon," a companion volume to the "English-Turkish Lexicon," a compendium of perhaps 80,000 words, is in progress, and if Mr. Redhouse's life and faculties are spared, will appear in due course, thus fulfilling the promise held out in the preface of the Quaritch dictionary of 1856.

An exhaustive critical essay on the chronological order of the chapters of the Qur'an, by a most learned and talented native of Shiraz, in Persia, Merza Bagir, has also been translated by Mr. Redhouse, who fully agrees with the erudite author in his chief contention, that each chapter was com-

pletely promulgated before another was entered upon. The order adopted is considerably at variance with that deduced by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell. A notice of this work is in contemplation.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

(Continued from page 251.)

WE cannot pause to dwell on the philosophy of "Pelleas." One passage, for its penetrating insight and noble directness of language, must be remembered by all readers of the poem. It describes the impression made on the young knight by the errant lady:—

The beauty of her flesh abash'd the boy,
As tho' it were the beauty of her soul ;
For as the base man, judging of the good,
Puts his own baseness in him by default
Of will and nature, so did Pelleas lend
All the young beauty of his soul to hers,
Believing her.

There is wide divergence from the Romance original in Tennyson's conception of Tristram's character. The Norman-French poets considered him as a pattern of constancy—the shining example of courtesy and chivalry. Every excuse is lent to countenance the weakness of the fair Queen Isolt for the nephew of King Mark, who is always depicted as "the villainest king and knight," and held highly blameable for daring to protest in the matter of his wife's "*affaire de cœur*." Sir Walter Scott speaks of the "extreme ingratitude and profligacy" of Tristram, but the early romances show no sense of any baseness in the character of the hero. Indeed, "Tristram," the son of sorrow, was the darling of poets and writers of *nouvelles*, even beyond Sir Lancelot. Boccace, the Queen of Navarre, and other brilliant authors, each gave a fresh setting to his story. In "The Last Tournament," however, a new construction is placed upon the ancient tale. Tennyson has drawn his Tristram as "worldling of the world," an easy, selfish nature, professing no higher creed than the pleasure of the hour. Unlike Lancelot, whose really noble heart may not rest in crooked ways, Tristram is troubled

with no pangs of remorse. Even in the passion that most absorbs him, he is incapable of utter devotedness. In Lancelot's place he would certainly have made love to Elaine, and have returned to the Queen without one slightest scruple of conscience. "Free love, free field, we love but while we may," is his avowed philosophy. With all her love for him, Isolt's woman's nature is repelled by his cynicism. She has given all, and dimly sees that her gold has been exchanged for worthless coin. His sayings anger her, and the jar of discordant feeling breaks the full tide of passion in the love-scene ; but at last, to pacify her, Tristram soothes her with a promise of endless love, thinking the while of the fair jewels he has brought, and on which he reckons as a sure salve for a woman's offended dignity. Then those few powerful lines, bare of ornament or simile, quell the love-dream in a ghastly tragedy of treachery and murder. In Tristram we see embodied the curse of the shifting will and light desire. Capable of recognising the God-like in Arthur, saying, in a flash of enthusiasm, "Man? is he man at all?" but incapable of cleaving to him, ready to ascribe unreality to the vow rather than to himself, full of complacent excuses, he is a type of the philosophy of enjoyment. In him also we find a foreshadowing of a form of art which has sprung up in these later years—a rank weed of vivid colour, like the scarlet-spotted fungi. Tristram's song, so sweet in cadence, ringing "as true as tested gold," might be matched in modern poetry, whereof we may sadly say, "The cup was gold, the draught was mud."

The final catastrophe of "Guinevere" looms ominously over the "Idyll" preceding it. "The Last Tournament" closes in a "death-dumb, autumn-dripping gloom," a speciality of our climate, used skilfully, as the fog and mist in the concluding poem, to deepen the melancholy key in which the verse is pitched. How fine a touch is the Queen's outlooking from the tower, when she

Watch'd her lord pass, and knew not that she sigh'd.

The knowledge, alas ! of her true destiny comes all too late ; as yet, she had not learnt that

We needs must love the highest when we see it,

unless our life is to be lost irretrievably. *Failure* may be glorious, but *mistake* in our aim and choice is absolute disaster. Of "Guinevere" it is superfluous to speak, for long since the last of the "Idylls" has won for itself a shrine in the hearts and memories of all to whom our literature is dear.

If a man does not feel its surpassing beauty as poetry, as ethics, as supreme work of art, he can hardly pretend to have imaginative sensibility at all. Let it only be noted that here we find the simple reality of forgiveness, as distinguished from the cheap affectations of sentimentalism. The fashionable falsity of "non-vindictive justice" has been denounced by Ruskin in his "Oxford Lectures on Art." He says: "I believe it to be one of the crowning wickednesses of the age that we have starved and killed our faculty of indignation, and neither desire nor dare to punish crimes justly." Tennyson's ideal of forgiveness is no mere discrowning of justice. His Arthur, whose "vast pity almost makes him die," yields not to the indulgence of a luxury of feeling at the cost of a violated national and social purity; better individual desolation than the treading down of these sanctities. His forgiveness, like that of God, heals the repentant heart, and stimulates it to noble acceptance of the "doom assigned," the cleansing fires of penitence and expiation. As to earthly joy, that is forfeited; better far the hope that rests upon "that purer life" beyond. The notion that above all things it is desirable to clamber back to outward comfort and respectable ignoring of the past has its root in a profound, unexpressed scepticism as to the future. It is tacitly understood that this present state of things is "the be-all and the end-all;" its disciplinary nature is denied or ignored. Our great poet does not take so short-sighted a view of the problems of life. He knows also that the public good and private good are one—that no happiness was possible for a soul once awake to what it had missed and ruined by its own guilt but in the path of self-subjection. Even the old chroniclers felt this when they made Guinevere refuse all entreaties of Lancelot to find refuge in his castle over-seas, and take farewell of him in the words, "For as well as I love thee, my heart will not serve me to see thee; for through thee and me is the flower of kings and of knights destroyed."

We have taken the "Idylls of the King" as a whole, because this is the only proper mode of considering the poem. But we must return to the year 1860, when, having published the first series of Arthurian "Idylls," the poet stayed his hand from the building-up of his monumental epic, and for a while contented himself with subjects more homely—English rural life, its simple joys and sorrows, formed his most prominent theme. Strange indeed would it have been if the keynote so early struck in "Dora" and "The May Queen" had for ever died into silence. "*On revient toujours*," is true of art as of life. But the first "Idyll of the Hearth"

dealt with no pastoral romance ; in fact, it was an episode in the holiday of an over-worked, under-paid city clerk at Margate or Broadstairs. A bubble company ; an oily, sanctimonious rogue who has deluded the poor quill-driver into parting with his sparse savings ; the sore spirit of the victim, the gentle patience of the wife ; a sick child ; some dreams born of the noisy tide brawling in upon the rocky coast, and broken by the flickering of a night-light, the crash of a medicine phial ; commonplace materials enough, but to the true poet nothing need be common or unclean. Lowest in rank among its fellows, "Sea Dreams" bears its hall-mark in some unmistakably Tennysonian touches. There is the old abhorrence of that improbity and lack of commercial honour, which are like a gangrene on our civilisation ; we are reminded of the burning sentences in "Maud," but here is no impassioned philippic, appropriate in the mouth of a morbidly sensitive speaker ; a deliberate dissection is manifest in the sketch of the fraudulent director—

Oozing
All over with the fat, affectionate smile
That makes the widow lean.

Two or three lines at the opening of the clerk's talk are in the poet's broad and noble style, and have the Shakspeare-like cast of thought and ring of words that sometimes characterise his verse.

Forgive ! How many will say "forgive," and find
A sort of absolution in the sound
To hate a little longer !

A true womanly instinct speaks through the gentle wife's comment upon the stinging satire quoted by the husband in his bitterness of soul. The piece does not abound in "passages," and the cradle ditty is a mere nursery rhyme, having no further pretensions—a "baby-song."

"Enoch Arden" appeared in 1864, four years subsequently to "Sea Dreams ;" it is a glorification of duty, and it would hardly be possible to find a grander motive or lovelier work.

The opening lines give the effect of a water-colour drawing by a hand swift and unerring—every touch tells ; we see the foreground of "foam and yellow sands," framed in by dark cliffs, presented without elaboration as a sombre mass on either side the chasm, that the eye may not be diverted from following the devious steep of the village street, marked out by red roofs, stained bronze and purple by weather and clinging lichens ; the monotony of the ascending line is

broken by the "moulder'd church," with its tower of crumbling grey—and crowned by the jagged, pyramidal roof of the mill; over all swells the grand sweep of the down, with its primitive turf-grown sepulchres, and its wood nestling in the "cup-like hollow," russet with autumn tints. The scene of the coming drama is before us, indelibly painted. No less direct is the introduction of the personages. Tennyson is a master of story-telling; he is as much in his element among rough fisher-folk as with the Knights of the Round Table, and the toils and cares of a bread-winner evoke his sympathy equally with the mystic ardours of Sir Galahad. Enoch's courtship and his married life, his journeys to the market town, carrying his "ocean spoil in ocean-smelling osier," the aspect of the man, his face

Rough-redden'd with a thousand winter gales,

his conscientious and loving nature, made up of integrity and self-forgetfulness, we know all this, better perhaps than if in truth we had lived hard by the "little port." How exquisitely is portrayed the relation between Annie and Philip after Enoch's departure! the feeling of a true gentleman by the divine right of noble nature is shown in the miller's whole conduct, his chivalrous succouring of the lonely wife and her children, mingled with a delicate reserve, and withdrawal from her company lest her good name should suffer—

Fearing the lazy gossip of the port,
He oft denied his heart his dearest wish,
And seldom crost her threshold—yet he sent
Gifts by the children, garden herbs and fruit,
The late and early roses from his wall,
Or conies from the down, and now and then,
With some pretext of fineness in the meal
To save the offence of charitable, flour
From his tall mill that whistled on the waste.

The last touch illustrates Tennyson's use of familiar objects and his refined treatment of them, even as De Heem or Mieris would transform the *débris* of a tavern or a heap of market produce into a painting fit for the cabinet of a king. It is needless to trace out the sequence of this most popular of idylls, which from its domestic subject, and its utter freedom from artificiality or complexity in execution, has found a wide acceptance among many not professed lovers of poetry. One passage of gorgeous tropical colour breaks through the pastoral calm of the English descriptions.

The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts
Among the palms and ferns,

only intensifies with its cruel glare the despair of the forsaken man in his desert isle.

The consummation of the poem is ethically admirable. Enoch's self-sacrifice has in it nothing of the vain, fantastic austerity which sometimes shocks our moral sense in saintly legends. There was no way but this to save the unwittingly false wife from bitter remorse and shame. Thus the abnegation practised by Enoch approached the very highest type of self-oblation, and was no mere morbid, unhealthy renunciation of natural joys. Our religion rightly understood has nothing of the senseless self-destruction of Buddhism and Fetishism; voluntary suffering is by it inculcated as noble and meritorious, so far as by it and through it we can save or help another, can assert a principle of truth or justice; in our one perfect example, a perfect wisdom dictates and regulates the sacrifice, but too often the Christian faith has been distorted into *unreasonable* service. While we can and must unfeignedly honour the loveliness of humility and sanctity in a St. Elizabeth of Hungary, in reading her biography we are saddened by the recital of the ingenious self-torturing devices through which the beautiful soul sought after perfection. The mediæval ideal fulfilled itself in many examples of transcendent piety and charity, but something was left for later times to develop and comprehend. Suffering is not the predominant note of the composition; it is subdued and swallowed up in the beauty of the deed, and it is from a thorough knowledge of the best side of human nature that the poet shows his hero as "not all unhappy." Enoch's death-scene is pathetically told, that lonely passing away which was yet a triumph, for the victory was won, the sublime purpose of the man achieved. Incomparably the greatest and sweetest of the modern idylls, "Enoch Arden" must stand beside "Guinevere," as of its kind a *chef-d'œuvre*. "Aylmer's Field," a powerfully executed picture of "world's pride" and the cruelties wrought in its name, abounds in beauties of detail, such as the exquisite simile in which unconscious love is likened to the "music of the moon," as it

Sleeps in the plain eggs of the nightingale,

but we must not yield to the temptation of lingering on them. The parson's sermon is a magnificent piece of declamation; the human ire and grief of the stricken brother and friend, softening at last into the compassionate prayer for those

Who through their own desire accomplish'd bring
Their own grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

The very key-note of the poem is indeed

Pity, the violet on the tyrant's grave—

pity for the young lives so ruthlessly sacrificed to a cruel Moloch ; pity, too, for the miserable ones who in their blindness had worked out for themselves a retribution so awful. Sir Aylmer Aylmer and his wife represent a nearly out-worn worship of rank and birth, but undoubtedly the representation is not overdrawn. The date of 1793 reminds us of the social inequalities in a neighbouring country, so bitterly oppressive, and to be effaced in such a sea of crime and blood.

In 1868 was published "Lucretius," an important philosophic study, closely thought, dramatically rendered. The extraordinary analytic power displayed in the piece, its vivid projection into modern form of the ideas and feelings attributable to the Epicurean poet, attracted the attention of a public *d'élite*; the only work comparable to it in character was that of Browning in some of his dramatic studies, and it need scarcely be said that profound depth and difficulty of subject never render the Laureate either prolix or obscure.

The "Idylls of the King" being now completed, by the printing of "The Holy Grail," &c., in 1869, and of "Gareth" and "The Last Tournament" in 1872, a new form of composition began to occupy the poet, freed from the pre-occupation of a work so serious and significant as the Arthurian epic. The drama, although a fascinating, is a formidable mode of expression, for the poet no longer depends on himself alone for his effect ; he gives the words of his personages, but for the thousand touches needed to complete his idea, for all that enhances and emphasises the impression sought, he must rely on his interpreters, on the actors and their surroundings. If his play be read instead of acted, he has to dispense altogether with these accessories, and must fall back on the imagination of the reader to supply what is wanting. Dramatic composition is heavily handicapped at starting, being deprived of the advantages of descriptive writing. Take a chapter of "Quentin Durward," and mark the way in which the personality of Louis XI. is brought before us, worked up in every detail with patient elaboration—the King's sordid dress, the leaden images in his cap ; nothing is absent, every touch tells. Deprive the parting of Arthur and Guinevere of the effects of stifling mist—the *weather*, in fact, that envelops the scene—and how much do we lose ? In writing a play, the figures stand out, with no background and no atmosphere ; that the drama can still be forcible on the lifeless pages of a book, is

due to the genius of a few mighty men who are able to defy the disadvantages of the medium they work in. For many readers, Shakspeare is the only dramatist who can people a solitude as he can animate a stage.

"Queen Mary" appeared in 1875, and was acted at the Lyceum, with Mr. Irving in the character of Philip and Miss Terry in the "title-part." Both players entered with their usual intelligence into the spirit of the creations, and the performance won general approbation. The character of Mary has never been made so *vraisemblable* by any historian; her religion, wanting in tenderness and charity, her passion for Philip, so blindly intense, almost a degradation because of the unworthiness and the coldness of its object—these two dominating traits are limned with almost terrible puissance. Her death-scene, lonely, embittered, uncomfortable as she is, strikes a chill to the heart. Philip also is a wonderful portrait—cruel, selfish, base, incapable of a generous impulse, a translation in words of the mean, unprincely face which even Titian was not able to dignify or to ennoble. Nothing could be drearier than the venue of the play; the age of the Reformation had nothing of "sweetness and light;" the Protestantism of Latimer and Cranmer was as coarse and unlovely a thing as the Romanism of Gardiner and Bonner; the fierce polemics of the epoch are inexpressibly dismal and repulsive; yet these are so momentous in our history that we should feel grateful to a dramatist who, by dint of serious study, has set before us the men and the ideas, and brought us into close contact with the deadly animosities, the perils, the jealousies, of a time when a man was "made an offender for a word," and the stake or the scaffold was the penalty of a political or theological blunder. Cranmer is painted with fidelity; his gentle, vacillating disposition, the result partly of a finer organisation, of an intellect seeing both sides of a question, his firmness at the last, his wide charity, are unerringly rendered. The final scene is solemn; much of the verse rings true Shakspeare—for example, the words that afterwards haunt Cardinal Pole—

That men should dote upon this bubble world,
Whose colours in a moment break and fly!

Indeed, setting aside the sovereign of all poets, it would be hardly possible to find such fine English as we meet with here—the words mostly short, often homely, like the sixteenth century vernacular, the versification nervous and full of music; if space allowed, we would quote the whole of the Princess

Elizabeth's soliloquy at Woodstock; all lovers of our language must delight in such lines as—

Those damp, black, dead
Nights in the Tower; dead—with the fear of death—
Too dead even for a death-watch! Toll of a bell,
Stroke of a clock, the scurrying of a rat,
Affrighted me, and then delighted me,
For there was life. And there was life in death:
The little murder'd princes, in a pale light,
Rose, hand in hand, and whisper'd, "Come away!
The civil wars are gone for evermore:
Thou last of all the Tudors, come away;
With us is peace!"

A grim humour is shown in the dialogue between Joan and Tib, reminding us of Mr. Marks's mediæval satires with the brush. The dogged stupidity of the rustic mind, its bringing all matters to one plane of interest, whether the subject be the quality of a milch cow or the fiery extirpation of heresy, these witness that the hand which wrote of the "Northern Farmer" has not lost its cunning. The drama, so faithful to historic truth, for that very reason does not arouse our sympathy with any of its personages; except indeed the high-hearted daughter of Anne Boleyn, there is not a figure which could attract the enthusiasm of an audience. It may be that the poet felt that he had neglected to secure the popularity of his piece from a stage point of view, for in "Harold" he has given us a loveable hero, a real Englishman, generous, trusting, cheery, brave to hardihood, kingly withal in nature, for when the choice is set before him whether, by making an unkeepable promise, he will redeem his country, "that suffer'd in the daily want of him," or whether he will refuse, and have his conscience "white as a maiden's hand," the while England is shattered into fragments, the choice is made at the cost of his own ease of mind; not love of life, but patriotism, betrays him to the glorious perjury. The loyal heart is weighted with a lie, to be heavily expiated on the field of Senlac, when the "King of England stands between his banners," fronting the Norman might, awaiting the fated arrow. A fresh, healthy air sweeps through the whole drama, exhilarating as a sea breeze. Spite of the final catastrophe, the tone of the piece is heroic rather than tragic, and may be signalised in Harold's words—

I die for England, then, who lived for England—
What nobler? Men must die.

A worthy lover for England was the broad Earl. His

Edith, the swan-necked Saxon beauty, is tender and true, even to the death, and not even her devout scruples, after the holy King Edward had vowed her to "the silent, cloister'd, solitary life," could separate her from him she loved. Woman-like, she was content to renounce him when the crown and a queenly bride were her rivals ; it was when danger and defeat were hard at hand that she claimed as her right the vigil by the battlefield, the communion of the grave. The figure of the Confessor—

The rosy face, and long, down-silvering beard,
The brows unwrinkled as a summer mere—

is lifelike. Educated at Jumièges Abbey, the proclivities of the pious Edward were entirely Norman, even to belief in the superiority of the patron saints of Normandy over those of England. The period of English history to which "Harold" belongs is so full of interest ; we stand on solid ground ; this England really is our heritage ; we feel its life-blood pulsing in our veins ; we please ourselves with tracing our special kin in Saxon or Norman. Arthur belongs to our spiritual ancestry ; Harold is of flesh and blood.

The muster of Tennyson's chief works is finished. He has published since his second drama various sonnets, such as those to Montenegro and to Victor Hugo, and "The Revenge—a Ballad of the Fleet," charged with the rough roll of the waves and the vigour of the salt breezes, a ballad that would have rejoiced Kingsley's heart. And even while we write, a one-act play, delicately finished as a cabinet picture, has been produced. "The Falcon" is taken from "The Decameron" of Boccace, and the graceful story has just enough subsistancy for the limits assigned to it in its new dramatic existence. Whether the work is sufficiently robust to make its mark upon a mixed audience, and to impress sensibilities made coarse by the rude fare provided for them under the present prevailing state of the stage, remains to be seen. We should, however, imagine that the ideal representation of "The Falcon" would be attained in a performance by gifted amateurs, such as the late Lord Lytton occasionally organised at Knebworth ; the narrower scene, the audience on a level with the work, these are needed to ensure that nothing be lost in a production depending for its appreciation on the cultivated taste of those who hear.

It remains for us to sum up our survey by some brief examination of the general character of Tennyson's poetry, and of the specific beauties that distinguish it. In order to mark the ground occupied by him whose work and place we

are considering, it is necessary to cast a glance backwards, and to discover what was the want and deficiency of the time in respect of art. On this a remarkable opinion was given by the German critic F. von Schlegel, writing about fifty years since; and though his special subject was the art of painting, the principles he lays down are of universal application. Dwelling on the pure and lofty ideals of the early schools of Christian art, he declared that a high devotional feeling, an inspiring idea, shed over their works an indefinable charm, to be felt rather than described; he also said that the artists were not corrupted by the vicious pursuit of a false sublime, an endeavour to improve upon Nature; they simply and humbly strove to imitate her, and if their skill was small, at least they were on the right path. Proceeding to mark the absence of any real feeling or faith in the pale and dreary productions of his own day, he continues, "Vain will be every effort to recall the genius of the art until we summon to our aid, if not religion, at least the idea of it, by means of a Christian philosophy founded on religion." Further, after urging a patient and faithful study of nature, he gives a definition of true perfection—"the union of the idea with the vitality; everything that breaks this union, every deficiency on the one side or the other, is a fault, and if further developed, or adopted as a principle, will lead to mannerism." Were not these words the expression of a profound truth? If we turn to the circle of poets who were justly exciting public admiration in England, we shall perceive that they wanted something of this ideal. Byron has passion and vigour; but his views of life had influence for evil, so far as they had an influence at all. Many appreciated his poetry without being imbued with its tone of morbidness or levity—they compassionated the bitterness of suffering in the wayward nature of the man, which had so darkly dominated the utterances of the poet—while weaker ones were led into the folly of imitating his perversity, until "Byronism" was a name for every form of affected dreariness and discontent. Wordsworth's was a pure philosophy, but it was expressed in a cold and often tedious form, rising sometimes to sublime heights, at others sinking into triviality. His verse did not take hold on the sympathies of his time, though it gave delight to a select few. Scott brought only stirring life and healthy pleasure. Neither of them was a perfect artist in the sense of Schlegel. We, however, have seen the rise of a school of painting and of poetry that has shown his words in a strangely prophetic light. The pre-Raphaelites struggled painfully through a transition

period of hardness and ugliness, but conquered by dint of their unswerving devotion to truth and their seeking after a pure ideal inspiration. Among poets, Tennyson assuredly embodies that Christian philosophy founded on religion, that spirituality of idea, to which Schlegel pointed as the "fontaine de jouvence" from whose fresh well-spring Art was to renew her youth. He is distinctly "at the centre" by his ideas; he gives us no mere commonplaces of morals smoothly versified, such as some highly respectable and well-meaning persons have published, and such as have been accepted as poetry by an amiable but undiscerning section of society. The poet's office is incomparably greater, more difficult, more divine. Hear it in the words of one who is himself a son of the immortals:—

"A second man I honour, and still more highly: him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of life. . . . Highest of all, when his outward and his inward endeavour are one: when we can name him artist; not earthly craftsman only, but inspired thinker, who with heaven-made implement conquers heaven for us! If the poor and humble toil that we have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return, that he may have light, have guidance, freedom, immortality?"*

This definition, so applicable to the whole scope and drift of Tennyson's life-work, reminds us of the not infrequent affinity of ideas between our greatest nineteenth century philosopher and the poet. The influence of both has been immense over all such minds as are capable of generous enthusiasm for truth. Carlyle has said, "Thought without reverence is barren, perhaps poisonous," and in these words has spoken the just condemnation of many destructive theories, emanating from scientific specialists and Positivists, who would deny and ignore all that lies outside their own arbitrary modes of perception. The specialist, constantly absorbed in the study of material forces, becomes insensible to the equally real phenomena of the moral and spiritual universe, and too often, not content with confessing his lack of what may be called spiritual sensitiveness, he will endeavour to prove that what he does not himself need or apprehend must be imaginary or worthless. He will declare imperatively with Virchow that "to live is but a particular phase of mechanics;" or he will with Littré dismiss "what is beyond" as absolutely inaccessible to the human mind, and therefore useless, sending only to mental waste and confusion. A

* "Sartor Resartus," Book III., Chap. IV.

truer philosophy breathes through the poetry of him who has said—

We are fools and slight ;
We mock Thee when we do not fear.

To ignore, to dispense with, the Creator in His own world is indeed a mockery—as if God had not set the mark of His infinity in force, as He has set it upon our ideas. So felt Faraday, when he declared that he saw in the whole universe but one phenomenon, movement, and that movement obeying a single will. It may be said that for adequate appreciation of truth the scientific temper of mind must be joined to the imaginative faculty. Science analyses, imagination vivifies ; the exact verification of facts, the power of recognising abstractions, both are necessary, or the man will be incomplete as a thinker and teacher. A poet who would not stand apart from his time, who would aspire to influence its beliefs and to give voice to its cravings, must not be a stranger to its novelties of acquirement and to the questions therefrom arising ; with the age he lives in he must learn, and struggle, and suffer. That Tennyson has been a student of science we have ample evidence in his writings ; his power of concentration seldom shows more effectively than when he sums up in a few words a whole series of physical facts or processes ; for example, in “The Princess”—

This world was once a fluid haze of light,
Till toward the centre set the starry tides,
And eddied into suns, that wheeling cast
The planets, &c.

Or—

For Nature also, close and warm,
And moist and dry, devising long,
Thro' many agents making strong,
Matures the individual form.

And the poet—

Considering everywhere
Her secret meaning in her deeds,

finds, as others have found, that Nature cannot answer the soul's inquiries, cannot discover the mystery of her own origin and purpose. Sections LIII., LIV., and LV. of “In Memoriam” express this unresponsiveness and even negation of Nature, bringing darkness and misery to the questioning soul. Indifference to such a problem as the survival of the spirit, its independence of the envelope of matter through which it is a part of physical existence, cannot

be the attitude of a really exalted mind ; if, indeed, man's instinctive

Wish, that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,

is vain and futile, then life is without meaning or value to an intelligent being. The conclusion arrived at by a gifted young author in a recent work* was come to long ago in such lines as—

My own dim life should teach me this,
That life shall live for evermore,
Else earth is darkness at the core,
And dust and ashes all that is.

Failing this—

'Twere hardly worth my while to choose
Of things all mortal, or to use
A little patience ere I die.

Bitter, indeed, was the ordeal of doubt—noble the discontent of a soul that thirsted for wisdom more even than for knowledge.† A saving sympathy for “honest doubt” remains in the mind whose vigorous stress has borne it out of the troubled waters into a securer anchorage. No narrow dogmatism is preached by Tennyson ; he unites the penetrative insight of the prophet to the fine, many-sided perception of the artist, and the strong sense of the world-knower. Examining his poetry, we shall find the never arrogant but assured faith of him who

Hears at times a sentinel
Who moves about from place to place,
And whispers to the worlds of space,
In the deep night, that all is well—

faith in a “God, which ever lives and loves,” and who is too just to have endowed His creatures with the desire and capacity for a non-existent good, to have bestowed on them the curse of an impossible hope. On most subjects he has thought out the best conclusions, often forestalling the matured opinion of his time ; we feel sure that Canon Farrar would gladly trace in a stanza of “In Memoriam” the germ of his eloquent teaching on eternal hope—

Eternal process moving on,
From state to state the spirit walks.

* Mr. Mallock's “Is Life Worth Living?” † “In Memoriam,” CXIII.

The vexed question of woman's rights can by no possible discussion or illumination be brought to a truer issue than it is brought to in "The Princess." If the woman be

Small, slight-natured, miserable,
How shall men grow?

We should

Clear away the parasitic forms
That seem to keep her up but drag her down.

* * * * *

Let her make herself her own
To give or keep, to live and learn and be
All that not harms distinctive womanhood.

Would that all agitators for complete assimilation of women's aims and duties to those of men would take to heart the truth that lies in this last line, and in the whole passage from which the extract is taken! As to the equal capabilities of the sexes, the woman's insurmountable inferiority is stated aptly by the Prince's companion, who puts the case into a nutshell—

They hunt old trails, said Cyril, very well,
But when did woman ever yet invent?

Education develops faculties already existing, but it never did and never can bestow the power of originating, which in those possessing it will break through the most adverse conditions. The idea of marriage entertained by *l'homme moyen sensuel* is happily touched in "Edwin Morris;" the true and chivalrous idea is splendidly developed in "The Princess." In this latter poem is an expression of the relation of pure art to morals which might well be emblazoned around the central hall of a national collection of pictures and sculpture—

To look on noble forms
Makes noble thro' the sensuous organism
That which is higher.

For high ideal of manners and character, a perfect charter might be compiled from Tennyson's works; yet beyond all quotation is the lofty spirit that breathes through them all; a sound knowledge of human nature, a large judgment, a deep and unfailing sympathy, these are his unvarying characteristics. Of all words relating to human things the most sacred is the name of "gentleman," although indeed it be—

Defiled with all ignoble use,
And soiled by every charlatan—

and the utter courtesy and gentleness, the frankness, the kindness, the nobility, expressed in that never-lightly-to-be-

used title have been so celebrated by Tennyson that he may be said to have founded a training-school of gentleness. Those manners which

Are not idle, but the fruit
Of loyal nature and of noble mind,

have been evidently set forth by him, in strains of the purest beauty; no finest touch has been omitted. The clearness and terseness of his lines often give them the effect of proverbs:—

Words are the man.
Wild natures need wise curbs.
Gentle words are always gain.
'Tis only noble to be good.
The greater man the greater courtesy.
Mockery is the fume of little hearts.

Here are half-a-dozen fine proverbial sayings! Tennyson's style may be described as consisting of two eminent qualities—justness of thought, exquisite aptness of expression. The idea is full-formed and crystal-clear; the vitality clothes it with colour, animation, and beauty. In true poetry we must feel that the change of a phrase or a word would be an impossibility as great as the alteration of a passage in a sonata of Beethoven. Take the Sections XXIV. and XLVI. of "In Memoriam," and observe the perfect harmony of thought and language. Here is no half-produced, struggling, confused conception; the intellectual music is attained by accuracy of choice, determining the use and place of each word, and this as a part of the inspiration, inseparable from the act of composition.

The same shaping instinct may be followed into the technical construction of all the poet's verse; he has the finest discrimination in selecting forms and turns of speech; and since the days of Shakspeare no writer has so dealt with the grand material of our language. He has conserved many of its more ancient forms, using them to give strength and compactness to his lines. For example, he generally uses "strong preterites," made from the indwelling resources of the word, as "holp," "clomb," "vext," "wreckt," "worshipt." The superiority of these formations is at once felt in the structure of verse. He retains also the adjectives ending in "en," unfortunately perishing from daily use, such as "oaken," "silken," "carven," "cedarn," so rounded and euphonious by contrast with their bald modern equivalents. In the manufacture of compound words, he follows the Elizabethans

generally, who were great word-coiners. A fertile imagination delights in moulding speech to suit its needs. As to the faithful and loving observation of nature that distinguishes Tennyson's work, we can only briefly touch upon it, for a volume might be written upon his knowledge of natural facts and his use of them. The ash-buds, black in the March gales; the mellow ouzel fluting in the elm; the rosy plumelets that tuft the larch; the dragon-fly in his clear plates of sapphire; the piping sea-mew, since Shakspeare's songs, have not been set to richer music. The birds that haunt our woods and fields, the building rook, the great plover with his human whistle, the careful robin, the linnet singing in the pauses of the wind, the lone heron dreaming of goodly supper in the distant pool, are his familiars. Every growth of tree and plant is known to him, and finds description in some epithet, picturesque and unforgettable. The "monstrous ivy-stems" so happily drawn in "Enid"—

A knot beneath of snakes; aloft, a grove;
the elm-boles, stooping and leaning upon the

Dusky brushwood underneath,
Their broad curved branches fledged with clearest green,
New from its silken sheath;

the clean white privet-flower; the cuckoo-flower, frail and sweet; the oat-grass and the sword-grass—all that is beautiful in English nature lives in the verse of this truly English poet, from the sturdy growth of the forest giant to the delicate bloom of the hedge-flower. In his similes, Tennyson shows the closest acquaintance with natural phenomena. Nothing can be more marvellous as an example of fidelity in observation than the passage in "The Last Tournament" descriptive of the breaking of great waves over "sands marbled with moon and cloud," or than the one quotation we cannot refrain from giving as an illustration, the comparison of the rout and disappearance of Limours' freebooting troop before the onset of Geraint, so—

A shoal
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn
Adown the crystal dykes at Camelot
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand;
But if a man who stands upon the brink
But lift a shining hand against the sun,
There is not left the twinkle of a fin
Betwixt the cressy islets white in flower.

Here is finish of workmanship and truth—a sample of the soil's growth, such as may be gathered from it liberally.

Enough has been said, however, to indicate the fulness and many-sidedness of Tennyson's poetry, and to account for the pure and healthy pleasure derivable from it. Ours is often called an age of material aims and interests. It is declared that machinery and money-making have made havoc with the finer and more thoughtful aspects of life, yet, granting that high pressure and competition abound, does not the grace of appreciation also abound, as regards what is high and excellent? Witness the wide popularity of such work as this, which is in no sense the treasure of the few, but is to the busy herd of men a refreshment and a solace. The figure of the poet occupies a foremost place in the affection of his countrymen. Very real and deep is the regard felt for Alfred Tennyson by thousands who have never seen his face. His life has been one of seclusion and retirement—of necessity, indeed, for without meditation and communion with the "*alto pensier*" invoked by another great poet who loved solitude, Alfieri, no supreme achievement of the creative intellect is possible.

THE END.

ELLEN TERRY.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, who at present divides with Mr. Irving at the Lyceum Theatre the crown of fame and popularity, was born in 1848, and is a member of a family which in this generation has given no fewer than four prominent actresses to the English stage. The first of these was Miss Kate Terry, who was born in 1844, and who, after making an indelible mark on histrionic annals as the representative of most of the leading female rôles in the English drama, retired in 1867 into private life, on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Arthur Lewis. The third, Miss Florence Terry, made her *début* in London in 1870, and is so far the representative in the provinces of Mr. Wills's *Olivia* and Mr. Gilbert's *Dorothy Druce*. The fourth, Miss Marion Terry, made her *début* in London in 1873, and has been the "creator" at once of Mr. Gilbert's *Dorothy Druce* and the same writer's *Belinda*, in "Engaged." Both of these last-

mentioned ladies hold a high position in their profession, Miss Florence being, like her elder sister, a member of the Lyceum company, and Miss Marion being the "leading lady" at the Haymarket. Neither, however, can pretend, of course, to the power or the reputation possessed by the second of the group—Miss Ellen Terry. This lady, after holding for some years a conspicuous place in public estimation, has of recent seasons been universally acknowledged as one of the chief mistresses of contemporary histrionic art. She has been further acknowledged as—in certain characters, and within a certain range—outshining all her female rivals at the present time. There can be no question that she is one of the most striking figures on the modern English stage. Gifted with a singularly graceful form, a singularly winning face, a singularly striking voice, and a singularly charming manner, her personality is quite unique, and no doubt has much to do with the favour and the interest with which she is everywhere regarded.

Born, as we have said, in 1848, Miss Ellen Terry made her first appearance on the stage—as her elder sister, Kate, had made hers, four years previously—in a child's part, namely, that of *Mamilius*, in "The Winter's Tale," which she enacted (if the term can thus be used) on April 28th, 1856, when she was eight years old. On October 18th, 1858, when she was ten years old, she again appeared, this time as *Arthur*, in a revival of "King John," which was performed at the Princess's under Charles Kean's management, the same part having been represented by Kate Terry six years previously. On both these occasions the very juvenile performer gave evident indications of unusual aptitude for the stage. Miss Terry's actual *début*, however, can hardly be said to have been made until March, 1863, when she appeared at the Haymarket as *Gertrude* in the well-known comedy of "The Little Treasure." Mr. Sothern was the *Maydenblush* of the occasion, which was noticeable for Miss Terry's exhibition at that early date of the characteristics which have since been noted as so peculiarly her own. Buoyant spirits and an impulsive manner, combined with revulsions of shyness and of meditation, were seen to be essentially in her way, and whilst eminently fitting her at that period for the rôle of *ingénues*, seemed sure to ripen into the maturer qualities of vivacity and pathos. Meanwhile, the young actress, who was only on the threshold of her art, did not aspire to any very prominent and exacting rôles, and indeed, from this date up to 1867, perhaps the most important part she undertook was that of *Rose de Beurepaire* in Charles Reade's "Double Marriage."

From 1867 to 1874 Miss Terry did not figure on the stage, having to all appearance, and greatly to the regret of hundreds who had recognised her special talent, finally retired into private life. Happily for the public, the retirement was not final. Apparently, too, the interval was not passed without a course of histrionic study, destined, intentionally or unintentionally, still further to fit the lady for a high position in her art. Certain it is that when, on February 28th, 1874, Miss Terry appeared as *Phillipa* in Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir," a considerable improvement in her style and method was generally observable. Evidently her faculties had not rusted in disuse. If she left the boards a comparative novice, she came back an artist. This was seen, if not in her performance as *Susan Merton*, in another of Mr. Charles Reade's stirring dramas, in which she played in the same year, certainly in her appearance as *Portia* at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in 1875. It is from her appearance in this character that Miss Terry dates her present fame as an actress. It at once set the seal upon her reputation. Taking place in the midst of sufficiently remarkable surroundings, the impersonation nevertheless stood out from the rest as possessing the peculiar distinction which only the highest ability can confer. Miss Terry's *Portia* has since grown, of course, into an interpretation of still more sweet and subtle power. As performed at the Lyceum for more than a hundred nights, it has risen to a level considerably higher than the artist reached in 1875; yet, even in 1875, it was admired and praised for the unique charm of conception and of execution which Miss Terry imparted to one of the most intrinsically charming of Shakesperean heroines.

From this time the record of Miss Terry's histrionic work becomes a record of successes, differing only in character and degree, in a large number of leading and important rôles. In May of 1875 she undertook the part of *Clara Douglas* in a revival of Lord Lytton's "Money," giving to the impersonation a grace and a tenderness which were all her own. In August of the same year she essayed a part which she has since elaborated as she has elaborated *Portia*—the part of *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons." To her conception of this character exception has been taken, in so far as she is considered to have too greatly subordinated the "pride" of *Pauline* to her "love." But whilst the critics have felt compelled to hint their dissatisfaction in this one particular, they have had nothing but praise for the manner in which Miss Terry carries out her individual notion of the character. Here, as elsewhere, the charm of figure, of manner, and of temperament

has been abundantly and warmly recognised. In November, 1875, Miss Terry appeared as *Mabel Vane* in Charles Reade's "Masks and Faces;" and in May, 1876, she represented *Blanche* in a revival of T. W. Robertson's comedy of "Ours." These, however, are hardly among the more striking of her representations.

After having appeared at the Haymarket in 1863, at the Queen's in 1867, at Astley's in 1874, and at the Princess's and the Prince of Wales's in 1875, Miss Terry, in 1876, became a member of the company at the Court, and appeared there as *Lilian Vavasour*, in a revival of "New Men and Old Acres." She had here a part which suited her in all respects, and one in which she could not fail to make a great impression. The mixture of buoyancy and seriousness in *Lilian's* character received a perfection of interpretation which quite took the town by storm. It was felt that nothing could be more exhilarating than the one, or more impressive than the other. The whole performance certainly still ranks among the very best in Miss Terry's *répertoire*, and has given to the comedy a popularity which it might not otherwise possess. As it was, the run of the piece at the Court may be said to have been almost wholly due to the mingled liveliness and pathos which the actress infused into the leading part. In March, 1878, Miss Terry was called upon to "create" an entirely novel character in the shape of *Olivia*, the heroine of Mr. Wills's play of the same name. Mr. Wills had been successful in realising Goldsmith's fancy to a really wonderful and admirable degree, and Miss Terry was assuredly no less successful in performing her portion of the work. For the first time the vicar's daughter lived and moved and had her being on the mimic stage. Pathos was here much more the prevailing note than in most of Miss Terry's previous interpretations, and the effect was singularly touching. Miss Terry once more took the town by storm, and her *Olivia* served to draw people to the Court for several successive months in 1878.

These two last-mentioned great successes gave Miss Terry so prominent a place in public favour that it seemed the most natural, and certainly the most fortunate, thing in the world, that when Mr. Irving opened the Lyceum under his own management, in December, 1878, he should announce the engagement of Miss Terry as his chief supporter—or rather, that he should have selected Miss Terry to shine with him as a twin-star in the new theatrical firmament which he had created for himself. Particularly excellent was the inspiration which led Mr. Irving to fix upon Miss Terry for the

part *Ophelia*. Here, again, pathos is the prevailing note of the impersonation, but it is a pathos to which Miss Terry adds peculiar tenderness and grace, whilst, in her hands, the "mad scenes" (as they are somewhat callously described) have a weird mournfulness which no modern actress had previously been able to communicate to them. There can be no question that, so far as she has gone in her career, Miss Terry's *Ophelia* marks the high-water line of her achievements, so thoroughly and completely fitted is she for the rôle, and so thoroughly and completely does she interpret it. When, in April, 1879, Miss Terry reappeared as *Pauline* to the *Melnotte* of Mr. Irving, it was observed, as we have already noticed, that the impersonation had gained in depth, and breadth, and elevation; and the result was a success only less emphatic than that which had been obtained by the lady as *Ophelia*. In June of the same year Miss Terry appeared as *Ruth Meadows* in "Eugene Aram," but the part is altogether beneath her powers, if, indeed, any part is beneath the powers of an artist who thinks solely and wholly of her art, and not of the material allotted to her.

In the autumn of the year Miss Terry delighted "many thousands of her fellow-subjects" by entering upon—for the first time in her life—a short provincial season. She was accompanied on her journey, which included visits to most of the leading towns in England and in Scotland, by her husband, Mr. Charles Kelly, whose Metropolitan success as *Brown*, in "New Men and Old Acres," together with the lady's admitted popularity as *Lilian*, no doubt suggested that that agreeable and interesting comedy should be the *pièce de résistance* of the tour. Miss Terry, however, appeared occasionally in other parts. In Glasgow she gave the public there delightful glimpses of her *Ophelia* and *Portia*, and the effect was, of course, proportionally great. The lady was everywhere accepted as, in her own particular line, unapproached by any actress of the day; and there can be no doubt that in any provincial tours she may hereafter undertake she will be everywhere received with admiration and with acclamation. It may be mentioned that whilst she was in Glasgow—at the Gaiety Theatre there—she appeared for the first time on any stage in a new version of "Frou-Frou," called "Butterfly," obtaining a measure of appreciation and applause which seemed to suggest that in "Frou-Frou" itself Miss Terry would add another to her histrionic triumphs. Miss Terry was well supported by Mr. Charles Kelly and an excellent company, but it was felt that "Butterfly," unless severely pruned, would hardly take a permanent position on the stage.

Later in the autumn—in November, to be quite exact—Miss Terry returned to the Lyceum to appear with Mr. Irving in a revival of “The Merchant of Venice.” Her part, of course, was *Portia*, and it is acknowledged that her impersonation of the character—broadened, deepened, and heightened since her first appearance in the part, and growing day by day in breadth, depth, and elevation—has had a powerful share in securing the enormous popularity of the entertainment. Criticisms have been offered on certain details of Miss Terry’s representation of the heroine, but the general opinion is that it is as near perfection as playgoers could desire or require, and that as an exhibition of vivacity and grace it ranks high among the best efforts of the actress.

The public may now be said to have all necessary means of deciding upon the exact position which Miss Terry takes in her profession, and the special class of representations in which she is fitted to be supreme. *Clara Douglas, Lilian, Olivia, Ophelia, Pauline, and Portia*—these are the characters in which she has at present made her greatest mark, and of these *Ophelia, Portia, Lilian, and Olivia* may be described as, in general respects, the most successful of her efforts. In *Ophelia* and *Olivia* we see the extent of her pathetic power, and in *Portia* and *Lilian* the limits of her peculiar vivacity. In either of these types she is unquestionably ahead of all other members of her profession. None but she can display exactly the same liveliness and grace, or exactly the same tenderness and charm. Aided by her other qualities of voice and figure, it would seem that we have in Miss Ellen Terry a *Beatrice* and a *Rosalind*, an *Imogen* and a *Miranda*, who, in the days to come, shall at least contest the palm with every comer. However this may be, there are characteristics in Miss Terry’s acting which she may be expected always to exhibit, and which, in the directions we have named, will always give her the pre-eminence over her most capable contemporaries.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLS.

—♦— *Jan'y 1882*

FROM the days when Sebastian Cabot set sail from Bristol westward ho! and Walter Raleigh founded the colony of the Virgin Queen, the connection between Bristol and America has been closely maintained. The port of Bristol, indeed, was long the chief inlet into England for American produce, and the name of Bristol is identified at this day with one of the most popular and important of them all—tobacco.

The first chapter of Thackeray's "Virginians" depicts with graphic power the tobacco trade of Bristol in the middle of the eighteenth century. Some years before the time at which this scene of the novel is laid, the firm was originally founded, in 1730-1, which, after passing through various changes, and absorbing other business houses connected with this branch of commerce, is flourishing to-day under the style of W. D. and H. O. Wills.

Some English names are known throughout the world—wherever an English face has ever been seen or an English tongue has been heard. Among these "Bass," "Allsopp," "Wills," hold chief places; and "bitter" and "bird's eye" are everywhere sure of an appreciative reception. The magnitude of the tobacco trade in England may be judged from the duty annually paid on its account into the excise, the amount of which for the last year was no less a sum than £8,589,000.

The head of the firm of W. D. and H. O. Wills at the present time is Mr. William Henry Wills, who succeeds in that position his father and grandfather. Mr. Wills was born in Bristol on 1st September, 1830. Educated at Mill Hill School, he matriculated in due course at London University, being at the time head of the sixth form of the school. It was intended that he should go through the ordinary university degrees, and ultimately be called to the Bar; but a severe and prolonged attack of whooping-cough compelled him to give up this course of study, and to remove for his health's sake to Sidmouth. A residence for a winter at this place so far recruited his strength that he was able shortly afterwards to apply himself to the business of his father's firm.

In carrying out the various details of the business, Mr. Wills made for some years a special study of the different species of leaf produced in almost every tobacco-growing country of the world. When the struggle broke out in America between the North and the South, which led to the total failure for a time of the tobacco crop of the United States, Mr. Wills was able to turn to good account the knowledge which this experience had given him in looking to other countries for an interim supply. His practical acquaintance with the whole business of the trade was recognised in 1878 by the general consent of its members. In that year the necessities of finance compelled Sir Stafford Northcote to impose an additional duty of fourpence a pound upon tobacco, whereby the tax was increased in the proportion of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A committee was appointed to organise resistance to this impost, and of that committee Mr. Wills was at once selected to be chairman.

His first entrance into public life was as a member of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, of which body, soon after joining it, he was elected in successive years deputy-chairman and chairman. For some years he has been also a member of the Council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. In this capacity, in conjunction with Mr. S. S. Lloyd, Mr. Norwood, Mr. J. Whitwell, and Mr. C. J. Monk, he has taken an active part in the cause of bankruptcy reform; and he has also zealously joined in the attempts that have been made to procure the reduction of foreign tariffs on English goods.

While holding the deputy-chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce he was invited by a deputation of the leaders of both political parties to offer himself as a candidate to represent the Central Ward of the city in the Town Council of Bristol. Unanimously elected on that occasion, he has continued to sit for the ward up to the present time. In 1865 he was appointed one of the trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities, of which body his father for many years had been a member. Besides the administration of the large estates of the various charities of the city, the trustees had at that time the management of the Grammar School, as well as of the two hospital schools—Queen Elizabeth's Hospital for boys, and the Red Maids' School for girls. The schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the re-organisation of these several foundations gave rise to long-continued and warm disputes. Mr. Wills was strenuous in the aid which he gave alike in furthering salutary reforms, and in resisting the arbitrary and dangerous changes of theorists, and was

prominent among that section of the trustees who had the satisfaction of seeing their own views adopted in the main both by their colleagues and by the Commissioners. As a governor of the Grammar School—both under the old *régime* of the trustees and under the new and distinct body of governors—besides the constant care he has bestowed on the administration of its affairs, he has shown great munificence to the School itself. He has given to the school a scholarship of £50 a year, and further special prizes of £10 a year, and besides large and liberal presents of other kinds, he has placed in the great hall of the new buildings of the school a fine organ built by Mr. Vowles, of Bristol, at a cost of £1,100.

In the many and varied movements for the extension of business facilities, and the moral and intellectual improvement of the people, which have marked the history of Bristol for the past twenty years, Mr. Wills has taken his full share. He gave much time and attention to the question of the accommodation of ocean steamers, so that the port of Bristol may be made accessible to steamers of the largest size. One of the schemes, in which he took a warm interest, ultimately received the approval of Parliament, and is now fairly started as the Avonmouth Dock. For many years, and until its absorption into the system of the Great Western Railway, he was a director of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. He was prominent in advocating the adoption by Bristol of the Free Libraries Act, and in promoting the new scheme for developing the Museum and Library. One of the most important services rendered by him in this respect to his native city is in connection with Colston Hall—for the erection in which of a magnificent organ, by Willis, of London, Mr. Wills guaranteed the cost—viz., £3,000. One result of the erection of this organ has been the institution of the Bristol Musical Festival, the arrangements for which would otherwise have been impossible. For upwards of ten years he has been one of the hon. secretaries of the Bristol School of Art, and he is also a member of the Bristol Architectural Society, and of the Fine Arts Academy, as well as a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In the time of vacation from business he has travelled much, having, indeed, at one time or another visited most parts of the globe.

By family descent and personal conviction Mr. Wills is a Nonconformist and a Liberal. His religious and political opinions, however, have not made him unpopular among Churchmen and the Conservative party. His election to the Town Council of Bristol, as we have already mentioned, was

due to the united action of both parties. In 1866, on the application of the Conservative leaders, he was appointed a magistrate for the city and county of Bristol, and by the choice of the same party he served in 1877-8 the office of High Sheriff of the County of Bristol. As a magistrate and a visiting justice, he has taken an active interest in questions of prison discipline. He has also been the associate of the late Mr. Commissioner Hill, Recorder of Birmingham, and of the late Miss M. Carpenter, in the work of reformatories and of certified industrial schools. In the summer of 1879 Mr. Wills was invited by the Liberal party in the city of Coventry to stand as one of their candidates for the city at the next general election. Having accepted the invitation, he is now engaged, in conjunction with the sitting Liberal member, Sir H. M. Jackson, Q.C., in the active duties of electioneering.

Mr. Wills is married to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Stancomb, J.P., of the Prospect, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

THE
BIOGRAPH,
AND REVIEW.

MAY, 1880.

WILLIAM BLACK.

IN a short autobiography written for a publication now deceased, Mr. Black says: "I am informed, on what I hold to be excellent authority, that I was born in Glasgow on either the 13th or 15th of November, 1841—the precise day is not a point likely to drive the world into convulsions of dispute. I never had any systematised education to speak of; but I managed to pick up a vast array of smatterings—a crude and confused jumble of hydraulics, Latin verbs, vegetable physiology, Czerny's Exercises for the Piano, and a dozen other things—a perhaps not unnatural outcome of all which was that I found myself engaged, at one and the same time, on a translation of Livy which was to excel in literal accuracy anything the world had ever seen before; on the formation of a complete collection of British flowering plants—the grasses and cryptogams were a trifle beyond me; and on the construction—on paper—of a machine which should demonstrate the possibility of perpetual motion. The translation of Livy did not get beyond half a book or so: that monument of learning is at the disposal of any publisher who will pay for it. The perpetual motion machine was never forwarded to the Royal Society; but its phantom on paper at least succeeded in puzzling a good many worthy persons, who could only bring

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against it the objection that in time friction would destroy the mechanism—a puerile and vulgar argument. The scant herbarium remains to this day ; a poor enough treasure-house of botanical lore, but a rich treasure-house of memories—memories of innumerable and healthful wanderings by hill and moorland and sea-shore, through the rain, and sunlight, and beautiful colours of the western Highlands. But the chiefest of my ambitions was to become a landscape painter ; and I laboured away for a year or two at the Government School of Art, and presented my friends with the most horrible abominations in water-colour and oil. As an artist I was a complete failure ; and so qualified myself for becoming in after-life, for a time, an art-critic.”

Mr. Black has found out what he can do since then, and the result is that his name is familiar throughout all English-speaking countries. “A Daughter of Heth” was the first of his famous stories that was thoroughly acknowledged. It was published anonymously in 1871, and so great was its success that in the following year it had reached its eleventh edition. It could scarcely fail to win a great position. As we turn back to them, the characters seem as old acquaintances. Andrew and Leezibeth are almost as familiar as Lisbeth and Seth in “Adam Bede” :—

“Andrew thought it was none of his business. Had his companion been an ordinarily sober and discreet young woman, he would not have allowed her to talk so familiarly with this graceless young nobleman ; but, said the minister’s man to himself, they were well met.

“‘They jabbered away in their foreign lingo,’ said Andrew that evening to his wife Leezibeth, the housekeeper, ‘and I’m thinking it was siccan a language as was talked in Sodom and Gomorrah. And he was a’ smiles and she was a’ smiles ; and they seemed to think nae shame of themselves, goin’ through a decent countryside. It’s a dispensation, Leezibeth ; that’s what it is—a dispensation—this hussey comin’ amang us wi’ her French silks and her satins, and her deevlish licence o’ talking like a play-actor.’

“‘Andrew, my man,’ said Leezibeth, with a touch of spite (for she had become rather a partisan of the stranger), ‘she’ll no be the only lang tongue we hae in the parish. And what ails ye at her talking, if ye dinna understand it ? As for her silks and her satins, the queen on the throne couldna set them off better.’

“‘Didna I tell ye ?’ said Andrew eagerly, ‘the carnal eye is attracted already. She has cuist her wiles owre ye, Leezibeth. It’s a temptation.’

"'Will the body be quiet?' said Leezibeth, with rising anger; 'he's fair out o' his wits to think that a woman come to my time o' life should think o' silks and satins for myself'. 'Deed, Andrew, there's no fear o' my spending siller on finery, when ye never see a bawbee without running for an auld stocking to put it in.'"

As a contrast, let us take a description of sunset:—

"Sunset in the wild Loch Schairraig. Far up amid the shoulders and peaks of Garsven there were flashes of flame and the glow of the western skies, with here and there a beam of ruddy and misty light, touching the summits of the mountains in the east; but down here, in the black and desolate lake, the bare and riven rocks showed their fantastic forms in a cold grey twilight. There was a murmur of streams in the stillness, and the hollow silence was broken from time to time by the call of wild fowl. Otherwise the desolate scene was as silent as death, and the only moving thing abroad was the red light in the cloud. The 'Caroline' lay motionless in the dark water. As the sunset fell the mountains seemed to grow larger; the twisted and precipitous cliffs that shot down into the sea grew more and more distant, while a pale blue vapour gathered here and there, as if the spirits of the mountains were advancing under a veil.

"Oddly enough, the terror of Coquette had largely subsided when the 'Caroline' had cast anchor. She regarded the gloomy shores with aversion and distrust, but she no longer trembled. Indeed, the place seemed to have exercised some fascination over her; for, while all the others were busy with their own affairs, she did not cease to scan with strange and wondering eyes the sombre stretch of water, the picturesque and desolate shore, and the mystic splendours of the twilight overhead."

The critics have written a great deal of favourable and unfavourable nonsense about Mr. Black's works; but, to use his own words, he has "discovered that the only reasonable way of living for a human being, is to do his own work in his own way, and to leave opinion about it to the various voices that first contradict themselves and then fade into thin air."

"A Daughter of Heth" was preceded by "Love or Marriage," "In Silk Attire," and "Kilmeny," and was followed by "Three Feathers." The *Saturday Review* considered "Three Feathers" a very good book, and the *Spectator*, appearing on the same day, pronounced it to be a very bad book; so that it is not remarkable that Mr. Black has a rather definite opinion about criticism. Before Mr. Black knew how to do good work he was a critic himself.

Mr. Black has a passion for out-of-door life, and it follows

almost as a matter of course that he is pure and healthy in what he writes. He has many a time "sailed the ocean blue" in storm and calm, and has been equally ready to do his twenty miles on foot. He has travelled on the Continent, and he has crossed the Atlantic. And again we feel inclined to reproduce one of his descriptions:—

"The twilight of the tall pines almost shut out the red flames of the morning over their peaks. The soft, succulent, yellow moss was heavy with dew, and so were the ferns and the stoneberry bushes. A dense carpet of this low brushwood deadened the sound of their progress; and they advanced, silent as phantoms, into the dim recesses of the wood. Here and there occurred an opening or clearance, with a few felled trees lying about; then they struggled through a wilderness of young fir and oak, and finally came to a tract of the forest where nothing was to be seen as far as the eye could reach but innumerable tall trunks, coated with the yellow and grey lichens of many years, branchless almost to their summits, and rising from a level plain of damp green moss. There was not even the sound of a bird, or of a falling leaf, to break the intense silence of the place; nor was there the shadow of any living thing to be seen down those long, narrow avenues between the closely growing stems of the trees. . . . The sun came out . . . and soon there were straggling lanes of gold running down into the blue twilight of the distance; while the heat seemed to have suddenly awakened a drowsy humming of insect life. Now and then a brightly plummed jay would flash through the trees, screaming hoarsely; and then again the same dead, hot stillness prevailed. It was in this perfect silence that a living thing stole out of some short bushes and softly made its way over the golden and green moss until it caught sight of Will. Then it cocked up its head, and calmly regarded him with a cold, glassy, curious stare. The moment it lifted its head he saw that it was a fox, not reddish-brown, but blackish-grey, with extraordinary bright eyes; and as they had been specially invited to shoot foxes—which are of no use for hunting purposes, and do much damage in the Black Forest—he instinctively put up his gun. As instinctively he put it down again.

"'My old prejudices are too strong,' he said; wherewith he contented himself with lifting a lump of dried wood, and hurling it at the small animal, which now slunk away in another direction.'"

Here is another passage descriptive of the Black Forest: "In process of time they left the soft blue breadth of the lake behind them, and found themselves in the valley leading up

to the Feldberg. Grete struck an independent, zigzag course up the hill's side, clambering up rocky slopes, cutting through patches of forest, and so on, until they found themselves on the high mountain road leading to their destination. Nothing was to be seen of the carriage; and so they went on alone, into the silence of the tall pines, while the valley beneath them gradually grew wider, and the horizon beyond grew more and more distant. Now they were really in the Black Forest of the old romances—not the low-lying districts, where the trees are of modern growth, but up in the rocky wilderness where the magnificent trunks were encrusted and coated with lichens of immemorial age—where the spongy yellow-green moss, here and there of a dull crimson, would let a man sink to the waist—where the wild profusion of underwood was rank and strong with the heat of the sun and the moisture of innumerable streams trickling down their rocky channels in the hill-side—where the yellow light, falling between the splendid stems of the trees, glimmered away down the narrow avenues, and seemed to conjure up strange forms and faces out of the still brushwood and the fantastic grey lichens which hung everywhere around. Several times a cock capercaillie, with two or three hens under his protection, would rise with a prodigious noise and disappear in the green darkness overhead; occasionally a mountain hare flew past."

Besides the works we have mentioned, Mr. Black has written "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Princess of Thule," "Maid of Killeena," "Mr. Pisistratus Brown," "Madcap Violet," "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," and "Macleod of Dare." "Sunrise," his new work, is being published in monthly parts. Mr. Black is married, and has a family.

WILLIAM BLAIR.

WILLIAM BLAIR was born in Dundee, Scotland, in the year 1829. He is of humble origin, his father having been a ship's carpenter. When the lad was six years old, his mother was left a widow with four children to maintain, the bread-winner having died while on a voyage off the coast of Africa. The education she could give the children

was therefore of the most elementary character, but she succeeded in providing the means for a sufficient amount of instruction to enable them to make their own way in the world. William Blair was sent to the parochial school, but had to leave at an early age in order that he might work to contribute towards the support of his brother and sisters. A desire for education seems to have been almost instinctive in the Scotch peasant, as no matter how poor they were, and how arduous their daily labour, their proverbial frugality was abandoned when the education of their children was at stake. The Scotch schools and universities have furnished scores of examples of patient self-denial for the sake of knowledge, and in many cases it has been practised without any vaulting ambition to spur on the rustic student, or hope of future greatness in the State; the limit of his aspirations has been to keep a school and teach others, or become a minister of the Gospel in his native village. Far more than in England the love of knowledge for its own sake has influenced the people, but at the same time they have never been blind to the advantages that must result from its acquisition. The establishment of school-boards in England has done little more than place the poorest classes on the same level as those of Scotland, for while even now it is not unusual to meet men and women who cannot write their names, it is exceedingly rare to find the same amount of ignorance in a Scotchman. We can recall many famous names whose owners overcame every obstacle in their pursuit of knowledge, but such cases are exceptional, and many worthy hardworking men in middle age lament the absence of that education which they did not seek in their youth. Few children go willingly to school, but still fewer regret in after-life that their parents drove them to it. It has been said that the knowledge of the three R's opens the gate to the highest offices in the State, and it is certainly true that the wisdom of the world is unfolded to the man who can read his native language. He may take advantage of his opportunity, or he may neglect it, but it nevertheless exists. William Blair did not throw away his chance; he possessed but the seed of knowledge, but it grew with him into a fruitful tree. As an example his career is the more useful because it is not phenomenal. Every boy or man of ordinary capacity can aim as high and can get as high if he have but industry and patience. "Everything comes to him who waits" is an aphorism that is much quoted, and there can be no doubt that it will apply to every case in which the prize can be gained by patient labour. The most glaring cases of mental success are often likely to discourage rather than incite emulation in

the minds of ambitious lads; the genius is too palpable, the career too rapid, for them to do anything but despair of rivalry. No boy of average intelligence need be discouraged by recalling the history of William Blair. Although it had but a lowly beginning, it has not gone to the other extreme of prosperity or notoriety. He has attained a good position, and has acquired a reputation, in an important district, but he has not overturned the ordinary course of events or taken a new departure from any accepted rule. In these days of high schools and colleges, of local examinations, university examinations, and competitive examinations for every office, with nothing but "Educate, educate, educate!" dinned into our ears from morning to night by an influential body of thinkers, it seems strange that it should have been possible to take a boy from school almost before he had passed out of childhood to help to earn the bread for his sisters and brothers to eat. But necessity knows no law, and the desire for education must give way to hunger. The cupboard at home must not be left quite empty in order that a boy may learn to read; but if only a crust can be kept within it he shall not suffer for want of "schooling." Cases of self-denial of this description among the worthy poor might be multiplied by hundreds, but in spite of the efforts of the parents their offspring were far worse clad and taught than the nameless children now so liberally reared in many of our union houses. Thus early brought face to face with the stern realities of life, William Blair strove manfully to raise himself to a higher level. His political opinions prove that he was enthusiastic, and his career testifies to his perseverance. With such qualities, added to capacity, it is no wonder that he obtained his wish. The knowledge of the world gathered by such early discipline is useful, though it is bitter, and many a lad reared in luxury and sheltered from every wind would be more successful in life had he endured a portion of the trials which the poor have to undergo. Steadily working upward, saving a little money and making a little whenever an opportunity arose, Mr. Blair at the age of twenty-five started in business for himself, as a bookseller and newsagent. He had now gained more than the first step on the ladder of prosperity, and he never receded from his position. Was it not Astor, the famous New York millionaire, who said it cost him more pains to earn his first thousand dollars than the millions that afterwards grew out of them? Once established in trade, Mr. Blair's ventures proved successful. The business, or at least a portion of it, is not generally considered very remunerative, but it increased with him year by year, until by

this time he has been enabled to become an extensive owner of real estate through the profits derived from the business, which he still continues.

So far, there does not seem anything very heroic or uncommon in Mr. Blair's history. From a poor lad he had made himself a thriving man of business, respected by his neighbours and esteemed by his friends; but the heroism was shown in acts of daily sacrifice for a fixed purpose, of patient mortification and self-denial, of slow and laboured search for knowledge. In the year 1868 he became a candidate for the office of Town Councillor. His position was by this time assured, and he had leisure to devote to municipal or other public work. His candidature was unsuccessful, one reason for his discomfiture being his refusal, from principle, to have anything to do with a committee or a canvass. He was nominated in the two following years, but was again rejected. Still undismayed, he offered himself again in 1873 and 1874, with the same result; the number of his supporters, however, was steadily increasing, although the rival candidates were men of influence. In the following year his perseverance was rewarded, and he was returned by a large majority. Since that time he has continued to take a leading part in the business of the town. In 1878 he was elected a member of the School Board.

From an early age Mr. Blair paid attention to politics, and even as a boy watched with keen interest the progress of the Chartist movement. Although at that time he was unable to take an active part, there was no more sincere mourner at its failures. His political views are of a Democratic character—an "Advanced Radical" he calls himself. He contends that the greatness and prosperity of the nation will always depend on the equitable representation of all classes of the community. He is opposed to the expensive organisations now formed at Parliamentary elections, considering that a seat in the House of Commons is as much a matter of purchase now as it ever was—that the chances of success do not depend upon talent, virtue, or knowledge of the nation's work, but upon a reckless and extravagant expenditure, which the Liberals should stop. At the request of a large body of the constituents he became a candidate at the recent election for a seat in Parliament, but through a mistake on the part of his agent his nomination was not lodged in time, and he therefore lost the opportunity of testing the effect of a purely voluntary election. During his candidature he dwelt chiefly upon the necessity of home in preference to foreign policy, and the desirability of a "People's Parliament," which should consider measures calcu-

lated to develop the resources of the country, and improve the position of the people at home and in the colonies. He agrees, generally, with the principles advocated by Mr. Cowen, and would vote with him on most questions. He is a ready, fluent, and effective speaker, and never fails to draw a large and attentive audience. Before the question of his Parliamentary candidature was disposed of, he addressed some large meetings, and met with an excellent reception. His address to the electors is probably the most Radical, as regards the opinions expressed, that has ever been published. He advocates a score of measures any one of which the average Liberal is timid of committing himself to. On a quarto sheet of paper he states that he is in favour of manhood suffrage, a redistribution of seats, an inquiry into the land laws, and the removal of restrictions affecting the production of the soil, the purchase by Government of waste land, to be then farmed in small holdings, the abolition of conspiracy laws affecting labour, and the establishment of councils of arbitration in disputes between employers and employed, compensation to railway servants who may be injured while at work, the abolition of the laws of hypothec, primogeniture, entail, and the game laws, and the passage of a Bill enabling farmers to obtain compensation for unexhausted improvements, a Bill to obtain a mutual reduction in the armies of Europe, and to fix the principle of settling national disputes by arbitration, triennial Parliaments, an extension of the hours of polling, the passage of the Election Corrupt Practices Bill, and the suppression of canvassing, by making it a penal offence. He is also in favour of a measure giving power to Corporations and counties to make their own local Acts instead of applying to Parliament for the purpose; of the simplification and codification of the criminal and civil laws; of a precisely similar treatment of Scotland and Ireland as is adopted towards England; the revision of the pension list, and the abolition of sinecure offices; an alteration in the pension laws, and an alteration in the present practice at elections by which candidates are subjected to the expense of polling. He also advocates the adoption of direct instead of indirect taxation. Several other questions are touched upon, such as the appointment of a Secretary of State for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet; a larger representation of that country, as required by her population; and an alteration in the Scotch licensing system. Such a daring "platform" was, probably, never laid down by any Parliamentary candidate; it embraces, in a few lines, the whole of the measures advocated by Radicals throughout the country, and even in

Scotland, the sweeping changes proposed in this address must have created surprise.

One of Mr. Blair's most important declarations on political questions was a lecture he delivered in the Kinnaird Hall on the 4th of February, 1879, entitled "The Friends and Foes of Russia." This address was characterised by a degree of political impartiality and liberality of sentiment which did him the greatest credit. Thus, he said: "It is now one of the best features of the present age that both parties (Liberals and Conservatives) are emulous as to which of them are really most entitled to the gratitude of the country. If, during the last fifty years, the Conservatives have done less for the nation than the Liberals, this arose more from the want of the opportunities than from the want of a desire to do so." We think there are few Liberals who would speak so well of their opponents. It evinces a spirit of magnanimity which must win for him the respect alike of his political partisans and his foes. He severely censured that section of the Liberal party which impeded the movements of the Government at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War, and even went so far as to say: "Had the Liberals united with instead of resisting the Government the Turkish War would have been prevented. The Liberals were, therefore, responsible for it. Russia should have been told at the outset that whatever the condition of the Bulgarians might be no armed interference with the Turkish subjects could or would be tolerated. Her moral advice, if she had any to give, might be listened to, but nothing else could or would be permitted. But for the Liberal Opposition this course would have been taken by the Government, and, as formerly, the Russians never would have attempted the passage of the Pruth." In another passage he said: "It was a remarkable fact that the chief apologists in this country for the 'Polish Nuisance' had been those who called themselves Liberals. Next to the struggle of Scotland in resisting the English yoke may be safely placed that of Poland in resisting Russian despotism. For fifty long years did the Poles nobly do battle with the Cossack hordes for their homes and their country, and it was to the eternal disgrace of Liberalism that it stood aside and saw so noble a country crushed to pieces." Britain's mission was to "restore, Phoenix-like, from their ashes the noble and chivalrous Poles, the daring and indomitable Circassians, the valorous and enterprising Georgians, and last, but not least, the courageous, although broken-spirited and disheartened, Hungarians, with the inimitable Kossuth at their head, all formed into one grand phalanx against

Russian cupidity and aggression, whether at home or abroad. Russia, finding herself thus surrounded by this grand, resolute, and determined brotherhood of nations, would be checkmated, and might be told to some purpose, 'Thus far shalt thou come, and no further.'" In this lecture Mr. Blair broadly represented the view of the question taken by the now powerful Radical party, who would have proved far more determined foes to Russia than those in power, and his description of the origin of the enmity between Russia and Turkey, or rather of the events which conduced to the outbreak of hostilities in 1854, evinced an acquaintance with the broad influences of circumstances that could only be acquired by a mind possessing considerable breadth of thought.

We have traced Mr. Blair's history at some length for the reason we have given on another page, that while there is always something of interest in the career of a self-made man, a greater influence is likely to be exercised upon most minds by the memoir of a man who has risen from a humble position to affluence and dignity than by the history of one who has soared upward until the hope of emulation is destroyed, and nothing but admiration can remain.

HENRY THOMAS BLYTH.

HENRY THOMAS BLYTH, who has been so successful and entertaining in telling us what to eat and how to eat it, was born on board H.M.S. *Unite* (a bulk ship), off Woolwich, in January, 1852. His father held the appointment of surgeon, and passed the winter months on board. His grandfather also belonged to the medical profession, and filled the office of surgeon at Melville Hospital, Chatham, and enjoyed the close friendship of the poet Campbell. A few months after the birth of young Blyth, his father died, and left a widow and three children—Julia Blyth, who married Dr. John Shortt, F.R.S., and died in India before her twenty-first year; Alexander Wynter Blyth, now medical officer of health for North Devon; and Henry Thomas Blyth.

The subject of our notice was intended for the medical profession, but exhibiting early an aversion to it, in 1867 he was placed in a shipping agent's office in the City of London.

Here he remained until the end of October, 1869, when growing tired of the monotony of the desk, he left town, and joined Mr. George Ellerton's Dramatic Company, then playing at Maidstone. He only remained some three months, and in that period performed a great number of characters, with a fair share of success. At the earnest solicitation of his friends, and recognising that he was never likely to achieve any high reputation as an actor, he abandoned the stage, and commenced to read up for the preliminary examination which it is necessary to pass before entering a medical school. This he passed September, 1870, at Durham University. While reading for this examination, he wrote a story, in imitation of Edgar Allan Poe, entitled "A London Engagement" (his first published work), contributed to a London periodical called the *Million*; and wrote regularly for the Irish comic paper, *Blarney*. Then came a year of desultory reading and knocking about. In October, 1871, he entered a London medical school, and for a year worked diligently, gaining some distinction in chemistry and physiology. After this the old love of literature seized upon him; instead of attending lectures he was contributing to various periodicals. Observing the position he assumed, his brother, the medical officer of health for North Devon, invited him to stay some months with him to assist in writing "A Dictionary of Hygiene and Public Health." This book was published by Charles Griffin and Co., and is acknowledged to be the standard work upon the subject. Nearly all the food articles, with the exception of the purely scientific portion, were written by Henry Blyth. During his visit he wrote a chatty series of articles entitled "Freaks of the Palate." The papers had a wide circulation, and were well received. Next followed "Eat, Drink, and be Merry," appearing simultaneously in a large number of journals. The articles were afterwards reproduced in book form, and reached a sale of some 60,000 copies. About 200 papers gave flattering notices of the volume. The *Gardeners' Magazine* said: "A thoroughly amusing mixture of essay, anecdote, quiz, and quibble. It is not long since such a book would have been published with the aid of a flourish of trumpets. . . . We intend to make it useful in the railway carriage." *Fun* noticed the work as follows: "'Eat, Drink, and be Merry' is an amusing brochure, full of anecdote of those who live to eat, as well as those who eat to live. To say nothing of the subject, which is in itself most attractive, the compilation is neat and complete. For one shilling, the reader may be made not only merry, but hungry into the bargain." He next produced a series of articles to illustrate

town life, under the title of "Crooked London." Then he returned to London, determined to make another effort to stick to his anatomy. Hardly was he back, when he received an offer to sub-edit, and sometimes edit, the *National Food and Fuel Reformer*. Medical studies were again abandoned.

About this time he wrote a novel entitled "Shattered." It has found its way into over a score of papers, and is being frequently reproduced.

Up to 1877 he hovered, undecided, between literature and medicine, wasting much valuable time. In the early part of that year he received an invitation to write a series of articles on "The Table," for the late *Tatler*, edited by Mr. Francillon. The papers were entitled "Snacks for the Hungry," and numbered four-and-twenty. The great success the articles met with, the numerous favourable opinions passed upon them, and the extent to which they were widely quoted, induced the author at last to give up thoughts of the lancet, and take up the pen as the means of obtaining a living.

Since his articles in the *Tatler*, he has confined himself almost exclusively to writing serials for the leading provincial papers, each production appearing simultaneously in a number of journals. The following are the titles of some of his novels: "The Queen of the Air," a theatrical story; "A Wily Woman," a tale that deals with spiritualism; "Silverflake," a short story; and the "Bloom of the Heather." Respecting the latter tale, it was stated in the critical columns of the well-conducted *Fife Herald*: "It is a story of that widely popular stamp for which there is so great a demand with the numerous patrons of the weekly newspaper. Racily and vigorously written, each chapter develops a material portion of the plot, and the reader is left from week to week in a state of anxiety to know the further progress of the exciting tale. The heroine of the story is a winsome Scotch lassie (hence its title), and the hero, the noble but unfortunate Ewen Monteith, gets into a rotten banking business, in London, the transactions of which bear a striking resemblance to that of the notorious City of Glasgow Bank, and, though quite innocent himself, is criminally involved in the doings of his house. The story is one which, either in volume or serial form, must prove extremely interesting, especially at the present time, and cannot fail to enhance the name of its rising and talented author, who, as our readers are aware, is favourably known in other walks of literature than fiction." He has recently written a work on gastronomic lore, called "Magic Morsels!" a chatty, antiquarian, anecdotal, historical, and practical book. To use the words of the *Illustrated Sporting*

and *Dramatic News*, "Mr. Blyth furnishes amusing collections of anecdotes relating to eating and drinking in all their phases, interspersed with morsels of useful information, and many things that are both curious and interesting."

Mr. Blyth is not extensively known in London; but in Lancashire and other parts of the North of England, and Scotland, his name is a familiar one.

JAMES BURNLEY.

JAMES BURNLEY is a native of Shipley, near Bradford, where he was born in 1842. When young his family removed to the busy town of Bradford. He was chiefly educated at private schools, and at an unusually early age was sent to work. He attended the evening classes of the local Mechanics' Institution, and obtained considerable assistance in his studies. He early evinced a taste for literary pursuits, and his productions found a place in the local papers, and other publications. He gravitated towards the law, and until the age of eighteen was engaged in a solicitor's office in Bradford. He next removed to London, where he was still engaged in law. In the Metropolis he gained great experience, and also devoted attention to literary matters, and contributed to *Once a Week*. In 1862 he returned to Bradford, and drifted into a literary circle, and thenceforward gave much time to literary labours. In 1869 his first book appeared, entitled "Idonia, and other Poems," and was issued by Messrs. Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer. The work met with favourable notice from the London and provincial Press. It was stated in a review in the *Weekly Dispatch*: "Mr. Burnley has, without question, the poetic *afflatus*, *geist*, or whatever else it may be called, and we can well believe him when he tells us in his dedication, 'I have written the verses in this volume because the impulse to write was strong upon me.' The verse in which Idonia pours forth her scathing maledictions, and her exposure of Basil's faithlessness, is instinct with power and pathos. Other poems, 'The Birth of the Rose,' 'Christmas Visions,' and 'The River,' are little gems." The *Yorkshire Post* said: "Without comparing the verses of Mr. Burnley with those of any other writer, we have no hesitation in saying that their own merits justify their

publication. The author shows that he possesses a sensitive heart and a clear head, that he knows something of the inner workings of the human soul, that he is a keen observer of men and things, and that he is able to clothe his ideas in proper terms, and to arrange the latter in harmonious numbers."

In the same year that his volume of poems was published he commenced his first series of sketches, under the pseudonym of "Saunterer," in the *Bradford Observer*. These were exceedingly popular, and the *nom-de-plume* of "Saunterer" is known throughout Yorkshire and Lancashire much better than the real name of the author. These papers, dealing with various subjects, have been continued to the present time. In 1872 a selection of Mr. Burnley's articles was issued in a volume, under the title of "Phases of Bradford Life." The following extract from the *Graphic* review will give an idea of the book: "A Yorkshireman's coat of arms, according to the old saying, is a magpie, a fish, and a flea—a blazon supposed to typify its bearer's readiness to talk with any man, drink with any man, and bite any man. . . . The author of the lively little volume which lies before us has no claim to bear the third charge of the coat of arms, being throughout filled with the most benevolent sentiments towards his fellow-creatures. But when we add that he has wandered *incognito* through dramshops and threepenny lodgings, model and otherwise, it will be seen that the first sentences of our description are not so far off the truth. . . . The 'Saunterer,' true to his name, describes in a light and easy manner the scenes of misery and vice he has been through; but from time to time he becomes serious, and shows that he is well aware of their terrible nature." The *Literary World* said, "The sketches are exceedingly well done," and the *Standard* named the volume as "a pleasant book to read." The *Spectator*, *Public Opinion*, and other journals were also favourably impressed with the work.

Two years later appeared a novel, called "Looking for the Dawn." The story has been much praised, and had a large circulation. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton published his next book, which is entitled "West Riding Sketches." It consists of about twenty smartly written sketches, several of which appeared in *All the Year Round*. The work met with favour from the Press and the public. His latest work is just out, and bears the title of "Two Sides of the Atlantic." The *Scotsman* says of it:—"Very few books on the United States supply more graphic or faithful descriptions of the Americans as they are—their public and domestic life, their

modes of business, their peculiar institutions, their amusements, their great cities, the development of their industries and natural resources—than this. It presents a great amount of solid information in a light and readable form. There is now and then a touch in Mr. Burnley's comments and criticisms of what Mr. Matthew Arnold would call Philistinism; but he generally writes in a spirit of gay wisdom that is at once entertaining and profitable."

The materials for this work were collected during an extensive tour made through the States and Canada in 1877. In 1875 he visited Belgium, Germany (Rhineland), and Switzerland, and gave a series of graphic sketches of his journey. The year before he went to Italy, and made a tour through the whole country, and published descriptive sketches of his rambles.

Mr. Burnley has written much on industrial matters. He contributed a series of articles, entitled "The Workshops of the West Riding," to the *Leeds Mercury* a few years ago. He is a contributor of sketches to "Cassell's Great Industries of Great Britain." The series of papers now appearing in *London Society* entitled "Fortunes Made in Business" are by Mr. Burnley, and when complete will be published in volume form. He has also described the manufacturing districts of France and other countries. He has contributed to *Belgravia*, *Temple Bar*, the *World*, and *Fun*, and he is also a contributor to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Turning once more to his provincial labours, we must not omit to state that he has been connected with the *Bradford Observer* for many years as dramatic and art critic, leader-writer, and descriptive correspondent, in which capacity he has taken part in many leading ceremonies and events of the last few years. He now occupies the position of literary editor of that well-conducted daily journal. To the *Bradford Observer Budget* he is contributing a series of attractive tales under the title of "Yorkshire Stories Re-told," which are to be reproduced in volumes. When the Yorkshire Literary Union was founded Mr. Burnley was on the editorial committee, and afterwards sole editor of the *Yorkshire Magazine*. He has edited the *Yorkshireman*, an illustrated journal of humour, satire, and criticism, since its commencement in January, 1875. This weekly paper is a most successful publication.

In 1874 he established *Saunterer's Satchel*, an annual, dealing with the humorous side of Yorkshire life and character, and chiefly written in the Yorkshire dialect, and

in poetry and prose. The publication is very popular in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Mr. Burnley has also done some work for the stage. In 1861 his first piece (a farce) was performed at the Theatre Royal, Bradford. He has since produced a number of successful comedies, pantomimes, farces, and burlesques, and is also the author of several popular entertainments.

SYDNEY BUXTON.

SYDNEY CHARLES BUXTON was born on October 25th, 1853. He is a grandson of the late Sir Henry Holland, the eminent London doctor, and the grandson of the illustrious slave-trade abolitionist leader Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. He is also the grand-nephew of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. He is the son of Mr. Charles Buxton, who, in 1857, was returned in the Liberal interest, second on the poll, member for Newport, Isle of Wight. He received 291 votes, and his colleague, who was also returned, was Mr. Charles E. Mangles. In April, 1859, Mr. C. Buxton was returned for Maidstone, being second on the poll, with 776 votes. The other Liberal candidate, who was also returned, was Mr. William Lee. In July, 1865, Mr. C. Buxton contested East Surrey, and was again second on the poll, with 3,424 votes, the Hon. P. J. L. King being his successful colleague. At the general election in 1868 the retiring members for East Surrey were re-elected without a contest. Mr. Charles Buxton died in August, 1871. In addition to his services in Parliament he was author of the "Life of Sir T. F. Buxton," "Notes of Thought," "Ideas of the Day on Policy," &c. He was founder of many of the public lending libraries, and chairman of the "Jamaica Committee," instituted to prevent the cruelties perpetrated in Jamaica at the so-called insurrection.

Sydney Buxton was educated at Clifton College, and Trinity College, Cambridge, ill-health compelling him to leave before taking a degree. He has barely turned six-and-twenty, but in 1876, when only twenty-two, he was elected a member of that educational Parliament the London School Board, being returned at the head of the poll for Westminster. While at the Board, he has done a great deal of good and useful work,

which would be found an invaluable preparation for a Parliamentary career. In November last he was re-elected to his seat at the Board. He has contributed one or two thoughtful articles to the leading periodicals, and has written some amusing and interesting papers on animals. Being, fortunately for himself, a man of means and leisure, he has been able and willing to devote himself to political affairs, and there is no doubt that before long he will gain a seat in the House of Commons; and he will do so on his merits. He is a member of the London Charity Organisation Society and the Literary Fund Society. He is a Liberal, but his views are not extreme. He is opposed to the disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church, and to local option without compensation to the publican, but he is in favour of the assimilation of the county franchise with that of boroughs, reforms of the land laws, and Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill. At the recent election he was a candidate for Boston, but was unsuccessful.

HENRY JAMES BYRON.

—•— *Feb 1882*

HENRY JAMES BYRON—most popular of living English dramatists, and most nonchalant of living English actors—was born at Manchester in 1835. His father, Mr. Henry Byron, was a gentleman of literary attainments, who, for many years, held a consular appointment in the West Indies. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. Henry Byron, rector of Muston, was first cousin to the famous author of "Childe Harold," from whom the subject of this sketch is consequently lineally descended.

The young Byron was educated first at a school in Essex, and by-and-by at St. Peter's Collegiate School, in Eaton Square. There he had for schoolfellow and companion William Hewitt—now Sir William Hewitt, V.C., and the hero of the "Lancaster Gun," &c.—who, when he and Byron left St. Peter's, adopted the navy as a profession, and thus induced Byron himself to think of following the same path in life. In this he had every prospect of starting with success, for the Hon. Mrs. Leigh—the poet's "Augusta, my sweet sister"—offered to procure for him a naval cadetship, and for a time it really seemed as if the youth was to become a tar and "plough the waters," like his friend. Happily, at the

last moment, his parents refused to give their assent to the project, Henry James being their only son—and the boy was accordingly sent back to his studies. Leaving St. Peter's, of which he was in after-years made an honorary Fellow, he was sent to a tutor in the country, and later still became an articled pupil to Mr. Miles Marley, a surgeon in considerable practice in Cork Street, Burlington Gardens. He afterwards continued his professional studies with his maternal grandfather, Dr. Bradley, of Buxton, a physician of great learning and experience, who had served with distinction in the Peninsular War.

It was destined, however, that Byron should no more be a surgeon than a sailor. The Fates were equally against it. Circumstances arose which induced him—much, of course, to the disgust of his relatives and friends—to take to the precarious calling of a provincial actor—of the whole routine of which, as it was then constituted, he soon had ample experience. He played anything and everything—frequently performed eighteen parts in a week—sang comic songs between the pieces—gave an entire evening's entertainment by himself—and, in short, ran through the whole gamut of stage work as it existed at the time. The result was, not only that he laid the foundation of his future successes as an actor, but that he obtained that intimate acquaintance with stage effects which has stood him in such good stead as a writer for the theatre. The experience was doubtless unpleasant at the time, but it has proved for the best in the long run.

Mr. Byron had not yet, however, settled down into the real work of his life. Quitting the vagrant calling to which he had taken for the time, he devoted himself to other pursuits, and eventually entered at the Middle Temple, intending, this time, to become a barrister. It so happened, however, that, about this period, Miss Swanborough opened her theatre in the Strand, and having seen one or two trifling pieces which Mr. Byron had produced in London—principally written for his own amusement, for he had had no thought of making play-writing a pursuit—she asked him to write for her an opening burlesque. This he did, and "*Fra Diavolo*," played in 1858, was the result. Charles Dickens was present at its first performance, and spoke very warmly in its praise. Moreover, the effort was brilliantly successful, and from that point, one may say, the writer's fate was sealed. The sea, medicine, and the law all gave way to the labours of the playwright. For years Mr. Byron remained the mainstay of the Strand Theatre. His burlesques—produced one after another

with astonishing freshness and facility—set a new fashion in that phase of the drama. Marked by closeness of construction, they were equally distinguished by brilliancy of dialogue, neatness of parody, an entire absence of indelicacy, and (at *that* time) a complete independence of those “breakdowns” and music-hall ditties which form the staple of so many recent works of this nature. Broader in his humour than J. R. Planché, and avowedly a follower in style of Gilbert à Beckett and Frank Talfourd, Mr. Byron struck out a new line of his own, from which he has but slightly wavered, and which is as popular in these days as it was in those. Amongst his earlier Strand successes will be remembered “Aladdin,” “Esmeralda,” “Lady of Lyons Travestie,” “The Strand Motto,” “Cinderella,” “The Thirty-nine Thieves,” “The Maid and the Magpie,” &c., and in later years “The Lady of the Lane,” “Mazourka,” “William Tell with a Vengeance,” and others. Besides these, he wrote for the same house a successful comedy called “The Old Story,” “The Rival Othellos” (recently revived by Mr. Edward Terry), and “Timothy to the Rescue”—the two latter being farces.

Other theatres now began to employ the facile pen of the new writer. For the Olympic Mr. Byron wrote “Mazeppa,” one of Robson’s great successes. To the Adelphi he supplied “Ill-Treated Trovatore,” “Blue Beard from a New Point of Hue,” “The Babes in the Wood,” and “George de Barnwell.” At the Princess’s he produced “Beautiful Haidee,” “The Garibaldi Excursionists,” and all the pantomimes performed there during Augustus Harris’s famous management. For the Haymarket he wrote “The Pilgrim of Love,” “Dundreary Married” (for Mr. Sothorn), and “Princess Springtime”—for the Vaudeville, “The Orange Tree and Humble Bee,” which ran for close upon a year. Even at classic “Drury” he achieved a great success with a burlesque—“Miss Eily O’Connor.” He also wrote most of Harris’s Covent Garden pantomimes, and invariably with popular acceptance. In mentioning these productions, however, we have referred to only a tithe of Mr. Byron’s work in this direction, which, with his more recent extravaganzas, such as “Little Dr. Faust,” “Young Fra Diavolo,” “Little Don Cæsar de Bazan,” “Pretty Esmeralda,” &c., &c., must number over sixty pieces. Very many of these supposed ephemeral productions have been revived from time to time—in some instances, frequently—and they form, as a whole, a wonderful storehouse of the most innocent and exhilarating fun and fancy—fun and fancy of which Mr. Byron seems to have a perfectly inexhaustible supply.

The time at length arrived when Mr. Byron, without entirely giving up the composition of burlesque, began to venture upon sterner and more serious work—the production of comedy and drama. His first composition of the latter class was “Dearer than Life,” a domestic play in three acts, written for Mr. Toole, and produced, first in Liverpool, and afterwards at the Queen’s, in Long Acre, London. It has been played thousands of times, and invariably with great success. For Mr. Toole Mr. Byron has also written such pieces as “Good News,” “Uncle Dick’s Darling,” “Wait and Hope,” “Tottles,” “A Fool and his Money,” and “The Upper Crust”—the last of which is now having a triumphant career at the Folly Theatre, where ‘it seems likely to rival the popularity and long life of “Our Boys.” For Mr. Sothern Mr. Byron has written the comedy of “A Hornet’s Nest,” which was very successful at the Haymarket, and “An English Gentleman,” which Mr. Sothern performed at the same theatre, to overwhelming “business,” for six months, and then, unfortunately, broke down in health.

At the Strand Mr. Byron has produced three original comedies—“Old Sailors,” “Old Soldiers,” and “Weak Woman,” with its inimitable *Captain Ginger*—all with the most gratifying results. Mr. Montague began his management of the Globe with Mr. Byron’s “Partners for Life,” which was a brilliant “hit,” and has ever since remained a very great favourite with the public. There, too, were produced “Fine Feathers,” and the farce of “The Spur of the Moment.” The success and lengthened career of “Our Boys” at the Vaudeville is within the memory of all. For more than four years did that famous work run, night after night, at this theatre—a circumstance utterly without parallel in the annals of the stage. But, more than this, the play has penetrated into every place in the English, Scotch, and Irish provinces which boasts a theatre, and its annual or biennial return to each locality is celebrated by even larger audiences than before. It has also been performed in almost every country, on the Continent, in America, India, and Australia, and has always been saluted with enthusiasm. Its whole career has been unprecedented. “The Girls,” which followed it at the Vaudeville, suffered by comparison, as it was bound to do; but it had a most successful run in London, whilst it has been, and is being, performed throughout the Provinces, Australia, and America, with unqualified approbation on the part of the critics and the public.

For the Holborn, when it was under the management of Miss Fanny Josephs, Mr. Byron wrote the drama of “Blow

for Blow," and for the Queen's the melodrama of "The Lancashire Lass." Mr. Henry Irving's "dying scene" in the latter so greatly impressed Charles Dickens that he prophesied for the actor a brilliant future. Both dramas are stock pieces, and are being continually played.

In 1865 the old Queen's Theatre was converted into the Prince of Wales's, and opened, under that name, by Mr. Byron and Miss Marie Wilton. The original idea was to play burlesque and farce, and for a considerable period this programme was adhered to. The opening burlesque, on "La Sonnambula," was written by Mr. Byron, and for some time it remained the principal attraction. Mr. Byron then ventured on a three-act comedy, as the thin end of the wedge. This was "War to the Knife," which was followed by "A Hundred Thousand Pounds"—both of them stock pieces, and especial favourites with amateurs, by whom they are constantly revived. Mr. Byron also wrote for the Prince of Wales's the burlesques of "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Der Freischütz," "Little Don Giovanni," and "Pandora's Box." It should be mentioned that whilst lessee of this theatre Mr. Byron, who "discovered" Mr. W. S. Gilbert, was also the means of introducing T. W. Robertson to the public. The last-named's play of "Society" had been refused by every West-end manager, but Mr. Byron read it to Miss Wilton, and, on his recommendation, it was performed.

About this time Mr. Byron was induced, by sanguine advisers, to take two Liverpool theatres, and eventually a third. The result was disastrous, but the plucky manager-author weathered the storm. He gave up everything that he possessed, and recommenced literary work.

In 1869 it occurred to Mr. Byron to make acting a profession, and to appear especially in pieces of his own. The result, in this case, was most gratifying. Mr. Byron's comedy of "Notsuch a Fool as he Looks" was received with enthusiasm at Manchester and Liverpool, with the author in his own creation of *Sir Simon Simple*. Mr. Byron was then induced to arrange with Mr. Sothern to perform the character, and by that gentleman the rôle was, accordingly, played for some few nights. After appearing in it at Birmingham, however, Mr. Sothern suggested certain alterations, which Mr. Byron refused to make, and the author therefore took back the piece, and played in it himself at the London Globe (October, 1869), with very great success, critical and monetary. He has since played the part all over the United Kingdom, for over a thousand times, including appearances in it at five London theatres. After this, in 1870, came Mr. Byron's performance as

Fitzsaltamont in his own comedy of "The Prompter's Box," a performance which, begun at the Adelphi, was repeated at the Strand and the Opera Comique. At the Olympe he figured as the hero of "Daisy Farm," a four-act comedy recently revived at the Gaiety, where he also "starred" as the hero of "An English Gentleman," as originally performed by him in the provinces.* At the Strand he played *Lionel Leveret* in his comedy of "Old Soldiers," at the Criterion, *Harold Trivass* in his comedy of "An American Lady," at the Gaiety in his farcical piece "The Bull by the Horns," and at the Opera Comique in his comic drama of "Old Chums." More recently Mr. Byron—who a year or two ago undertook a very prosperous provincial "starring" tour—has appeared at the Gaiety in a revival of his "Daisy Farm" and in his "English Gentleman;" since then, during Mr. Toole's enforced absence, at the Folly Theatre as *Sir Simon Simple*; as *Gibson Greene*, his original character, as played by him at the Haymarket in his popular comedy of "Married in Haste;" and as *Matthew Pincher*, for the first time in London, in "Cyril's Success," a five-act comedy produced in 1868, and generally considered his best work.

To these functions as playwright, manager, and actor, have to be added those of journalist, magazinist, and novelist. In the latter capacity Mr. Byron has published three works, one of which, called "Paid in Full," was originally published in *Temple Bar*, has run through several editions, and figures in Tauchnitz's editions of English authors. As a magazinist, Mr. Byron will be remembered as the editor of *Mirth*, as well as a contributor to many other publications. In *Mirth* will be found many contributions from his pen. As a journalist, Mr. Byron has acted as leader-writer and dramatic critic. He was the first editor of *Fun*, which he raised into popularity chiefly by his own exertions; he was also the conductor of the *Comic News*, besides writing a little for *Punch* during Mark Lemon's control of it.

As a dramatist, Mr. Byron is remarkable in many ways. His *fecundity* is such that he has produced in all 120 separate pieces, ranging from five-act comedies to farces. His *originality* is such that out of all these 120 pieces, only three are adaptations, the remainder being wholly—in plot, character, and dialogue—the coinage of his brain. These two characteristics alone would go far to give Mr. Byron a high place among our dramatists, past and present; but there is, next of

* More than one of Byron's works have been first performed in the provinces, notably the amusing and successful play of "Uncle," originally produced in Dublin.

all, his *variety* to be considered. In drama, in melodrama, in comedy, in comic drama, in burlesque, and in farce, Mr. Byron has been equally facile and successful. He has touched no form of dramatic work (except tragedy) which he has not adorned. Fourthly, there is the quality in which his pre-eminence over many of his contemporaries is particularly honourable—we mean that of *delicacy*. Loud and long as has been the laughter which Mr. Byron has aroused in millions of people, it may safely be said that in no case has the source or object of that laughter brought a blush to the cheek of the most sensitive of either sex. Numerous as are the burlesques which Mr. Byron has produced, there is not one of them in which *double entente* can be detected. It is assuredly one of the things on which Mr. Byron may most pride himself, that, amidst all the varied and almost innumerable works which he has penned, and penned "out of his own head," there is not a line or a situation of which it can be said that, either in meaning or suggestion, it is coarse or vulgar.

For the rest, it may be remarked that Mr. Byron is, as a dramatist, happiest in the composition of dialogue and in the portrayal of character. The former may occasionally be a little sharper in expression than social usage approves; the wit may trench now and then upon impertinence. And, in the same way, Mr. Byron's characters may at times verge upon exaggeration and even caricature. But if this is so, it is assuredly to be explained by the immense amount, both of dialogue and of character, which Mr. Byron has conceived. The author of a hundred and twenty pieces may be forgiven if every one of them is not absolutely perfect. What we have to remember, and what we do remember, is that Mr. Byron's dialogue is, when necessary, terse and vivid—that it rises, when required, to eloquence, and that it achieves pathos without effort. When witty and humorous, it is so with an overflow of volume which carries everything before it. It will keep an audience in laughter for three hours at a stretch. It will show itself in epigram, in pun, in quip or quiddity. It will be so quiet and serene as to be enjoyed only by the observant and acute, or it will be so pointed and direct as to act upon the hearer like so many pistol-shots. Lord Byron said of Sheridan's wit that even the dregs of it were better than other men's full overflowing; and so we may remark that Mr. Byron's least elaborate and important work has characteristics which place it high above the best efforts of some of his contemporaries. In the way of character, we need only refer to the series of parts with which he has fitted himself, the series with which he has fitted Mr. Toole, and the series which have

been interpreted by Mr. Sothern, Mr. David James, Mr. Terry, and others, to *Sir Simon Simple*, *Charles Chuckles*, *Gibson Greene*, *Fitzaltamont*, *Matthew Pincher*, *Chawles*, *Doublechick*, *Middlewick*, *Captain Ginger*, *Percy Pendragon*, and a dozen others. The slow-thinking, slow-moving, but sharp-speaking young man, and the unconsciously humorous old plutocrat of the vulgar type—these are characters which Mr. Byron has abundantly illustrated for us. *Matthew Pincher*, *Fitzaltamont*, and *Percy Pendragon* are also essentially “creations,” and are certain to live in dramatic literature and histrionic annals as owing their inception to Mr. Byron. All these, of course, are over and above the other almost innumerable characters conceived by Mr. Byron, all of which linger in the memory of the playgoer, and all of which have an undeniable individuality of their own.

Whilst, however, we describe Mr. Byron as happiest in dialogue and character, we must not be understood as under-rating his capacity as a constructor of plots, or as an inventor of situations. The former is a point on which it seems to us that he has often been unfairly criticised. We do not say that Mr. Byron's plots are invariably without a flaw. Sometimes they are made to bear an amount of dialogue for which they have not quite sufficient strength ; sometimes they defy the probabilities. But they are never careless. As a matter of fact, Mr. Byron spends much time upon the construction of the framework of his plays ; every portion of the scaffolding is carefully examined and considered. The result is, we are bound to say, that many of his plays exhibit some of the strongest plots known to the modern playgoer. Take, for example, “*The Lancashire Lass*,” “*Blow for Blow*,” “*Daisy Farm*,” or “*An English Gentleman*.” Surely the plot in these is as strong as could possibly be desired ? Some of the scenes in Mr. Byron's plays may strike one as protracted. Mr. Byron has a particular fancy, for example, for delaying the *dénouement* of his pieces ; but, as a rule, the stories of his plays are excellent. Nothing, we are sure, could be more interesting than that of “*Cyril's Success*,” or “*Married in Haste*,” or many others that could easily be named. As for “situations,” Mr. Byron's plays are full of them—of “situations” humorous, pathetic, and exciting—of “situations” so powerful in one or other of these directions as to be sufficient, almost, in themselves to carry off the pieces of which they form a part. In humorous “situations” Mr. Byron is especially prolific ; were he not so, his comedies would not have the popularity that they have.

As an actor, Mr. Byron is unique. He is a master of the

"repose" of which he has so excellently written. He is also a master of the apparently unconscious. He can say so much with so little effort, and he can say it with a simplicity which does but add to its effect. In the delivery of epigram and repartee he is unexcelled upon the British stage. As his own *Sir Simon Simple*, *Gibson Greene*, *Fitzaltamont*, and *Matthew Pincher*, he is quite unrivalled. If there is anything more enjoyable than witnessing one of Mr. Byron's comedies, it is listening to Mr. Byron uttering the many quips and cranks with which he has endowed his favourite creations. There is nothing so quiet and nonchalant on the "boards."

As a *littérateur*, Mr. Byron has exhibited, of course, the same wit and humour as he exhibits as a dramatist. His contributions to *Fun* and *Mirth* were the chief attractions of these publications, and it is a matter of regret that he does not write more novels, though one would not like that to interfere with his play-writing.

On the whole, it is as a dramatist that Mr. Byron is best known. He is assuredly the most popular playwright of the day, for whilst his new comedies are acted by several companies travelling in the country, works from his pen are constantly in demand by London managers, his past efforts are continually being reproduced at Metropolitan theatres, and there are certain of his dramas and his comedies which have attained the dignity of stock pieces, and are for ever being reperformed in the provinces, both by the profession and by amateurs. It may safely be said that no name figures so often on a playbill as that of H. J. Byron.

Of Mr. Byron's working habits, it has been written: "He rises with or soon after the sun, and from that time until his dinner-hour is usually at work. Unlike the majority of authors, he affects no room in particular, but writes wherever his fancy happens to dictate. He 'never makes a labour of a pleasure,' and, accordingly, throws down the pen if he finds that he is not in the vein. No noise disturbs him except whistling and whispering; but whilst engaged in constructing a piece he shuts himself up against interruption. He has, we believe, for many years abstained from writing at night or even late in the day, his work being invariably done in the forenoon."

In private, as in public, he is one of the most popular of men. A wit and a humourist, he is considerate of other people's feelings, and can be smart without making anybody else smart at the same time. He does not know what it is to be jealous of his fellow-playwrights, and there is no good cause to which he will not give a helping hand. Such is H. J. Byron.

CHARLES COLLETTE.



CHARLES COLLETTE—well known as one of the very best character actors on the British Stage, as well as the author and composer of a most successful farce and several successful songs—was born in London on July 29th, 1842. His father was Colonel Collette, of the 67th Regiment; his grandfather, General Collette, served with distinction under the Duke of Wellington, and was considered one of the most brilliant cavalry officers of his time. It was not unnatural, therefore, that Charles Collette, coming from so strongly military a stock, should have been destined for the army; but it appears that when he competed for a commission in the Royal Artillery, although an excellent modern linguist and fair classical scholar, he failed to come up to the required standard in mathematics, and, stung by the disappointment, he gave up for the time the idea of serving his Queen and country in this way. He studied for some time for the Bar, but it was soon obvious that this was not fated to be his vocation. In 1861 he passed the necessary examination, and purchased a Cornetcy in the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, which was then serving in India. Joining his regiment in 1862, he soon became a great favourite with his brother-officers, from whom he received the friendly nickname of "Cheerful Charlie," and to whose amusement he particularly ministered by superintending the private theatricals of the corps. In these performances he bore a prominent part, and it may be assumed that it was the taste for the Stage which he acquired at this time which afterwards led to his joining the theatrical profession.

Mr. Collette remained in India almost four years, when he returned to England, and for two years or so divided his time about equally between his military duties and journalism. We read that he was a constant contributor to more than one London comic paper, that he was London correspondent to some leading colonial journals, and that his pencil was utilised by several periodicals. In 1868 he decided to sell out of the army, and devote himself solely to the Stage. He was fortunate in securing an engagement at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and duly made his first appearance there on December 12th of the same year.

The part he assumed on this (to him) important occasion was that of the young lover in Mr. Yates's comedy "Tame Cats," and though the rôle was not particularly suited to his style, he made a most favourable impression. The *Morning Post* said of him that he had made a most promising *début*—"He dresses well and walks well, and is easy and gentlemanly—qualities which, even though he have less talent than he had an opportunity of displaying in so small a character, will suffice to make him an acquisition." The *Daily Telegraph* thus prophesied concerning him—"Mr. Collette has features that ought to be turned to account in comic character, and in that sphere of his profession he may be regarded as a nebulous actor waiting development into a star!" How completely Mr. Collette has verified this prediction is well known to the attentive student of the Stage.

Mr. Collette's first "hit" at the Prince of Wales's was made in the character of *Private Jones* in Mr. Robertson's comedy of "Ours." This performance at once gave him reputation, and stamped him as *facile princeps* in that line of art. Among other parts performed by him during his engagement at this theatre—an engagement extending over several years—were those of *O'Sullivan* in "Society," *Sir John Vesey* in "Money," *Sir Oliver Surface* in "The School for Scandal," *Colonel Berners* in "Cut off with a Shilling," and *Sir Patrick Lundie* in "Man and Wife," all of them strikingly successful impersonations.

Since leaving the Prince of Wales's, Mr. Collette has, besides undertaking several "starring" tours on his own account, with a company specially selected to support him, figured on successive occasions under the banners of Miss Ada Cavendish, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Alexander Henderson, Mr. John Hollingshead, and Mr. Wybrow Robertson. He has appeared in London at Drury Lane, the Strand, the Gaiety, the Olympic, the Vaudeville, the Alhambra, the Surrey, the Park, the Standard, the Princess's, the Opera Comique, and others, whilst he has played in nearly all theatres of importance in the provinces. He is at the present moment on a "starring" tour, on which he is accompanied by a special troupe, and in the course of which he is appearing in a burlesque written for him by Mr. H. Savile Clarke. On previous occasions he has introduced to provincial audiences a play called "Bounce," written for him by Mr. Alfred Maltby, and so contrived as to exhibit him in no fewer than seven distinct characters, each part being fitted with appropriate songs. In his own farce of "Cryptoconchoidsyphonostomata," he sings several songs of his own composition, including the familiar "What an Afternoon!"

As an instance of the way in which Mr. Collette works, it may be mentioned that he used to think nothing of rehearsing in London in the morning, performing at the Crystal Palace in the afternoon, playing in his own farce, at the Royalty, early in the evening, and winding up the day by appearing at the Prince of Wales's. As an example of his readiness, it should be recorded that at an important benefit performance he undertook and played the parts of *Sir Fretful Plagiary* and *Puff* in "The Critic" at a few hours' notice, succeeding to the unfeigned admiration of all present.

The parts already enumerated will give some notion of his versatility; to these we may add those of *Paul Pry*, *Robert Macaire*, *Micawber*, in "Little Em'ly," *Felix Featherstone* in "The Snowball," *Professor Lobelia* in "Love Wins," *Dr. Pangloss* in "The Heir-at-Law," *Dodgson* in "A Contested Election," *Tackleton* in "Dot," *Old Tom* in "After Dark," *Bob Gassitt* in "Dearer than Life," *Cabriolo* in "Trebizonde," and *Coupeau* in "Drink." It is clear that an actor who can identify his name and fame with a variety of parts like these must be an artist of exceptional power as a representative of character. Mr. Collette, indeed, does all things well; whether in high or low comedy, in drama, or in burlesque, he is equally at home and equally successful. His powers as a vocalist are well known.

It may be added that Mr. Collette married some years ago Miss Blanche Wilton, sister of Miss Marie Wilton (Mrs. Bancroft). He is still comparatively a young man, and has apparently a brilliant career before him.

J. J. COLMAN, M.P.

THERE are not many names more familiar to the housewife than that which heads this sketch. It is associated in her mind with certain articles of diet, humble but invaluable. Unimportant as mustard, starch, and corn-flour may appear, they form one of those manufactures which, when carried to perfection, enrich the founder and give employment from year to year to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of families. The great industries of Britain have been often described, and every stage of their development has been carefully followed, but no one has yet written the history of those smaller

manufactures which abound in this country, sometimes scattered over the land, sometimes limited to a certain district, and sometimes even to a single factory. A very great amount of ingenuity, skill, and perseverance is often shown in bringing to perfection the little objects of every-day use ; but their merits are completely overshadowed by the more showy qualities belonging to art manufactures. It would be interesting to know the extent and value of the smaller industries of this country, not in the form of a Government report, giving a mass of figures and nothing more, but a return showing their progress, their effect upon the population, the reasons of their establishment in certain localities, and information on a dozen other points of which we at present know nothing. Messrs. Colman's works alone give employment to about two thousand workmen. Those two thousand men with their wives and children represent a total of nearly ten thousand persons, and the whole number are maintained by the manufacture of some of the most homely articles of our daily consumption.

Jeremiah James Colman, the subject of this sketch, is the son of the late Mr. James Colman, and Mary, the daughter of the late Mr. John Burlingham. He was born at Stoke Holy Cross, near Norwich, where the business with which the name is now inseparably associated was originally established. It was founded by his father and his grand-uncle Mr. Jeremiah Colman, the latter gentleman having been Mayor of Norwich in 1846. From a small beginning the transactions of the firm grew so extensive that the works were removed to Carrow, in order to obtain the advantages of railway and water communication.

On the death of his father, Mr. Colman succeeded to his interest in the business, and has since conducted it in conjunction with his two uncles. Vessels can sail up to the walls of the factory and load with tons of the products for markets thousands of miles away, to be thence despatched to the rough wooden "stores" which in semi-civilised countries take the place of our plate-glass-fronted "emporiums" and "establishments." In the far interior of Australia, or in the post-trader's store on the Western plains, Colman's corn-flour or mustard, in its neat cases, may be seen by the side of Eley's cartridges, Staffordshire ware, and other articles for the manufacture of which English firms have an unrivalled reputation. A railway connected with the Great Eastern line runs into the heart of the premises at Carrow, to convey the produce to every part of the country, to lonely inns among Scotch mountains, and to fishing-villages on the granite-bound Cornish coast.

While extending their enormous business the firm have not neglected the welfare of their servants, and they have shown their interest in the truest and best form, best for their workmen, best for themselves, and best for the country. They have established schools, and provided them with excellent teachers. Between five and six hundred boys and girls are in daily attendance, most of them children of the persons engaged at the works. Mr. Colman's regard for the poor has been shown in other ways, and one circumstance in connection with his charitable deeds is of an extraordinary character. In November, 1863, he was appointed Sheriff of Norwich, and in the following March, on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, he gave a dinner to the aged poor of the city. All who were invited were seventy years of age or upwards. Nine tables were arranged, and 1,015 persons sat down. The average age of these 1,015 old people was believed to be seventy-three. The population of Norwich at the last census in 1871 was 80,000. It was probably not so large in 1863, and yet it furnished a thousand who could claim to be seventy years old. It is true that a small number came from Stoke Holy Cross, Mr. Colman's birthplace, but they formed but a very small proportion of that army of septuagenarians. Judged by this circumstance, invalids might do worse than turn to Norwich as a place in which their days are likely to be long in the land.

In November, 1867, Mr. Colman was elected Mayor of Norwich, and his year of office was celebrated by a generous display of hospitality. On one occasion he gave an entertainment at the Drill Hall to the Corporation and volunteers of the city, at which about 850 guests were present, while on the same day he provided a substantial dinner at the Corn Hall for more than a thousand aged and feeble persons. In January, 1871, one of the Parliamentary seats in the possession of the city became vacant by the unseating of Mr. Tillett, on the charge of corrupt practices, and Mr. Colman was invited to stand in the Liberal interest. He accepted the invitation, and was opposed by Sir Charles Legard, who came from Yorkshire to represent the Conservatives. Mr. Colman was nominated by Mr. Tillett, the late member. On the declaration of the poll, it was found that he had beaten his opponent by nearly 1,300 votes, the figures being—Mr. Colman, 4,637; Sir Charles Legard, 3,389. The majority was the largest that had yet been recorded in that constituency. Mr. Colman was again nominated at the election of 1874. The second Liberal candidate was Mr. Tillett, the

former member, Sir William Russell refusing to offer himself for re-election. They were opposed by Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Sir Henry Stracey, Bart. Mr. Colman was returned at the top of the poll, but the feeling of Conservatism which had spread throughout the country showed itself at Norwich, and Mr. Huddleston was chosen as the second representative. Mr. Tillett came next, and Sir Henry Stracey was last on the list.

Mr. Colman has always shown himself a staunch Liberal, and has consistently voted for many of the measures which at that time were considered "advanced," but which have now become part of the programme of the Liberal party. In 1874 he voted in favour of the second reading of Mr. Trevelyan's Bill giving household franchise to counties, and he has repeated his vote on every occasion when the measure has been again introduced. He is also in favour of Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill. At the present moment, when politics form the staple subject of conversation throughout the country, it is needless to say that Mr. Colman has been again returned as one of the members for Norwich.

Mr. Colman is a Nonconformist, but his charity has never been restricted to any body or sect. We have already alluded to the interest he takes in education, as evinced by the establishment of schools at Carrow, and various schools at Norwich have also profited by his munificence. He has done much to aid the great work of education, but his charity has not been confined in one channel. The funds for restoring the west front of Norwich Cathedral, for repairing the Metropolitan Church of St. Peter's Mancroft, and for rebuilding the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, have each received substantial aid from his purse.

In the year 1856 Mr. Colman married Caroline, the daughter of Mr. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, of Letheringsett Hall. A family of two sons and four daughters has sprung from this union. He is a Justice of the Peace for Norwich and Norfolk, one of the governors of King Edward VI.'s Schools, and a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

ROBERT K. DENT.

MR. R. K. DENT was born at Tamworth, on December 6th, 1851. He received a fairly good education, and at a very early age displayed that intense love of books which has been the characteristic of his life, and which led to his first employment. In 1866, when only fifteen years of age, he obtained an engagement as an assistant in the Birmingham Free Library. In this congenial labour he found still further means to improve his own mind, and to add largely to his intellectual attainments. As might have been anticipated, he soon displayed marked ability in his work, and was appointed to assist in the Catalogue Department. In this capacity he rendered eminent service to Mr. J. D. Mullins, the chief librarian, in preparing the admirable catalogue of the Shakespeare Memorial Library—a work which is more than a catalogue, and is in truth a fine addition to the bibliography of the poet. The notes appended to the various editions of the plays and the other Shakespearian works which composed this noble monument are full of useful information, and reveal a large and accurate knowledge of the literature which has gathered round that great name. In the "Fore-speech" to Dr. Ingleby's "Shakespeare's Centurie of Prayse," the services rendered to the author by Mr. Dent, in the shape of "numerous extracts," are gratefully acknowledged. Mr. Dent retained this position until 1872, and was engaged in similar literary occupation for the next few years.

At a meeting held in May, 1877, the ratepayers of Aston Manor adopted the Free Libraries Act, and the committee subsequently appointed Mr. Dent as the first librarian, and that honourable office he still retains. For some years Mr. Dent had been busily employed in collecting materials for a history of Birmingham, and in 1878 he issued a prospectus of his work—"Old and New Birmingham: a History of the Town and its People"—which has been published in monthly parts, and now forms a large octavo volume of upwards of 600 pages, and has done for the capital of the Midlands the same service which Cassell's work on London has done for the capital of England. Mr. Dent was fortunate in finding such spirited publishers as Messrs. Houghton and Hammond, who entered thoroughly into the spirit of the undertaking, and

have profusely illustrated the book with copies of old pictures, drawings, and maps, views of old and modern buildings, portraits of Birmingham worthies, and many other illustrations, which increase its usefulness and enhance its value. In his introduction, Mr. Dent thus states his purpose and intention: "We shall try," he writes, "to picture the town, both by pen and pencil, as it was in its infancy; to look upon it in its lusty youth, when the stern supporters of Cromwell and his Parliament were fighting against their King and his courtiers, in its early manhood, when Samuel Johnson, then unknown to fame, and unable to obtain an entrance into the inner world of letters, first made his abode here, and spent his leisure hours in translating Lobo's '*Voyage to Abyssinia*;' and to journey hither and thither through the old streets, and into the old places of resort, now into the church, and among the tombs, anon into the theatres and other places of amusement and recreation, here in the tavern club, among the old news-mongers, politicians, and scribblers, and there amid the din of anvils and hammers, watching the stout workmen as they help to lay the foundations of Birmingham's future greatness, by their cunning handicraft, which even in Camden's day was heard of as far away as London and even Ireland. As we pass out of the eighteenth century we shall find ourselves now and then among the men who helped to gain for us our political freedom, and to secure for our town a voice in the councils of the nation. We shall stand once more amid the throng on Newhall Hill, as they solemnly promise to sacrifice themselves, their homes, and their families on the altar of freedom; we shall not forget to pay a visit to the great Soho factory, where Boulton and Watt and their associates are engaged in the production of that which kings strive most to possess—power; and we shall watch the growth of the new borough, one long series of triumphs over injustice and social inequality, over vice and wretchedness and ignorance, until the name of Birmingham has become almost synonymous with good government, and the greatest of English statesmen point thereto as an example which other towns would do well to imitate."

In carrying out this design, Mr. Dent has spared neither labour nor care. He has consulted and used all his predecessors, has had the good fortune to secure many rare and valuable books, prints, MSS., pamphlets, and broadsides, and had the great advantage of the splendid Staunton Collection, which was unfortunately lost in the terrible fire which destroyed the Reference and the Shakespeare Libraries on January 11th, 1879. He has also availed himself of the

numerous works on Birmingham by such living authors as Mr. Sam. Timmins, Mr. W. Bates, M.A., Mr. J. T. Bounce, and Dr. J. A. Langford, all which help he has fully and honourably acknowledged. His own estimate of his work is thus modestly expressed :—

“I dare not hope,” he says, “that this work will satisfy the requirements of the antiquary, or of those learned in the ancient history of our town, as the space at my disposal—in order to bring the entire history within the compass of a popular volume—does not allow of my entering upon the *minutiæ* of local archæology. But I have endeavoured to omit nothing of interest from the early history of the town I love so well, and have striven to present an accurate picture of *old* Birmingham as well as of the Birmingham of to-day.

“I have also endeavoured to weave into the story of the town some account of those who have helped to make her what she has become. The lives of William Hutton and John Baskerville, of Matthew Boulton, James Watt, and Joseph Priestley, are as much a part of the history of the town as the story of the rise of her institutions.

“It has been my aim to preserve, as far as it is practicable, the chronological sequence of the events in our local history, endeavouring to keep the various portions of the story abreast, so to speak, and to give as completely as possible the picture of each period by itself, rather than to trace the entire history of each of the various institutions separately.”

In this effort Mr. Dent has admirably succeeded, and has produced a work not only of special interest to Birmingham men, but also of great interest to the general reader; for the record of the history and growth of such a town cannot fail in attracting the attention, and in rewarding the curiosity, of all who desire to know by what means England has grown to her present position as the great leader in the freedom and civilisation of the world. This can only truly be learned by an acquaintance with the history of our large towns and our great municipalities. Mr. Dent's work fully proves the truth of the words of an old writer, and shows indeed that “the said towne of Brymyncham ys a verey mite place.”

Mr. Dent is also a contributor to the magazine *Mid-England*, and to the Press, on subjects connected with the past and present history of Birmingham.

COLONEL SIR EDMUND FREDERICK DU CANE, K.C.B., R.E.

SIR EDMUND F. DU CANE was born at Colchester on the 23rd March, 1830. He is the son of Major Richard Du Cane, of the 20th Light Dragoons (grandson of Peter Du Cane, Esq., of Braxted Park, Essex), and of Eliza, daughter of Thomas Ware, Esq., of Woodfort, near Mallow, Ireland. He was educated at Dedham Grammar School, and at Wimbledon School preparatory to passing the necessary examination for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, which he entered on the 27th of January, 1847, having passed third in the examination of the previous December. After gaining several prizes while there, on the 19th December, 1848, he passed out of the Royal Military Academy at the head of his term, having taken the first place in mathematics and fortifications, and had the choice of a commission in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. Notwithstanding the immediate promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, which he would have gained by joining the former corps, he selected a commission in the Royal Engineers, and accordingly Lieutenant Du Cane joined at Chatham in January, 1849, and went through the usual course of practical training, by which officers of Engineers are prepared for the duties of their profession.

In 1850 preparations were being made for the Great Exhibition, which was to be held in London, under the auspices of Prince Albert, in the year 1851. The celebrated engineer Stephenson had been selected for the office of President of the Executive Committee, to whom was confided the charge of making all the arrangements for carrying through this most gigantic enterprise, but he died in 1850, and the difficult post thus vacated was filled by Colonel Sir William Reid, K.C.B., R.E., who at the time was Commanding Royal Engineers at Woolwich, the other members of the committee being C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq. (afterwards Sir Charles Dilke, Bart.), and Henry Cole, Esq. (now Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B.). Sir William Reid summoned to his assistance Captain Owen, R.E., and by his recommendation Lieutenants Du Cane and Crossman were attached to the executive staff, to which

subsequently several officers of the corps were added, as well as several men of the Royal Sappers and Miners. After assisting, in company with many men, whose names were then, or have since become, famous, in the multifarious labours which were necessary in order that the vast spectacle which was to be offered to the world might be ready, according to promise, by the 1st of May, 1851, Lieutenant Du Cane was, as we find in the official record, employed as Assistant Superintendent of the foreign side of the exhibition, and Assistant to the Secretary of the Juries; and when the Exhibition was closed the thanks of the Royal Commission were voted to the officers of Engineers for the valuable services they had rendered in bringing about the magnificent success which the world acknowledged, and a sum of money was offered to them, which, however, they courteously declined.

This work being concluded, Lieutenant Du Cane passed to scenes of an entirely different character. Some years before this period great difficulties had arisen in connection with the transportation of convicts, who till then had been disposed of by removal in large bodies to our Australian colonies in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. These colonies demurred against any longer being employed as the receptacles for our outcasts. The intention of the then Government to set up a penal colony at the Cape of Good Hope was frustrated by the resistance, verging on armed rebellion, of the colonists, who refused to victual or communicate with the "Neptune," which had brought a shipload of convicts from Bermuda; and the colony of Western Australia, then on the verge of extinction from poverty and want of capital, alone, and in contravention of the principles it had always upheld, consented to be made a convict colony. A shipload of convicts had in 1850 been sent to this colony, to establish a new system under Captain Henderson (now Sir Edmund Henderson, K.C.B.) as Comptroller-General—the labour of the convicts, until they should be hired out to work for the settlers, to be employed in making roads, bridges, harbours, &c., for the benefit of the colonial community; and the services of a company of Sappers and Miners, with its officers, was sought, for the purpose of superintending the works. The employment of men and officers of the Engineers in the civil service of the public, in the many ways in which their services could be made available, was quite in accordance with the views of the statesmen of that time, strongly supported by Sir John Burgoyne, for they had had many proofs of the value of the services they could render, those which they had performed

at the Great Exhibition offering a signal and striking example.

Lieutenants Wray, Du Cane, and Crossman were therefore selected for this work as a special employment, and the two former officers sailed from Woolwich on the 10th September, 1851, in the "*Anna Robertson*," in charge of a company of Sappers and Miners for Freemantle, Western Australia, where they arrived on the 17th December. Lieutenant Du Cane was stationed at Guildford, and was placed at once in charge of all the works which were being carried on in the eastern district of the colony, comprising the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings of different characters, in which the varied capabilities of convict labour were turned to full account. In 1853 he was made a Magistrate of the colony, and in August of the same year was made a Visiting Magistrate of the convict stations in the district, rendering in both capacities, as well as in his ordinary duties, services of which the Governor of the colony made a special report when he left it. On the 18th July, 1855, Lieutenant Du Cane married, at Freemantle, Mary Dorothea, daughter of Captain John Molloy, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, and Georgina, daughter of David Kennedy, Esq., of Craig and Millendadale, in Ayrshire.

In 1856 the exigencies of the war in the Crimea led to the recall to England of two of the officers and many of the men stationed in Western Australia, for the purpose of being employed in work more strictly belonging to their military profession. On the 25th February, 1856, Lieutenant Du Cane sailed in the "*Esmeralda*" from Freemantle, in charge of a detachment of Sappers and Miners, and after a voyage of 118 days, during which the ship ran short of water and provisions, which deficiencies it was necessary to make up by touching at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, and begging assistance from passing ships, they arrived at Gravesend on the 21st June, 1856, to find the war in the Crimea finished, and peace with Russia established.

Lieutenant Du Cane, who had, after upwards of five years' service in the rank of second Lieutenant, been promoted on the 17th February, 1854, consequent on the augmentation in the Engineers, made necessary by the war with Russia, was in July, 1856, attached for special service to the Department of the Inspector-General of Fortifications in the Ordnance Office, which had been amalgamated with other branches of our military administration during the Crimean War, to form the War Office. He was in the same year offered by the Foreign Office, on the recommendation of Prince Albert, the appointment

of Commissioner to survey the Oregon Boundary, but declined it. After being specially employed for some time in connection with the design and sanitary arrangements of barracks, the impulse which was then given by Prince Albert and others to the execution of the plan of providing by fortification for the due defence of dockyards and arsenals—a necessity which had been admitted and strongly pressed on different governments by persons no less distinguished and capable of forming sound judgment than the Duke of Wellington, Sir John Burgoyne, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and others—furnished another field for Lieutenant Du Cane's employment. As it was soon seen that these works would necessarily be of enormous magnitude, and the cost too large to be paid for in the usual manner by yearly votes of Parliament, it was determined that a special loan of £9,000,000 should be created to afford funds for their immediate execution, and that the designs of the works should be submitted to a committee of distinguished men, as a guarantee that works so costly and so important should be up to the level of the most advanced ideas. Some of the largest systems of works carried out under these arrangements were from designs furnished by Captain Du Cane—for he had attained that rank on the 16th April, 1858. He was at this time (1858-59) employed in remodelling and adding to the works on the western heights of Dover, and the works here, to the value of £197,000, were executed from his designs. These works—first laid out during the war with America, and subsequently carried on more permanently during the war with France—were in a great part mere field-works, occupying a strong and important position, and, with the citadel, had been unimproved for many years, though numerous designs and projects for perfecting them had been brought forward. The task of remodelling these works was the more difficult on account of the existing lines which it was necessary to adapt to the modern weapons, but their character was considerably altered under the designs furnished by Captain Du Cane. Ground which previously afforded shelter for an enemy was brought under fire; escarp walls were more protected against distant breaching; communications were improved; the flank defences were improved and reconstituted; five casemated barracks were constructed, one for officers on the citadel, at a cost of £40,000, and others for soldiers on the new south front, which was created at this time; and an important advanced work was thrown out as an additional security on the west of the citadel. Designs were also furnished for adapting the works at the Castle more

nearly to modern requirements, but these were postponed, in favour of an advanced work to occupy ground in front of and commanding that on which the Castle stands.

Having completed these designs, Captain Du Cane was next sent to take in hand the extensive range of works which were to protect the dockyard of Plymouth on the north and east. The whole of these works, commencing at the sea near Staddon, crossing the Plym, and extending round to St. Budeaux and Ernsettle on the Tamar, five miles in extent, were designed by Captain Du Cane, whose proposals for the occupation of the ground and disposition of the works were fully approved of by the Committee, and worked out to the last detail in construction by Captain Du Cane. These lines of works, which furnish many examples of the solution of various problems to be met with in such designs, and of the mode of overcoming difficulties presented in irregular ground such as this was, were much commended by the Committee, which reported on the new works in 1869, and have been spoken of in terms of high approbation by so skilled an engineer as General Todleben. The total cost of these important works was, including the purchase of the ground, about £800,000.

On the 29th July, 1863, Captain Du Cane's services in this branch of the War Office were brought to an end, by his transfer again to duties connected with the management of convicts. In that year a Royal Commission reported on the subject of the system under which sentences of penal servitude should be carried out; and Sir Joshua Jebb dying suddenly just at that period, he was succeeded by Colonel Henderson, who had recently returned from his position of Comptroller-General of Convicts in Western Australia. The Board of Directors of Convict Prisons was then reconstituted, and Captain Du Cane was on the 29th July placed upon it by the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, who referred to him in the speech to the House of Commons, detailing his arrangements as "an Engineer officer of great experience in public works, who will now be charged, as one of the directors, with the supervision of prisons in which works are carried on." At the same time, Captain Du Cane was appointed by the Secretary for War, Earl de Grey, to be Inspector of Military Prisons. In the carrying out of the alterations and improvements which followed the report of the Royal Commission of 1863, he bore his full share. In 1867, owing to the entire cessation of transportation, and the consequent retention of all convict prisoners in England, the Convict Department began to grow in importance. In 1869, when Colonel

Henderson was transferred to the post of Chief Commissioner of Police, he was succeeded as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons, by Captain Du Cane, by appointment of Mr. Bruce, now Lord Aberdare, and of Mr. Cardwell, now Lord Cardwell. The charge of the colonial convict prisons was transferred to the directors in 1869, and the department has under its control at the present time nearly double the number of convict establishments it had in 1863; and besides these, the management of the military prisons was transferred to it soon after the changes mentioned above, in accordance with the recommendations of a Royal Commission.

In 1871 Captain Du Cane read before the Society of Arts a paper, which attracted some attention, on the "Utilisation of Prison Labour," in which he strongly advocated its devotion to works of national utility; and he followed it up by a memorandum pointing out the advantages which might be gained by employing prisoners in executing certain important works of national defence. The cessation of transportation before referred to of course necessitated considerable additions to the prison accommodation in this country; and these works, as well as many other alterations and additions to the prison buildings, including a church, which visitors to Portland will well remember, have been designed and carried out, under his superintendence, by convict labour, and executed at a cost which, in 1875, was put at £157,932, whereas similar works, when done by contract, had cost £291,604; and a very remarkable work, the construction of Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, still in progress, and being executed entirely by convict labour, will for £90,000 replace Millbank Prison, which, in the early part of this century, cost £458,000.

In 1872 the International Prison Congress assembled in London, and Major Du Cane—who attained that rank on the 5th July—contributed to its proceedings a pamphlet, which was described in the *Times* as a concise but complete account of our system of penal servitude.

On the 25th September, 1872, the Emperor of Brazil conferred on Major Du Cane the insignia of a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Rose; and on the 27th March, 1873, he was appointed by Her Majesty to the dignity of Companion of the Bath (Civil Division). On the 11th December, 1873, Major Du Cane attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In this year he brought under the notice of the then Government the anomalous condition of the county and borough prisons, in the distribution and administration of which there was

great waste of power, and, consequently, of money, by reason of the unnecessary number of them, the unsystematic manner in which they were placed throughout the country, and the want of uniformity in the system of punishment carried out in them; and on the change of Government, in 1874, he renewed his representations. In October, 1875, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Cane, as Chairman of the Repression of Crime Section of the Social Science Congress, at Brighton, delivered an address, in which, among other points connected with the subject, he referred to the question of the county and borough prisons. He pointed out the irregularity of their distribution, whether with reference to the population or to the area to be served by them, and detailed the causes and the results of the principal defects of the existing organisation, the direction which attempts at improvement should take, and the advantages which would result from such reorganisation.

In 1876 the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament announced that the attention of Parliament would be directed to "a measure for promoting the economy and efficiency of prisons, and, at the same time, effecting a relief of local burdens;" and on the 1st June, the Home Secretary, in a speech which reproduced the facts elaborated in the above-mentioned address given at Brighton, brought in a Bill by which the whole of the county and borough prisons were to be transferred to the Government, with the object of providing greater uniformity in their management, greater economy in their administration, and relieving the local rates of a large annual charge, while the taxes would, on account of the economies to be effected, be burdened to a much smaller amount.

The Bill did not pass this Session, but was allowed to stand over till the next, during which time the country had ample time to consider it; and on the 12th July in the following year (1877) it was passed into law. Meanwhile, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Cane had also been engaged on the subject of the registration of criminals; and in 1877 he produced the "Black Book," a list he had caused to be printed by convict labour, of 12,164 habitual criminals, with their aliases and full descriptions, and thus afforded to all police bodies full information as to the class of persons they had to contend against. This list was afterwards followed up by others, published periodically, and by a register of criminals having distinctive marks on their bodies, intended to aid in the identification, and so to the suitable treatment of those who devote themselves to preying on their fellow-creatures.

On the passage of the Prisons Bill, 1877, Lieut.-Col. Du

Cane was offered and accepted the office of Chairman of the Commission, which was appointed on the 17th July, to carry the measure into effect, and on the 6th August he was, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, appointed by Her Majesty to be a Knight-Commander of the Bath.

The transfer to Government of so large a business as the control of all the local prisons, and the organisation of a department to conduct the administration, was a work of great magnitude, of which some details will be found in the early Reports of the Commissioners ; and involving as it did the displacement of a number of local functionaries, many of whom had taken a legitimate and praiseworthy interest in the affairs of the local prisons, was sure to be subject to severe criticism and to unsparing denunciation if any failures could be discovered.

The work has, however, been carried through with a success which has generally been admitted ; the number of prisons has been diminished from 113 to 67 ; uniform rules have been drawn up and enforced in all prisons ; the diet and clothing have been made alike throughout ; the system of punishment is now uniform ; a system of progressive stages, by which prisoners are encouraged to industry and good conduct, has been introduced, with the result of largely diminishing the necessity for prison punishment ; the number of prison officers has been largely reduced ; an improved system of accounts, and a more systematic, economical administration has been set on foot ; and the cost of these establishments, which between 1868 and 1877 ranged from £572,718 for 18,487 prisoners to £618,982 for 18,677 prisoners, has been reduced to £485,000, for which about 20,000 prisoners have been maintained ; while many other improvements have been introduced into the administration, which are detailed in the Report of the Commissioners laid before Parliament.

THOMAS HORNBLOWER GILL.

THOMAS HORNBLOWER GILL was born in Birmingham, in 1819, "of old Puritan stock on both sides, godly, respectable, and fairly well off." One of his ancestors, Richard Sergeant, was an assistant of the famous Richard Baxter, at Kidderminster, and was one of the

ministers who were driven from the English Church in 1662. Mr. Gill still possesses the staff of his great-great-grandfather—"a very handsome one, with the date 1692—as well as many volumes of Puritan divinity, from 1637 downward." The young Puritan was educated at the Grammar School of Edward VI. in his native town, and, to quote his own words, was "brought up in the utmost strictness of dogmatic Unitarianism. I first began to chafe under the yoke through my exceeding delight in the hymns of Watts, and from the contrast between their native power and beauty and their shrunk and dwindled plight when shorn of their inspiring theology by Unitarian mutilations. It seemed to me strange that the gain of truth should be the loss of glory, and I longed to appropriate the strains which I so loved. The assiduous perusal of the Greek Testament for many years showed me clearly that Unitarianism failed to interpret the Book of Life, and that there was much there which it gainsaid. But this intellectual perception of many orthodox doctrines was not at once followed by spiritual appropriation. My education had been very rigid. I had, at the age of nineteen, declined an Oxford career, which would certainly have been honourable and advantageous, from the obligation then existing of signing the Thirty-nine Articles. I clung to the creed for which I had sacrificed something, even when I no longer held it, and for two years floated in a vague spiritualism. In this state I fell in with Mr. Dawson, and contributed eight hymns to his collection of 1846."

Prior to this date Mr. Gill had published his first book. This was issued in 1841, when its author was only twenty-two, and was a poem entitled "The Fortunes of Faith," and is now out of print. For several years Mr. Gill took a part in public affairs, and wrote for the newspapers, more especially the *Birmingham Mercury*, while under the editorship of Mr. Dawson, and he was, we believe, the first public writer who called attention to the Hungarian revolt against Austria, led by the eloquent and mighty Louis Kossuth. In 1849 he attended public meetings, and pleaded most eloquently and fervently in behalf of the Hungarian cause. Several meetings were held, and resolutions passed urging upon the Government of England to immediately recognise the *de facto* Government of Hungary. In 1851 the illustrious exile Kossuth visited Birmingham, and on November 10th was entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall, and a purse of £750 was subscribed; on this occasion a song, written by Mr. Gill, was sung by the assembled guests. At this period of his life he was a champion of oppressed nationalities,

Hungary, Poland, and Italy. "I am," he says, "too much of a Puritan ever to become a purely literary man. I must always have a *cause* whereupon to employ and expend my powers." He set on foot an endeavour to get the statue of Cromwell among the statues of the sovereigns in the Palace of Westminster, and he has always stuck to "the good old cause, Protestantism, as a national power and a spiritual principle."

In 1858 he published his second volume, entitled "The Anniversaries: Poems in Commemoration of Great Men and Great Events." On the title-page is the following extract from Milton: "To imbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue and public civility . . . to celebrate the throne and equipage of God's almightiness, and what He works and what He suffers to be wrought with high providence in His Church; to sing victorious agonies of martyrs and saints, the deeds and triumphs of just and pious nations." In a short explanatory preface Mr. Gill thus states his object in writing these poems: "The custom of not letting the days on which great men were born and great events took place pass by without remembrance and thanksgiving, has led to this endeavour to set forth the signal deliverances, the chief triumphs, and the most illustrious sons wherewith England especially has been blessed, and to cast upon the daily life of Englishmen the lustre of noble deeds and lofty examples." Of this book the *Wesleyan Times* said, "There is fire as well as music in Mr. Gill's soul, and the mere list of the 'Anniversaries' that he cherishes show at once the height, the depth, and the breadth of his moral sympathies." In this list we have St. Paul and Washington, Alphage and Shakespeare, Cromwell and Wellington, John Wesley and St. Louis, Milton and Luther, the Pilgrim Fathers and the Marian Martyrs, the Battle of Sempach and that of Hastings, Vivia Perpetua and St. Cecilia, Chatham and Alfred the Great, with other great names and great events.

Eight years after this volume of poems, Mr. Gill published his prose work—"The Papal Drama: an Historical Essay." It is a work of great learning and historic power. Professor Newman says it is "the most learned work that has come from the Evangelical side for the last forty years," and calls its author "a more musical and full-hearted Macaulay." The *Eclectic Review* calls it "a most admirable companion to the sacred and secular history of Europe." The *London Review* pronounced it "a *true* novel. The book recommends itself by the power and vividness of its descriptions." And the *Christian Observer* says, "The author

brings to the accomplishment of his great design an amount of learning, and manifests an historical genius, which, in combination with a style of considerable power, stamp his book as a remarkable production." The author's design may be gathered from a short passage from his preface : "The title selected for this book pretty exactly, I trust, expresses its character and defines its limits. I do not profess to write the history of the Roman Church ; I do not profess to write a minute and detailed history of the Popes ; but I do profess to tell with some fulness and comprehensiveness the story of the Popedom, to follow it from its origin to the present time, through all its changes, revolutions, triumphs, and disasters, to linger over its most striking personages and its most important passages, to set it forth in its twofold character as a spiritual and a secular Power, and to consider its relations to other Powers, its place in history, and its part in the great drama of human affairs." In carrying out this design Mr. Gill has been eminently successful. The "Papal Drama" fills 483 octavo pages. The book must be read as a whole, judged as a whole, and as a whole it will be pronounced to be a work of great and absorbing interest.

Mr. Gill as a hymn-writer is revealed in "The Golden Chain of Praise," published in 1869, and containing 165 Divine love-songs, which records the "spiritual experience of more than twenty years." They are true hymns, and they can all be sung ; many of them are sung in many of our congregations, and are classed among their most favourite and best-beloved of sacred hymns.

Mr. Gill has not published any work since this volume of hymns in 1869, but he has contributed many admirable papers to the *Congregationalist* and other periodicals.

THOMAS BOWDEN GREEN.

THOMAS BOWDEN GREEN, the author of several substantial works, poems, and essays, was born in London on the 10th October, 1846. From early boyhood he was of a literary disposition, and living for many years with his parents in the house immediately adjoining the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, of which his father, the

late Daniel Green, was one of the proprietors, he was able to indulge his literary tastes to his heart's content, and to enjoy the very many advantages offered by that Institution, the library of which is probably second only to that of the British Museum. He received a liberal education at the City of London School, at the time when the Rev. Dr. Mortimer was head master, as well as at private schools, and from his cousin the Rev. Thomas Green, M.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne. At the age of eighteen he entered a firm of Mincing Lane tea-brokers, where he remained some years. About the year 1869, however, Mr. Green established himself as professional or public tea inspector, the only one then existing ; indeed, the idea was one of Mr. Green's own, and was worked out entirely by himself.

Shortly after this he became a partner in the well-known firm of J. C. Sillar and Co., tea-brokers, where he remained for a period of five years. The hurry and bustle of Mincing Lane life was not, however, altogether congenial to Mr. Green's tastes, and in May, 1876, he left London for Oxford, where he became secretary of a local society for the establishment of penny banks. Whilst engaged in this occupation, he was warmly commended by the Earl of Jersey, the chairman of the society, for the vigour and hearty zeal with which he undertook the laborious and difficult task of developing the society's work by travelling about the county, mostly from village to village on foot, addressing schools and meetings, and otherwise carrying out the objects for which the society was established.

After he had been thus engaged for nearly two years, finding he had pretty well completed the work in the county of Oxford, and seeing the need that existed for some national organisation for developing and encouraging thrift throughout the country, he resigned his appointment, and commenced developing and maturing his plans for the formation of the National Thrift Society. The name was happily chosen, and certainly thoroughly expresses the nature of the work which the Society was established to perform—viz., "the promotion, encouragement, and development of thrift throughout the country." Having, however, but little capital at command, and finding it difficult to obtain the interest of others in an undertaking from which they saw no personal profit would arise, Mr. Bowden Green's work was a most laborious one, and one which few would have continued, considering the difficulties which were met with on every side. Mr. Green, however, was determined to succeed, and continued the task single-handed, with an amount of energy, perseverance, and

earnest thought that would have brought success to almost any undertaking. He toiled on and on, till at last, step by step, he achieved the proud position of having established through his own efforts a Society of which it might truly be said that it was "a national benefit, deserving of a high place in the history of our time." Over Mr. Green's desk may be seen a copy of Thomas Carlyle's noble words, "Know what thou canst work at, and work at it like a Hercules," and this would appear to have been the motto Mr. Green adopted, for when he had an unusual amount of work he was desirous of getting accomplished he would rise at four o'clock in the morning, not retiring to rest till past midnight, and not even taking rest during the twenty hours' day thus obtained. If, as was recently stated in one of the papers, "the nation owes a debt of gratitude to the Society that is now so energetically engaged in practically instilling into the labouring classes those valuable lessons of 'self-help' which Mr. Carlyle declares to be 'the highest of all possessions,'" it certainly is also indebted to the man who, with no ordinary difficulties to contend against, succeeded in establishing single-handed the Society that is thus referred to.

Of Mr. Green's literary attainments we are able to speak most favourably; his first work, "Fragments of Thought," written when the author was about twenty-five years of age, and published by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., is a unique work of its kind, for every one of the seven hundred "Thoughts" embodied therein, and occupying over three hundred pages, is the author's own. Hundreds of subjects are thus dealt with in a free and masterly style, and as stated in a notice of the work in one of the London papers, "The subjects are so concisely treated that there is nothing to tire," whilst another reviewer writes that "Mr. Green's *penchant* for noting down his thoughts at the time they occur has enabled him to furnish a most entertaining volume, which evinces rare culture and scholarship."

This volume was dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate, and the *British Quarterly Review*, besides a large number of London and provincial journals, criticised the work as a highly creditable and valuable one. These criticisms on his first production must have been very gratifying to the young author, whose work was marked throughout with care and thought.

Mr. Green's second volume, entitled "The Chessboard of Life," published in 1876, is of an entirely different character. In this work, according to a notice in the *Figaro*, which appeared at the time, "Mr. Green looks on life from a chess-

point of view, and impresses on his readers the advisability of conducting the games of their existence 'on the square.'" The parallels between the game of chess and life are very ingeniously worked out, and the work, which is handsomely got up, is dedicated to the author's wife on their wedding-day, in the following appropriate lines, which form, moreover, a clever acrostic for the happy occasion :—

TO MY WIFE.

T o thee, my dearest and most loving wife,
O n this the day that thou art mine for life,

M y humble Chessboard do I dedicate.
Y ourself and I now make important moves ;

D oubt not but Wisdom joyously approves,
E ach takes the other, but 'tis not checkmate.
A ccept, my queen, this Chessboard and—myself,
R eturn me, dear, your love, your life, yourself ;
E xchange—in chess or life—no robbery.
S taunton's strict rules may henceforth be forgot,
T he game we henceforth play requires them not ;

W e'll move together, not alternately.
I n chess to win is evermore the aim,
F or us—or win or lose—this much the same,
E ach wins the other for a life-long game.

Another of Mr. Green's works is a useful pamphlet entitled "Thrift, its inculcation amongst the Working Classes a National Necessity." This was the subject of a paper read by the author at an important Poor Law Conference held at Canterbury, under the presidency of Earl Stanhope, in October, 1879, and since its publication in pamphlet form it has been spoken of as one of the most valuable additions to literature on this subject that we have had for a long time.

A large collection of "Thoughts on Thrift," from various authors, have been added to the essay. Mr. Green is also the author of a series of twelve papers on thrift in *House and Home*, and of various miscellaneous poems and articles that have from time to time appeared in weekly and monthly periodicals, some of which have been reproduced across the Atlantic. These productions are marked by thought, care, and precision. The following short poem, entitled "The Daisy's Answer," will perhaps serve as a specimen of Mr. Green's style :—

THE DAISY'S ANSWER.

Daisy, I have heard it mentioned
That thy magic leaves can tell,
By their numbers rightly reckoned,
If our loved ones love us well.

Tell me, therefore, tell me truly,
 What I long so much to know,
 If the love I bear *my* loved one
 Is requited—"Ay," or "No."

Yes, I'll risk thy answer, Daisy,
 Though thereon lies all my bliss ;
 Tell me then, and tell me truly,
 Read me not my lot amiss.

One by one, I plucked its leaves off,
 Saying, as I let them fall,
 "Much" or "little," "fond" or "fickle,"
 "Not at all" or "all in all"?

Thus these words came three times over,
 Whilst my heart beat more and more,
 And my foolish fingers trembled,
 Face and features quivered o'er ;

For I felt my fate was forging,
 And my frenzied, fever'd eye,
 In its flurried frantic roving
 O'er the few not yet passed by.

Fancied that the fickle flow'rets,
 Falling from my feeble hold,
 Counted wrongly, yet not falsely,
 And a future—dark—foretold.

But my *sight* had reckoned falsely,
 For the leaflet last let fall,
 Fell with words which said my loved one
 Loved me truly—"All in all!"

Almost every one of Mr. Green's poems are, however, of a different character; amongst the best of these are "Almost," "The Maiden's Answer," "Slowly Growing, Quickly Dying," and a couple of sonnets entitled "The Sabbath" and "The Ocean." A great admirer of Mr. Tennyson, with whose works he is very familiar, Mr. Green has perhaps imbibed something of the felicitous expression of that master-poet, and if he had time to follow his inclinations in verse-writing he might do so with advantage. One of Mr. Green's poems—an alliterative acrostic on the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—procured the author a seat in St. Paul's Cathedral on the historical occasion of Thanksgiving Day, and procured moreover very gratifying acknowledgments of Mr. Green's genius from Her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales, &c. Probably this poem is the only alliterative acrostic of any length that has ever been published, and collectors of the curious in poetic matters would be fortunate in obtaining a copy. The words forming the acrostic are, "God bless the Prince of Wales," and each line is alliterative.

As a lecturer, Mr. Bowden Green has chiefly confined himself to the subject of thrift, to which he has devoted so much thought and attention, and of which he may be regarded as the apostle of the day. His lecture on "The Poetry of Tennyson" is one that has been highly spoken of by the Press, and was the means of his first being brought into communication with that poet, to whom his first work was afterwards dedicated.

Mr. Green believes strongly in the employment of odd fragments of time, and refers to this matter more than once in his "Fragments of Thought." He is a believer also in "early rising," and with a friend—Mr. Robert Newton Shaw—he founded some years ago an Early Rising Association. One of the rules of this Association was that the members should meet occasionally at some early hour on a summer's morning at some particular rendezvous. On one occasion it was decided that the members should meet at "One Tree Hill," Holloway, *in time to see the sun rise!* It being the height of summer, this occurrence took place at about a quarter to four a.m. Mr. Green duly repaired to the appointed spot, but had the glories of the scene *all to himself*, for it was not till after the sun had arisen that one or two other members of the Association put in an appearance.

Mr. Bowden Green's talents are somewhat varied; we have seen him as an author, lecturer, essayist, poet, and as the founder of a valuable society, and we may add that as an organiser and developer of any given movement, he possesses very considerable powers, and for this and for various other reasons would prove a useful man in official, social, or Parliamentary life.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Statistical and other learned Societies, and also possesses the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

HENRY LEE, M.P.

HENRY LEE, the subject of the present sketch, will hold no mean place among the new members who have just taken their seats in the House of Commons. At the election of 1874 he was nominated for Salford, and though defeated on that occasion, it was a defeat that presaged

certain success on another occasion. With a constituency of 18,000 electors, there was only a difference of 294 votes between him and the highest successful candidate. At the general election which has just terminated Mr. Henry Lee was one of the candidates for Southampton, and was returned at the head of the poll, which was declared as follows: Henry Lee (L.), 3,051; C. P. Butt (L.), 3,023; Alfred Giles (C.), 2,972; Rear-Admiral Commerell, 2,908.

Mr. Lee is the second son of the late Mr. Lee Lee, of Chorley, and Anne, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Cocksey, of Bolton, cousin of the late Sir Henry Holland, the famous physician. Mr. Lee married Hannah, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Dracup, of Salford. His mother was first cousin to Mr. Peter Ainsworth, of Smithills Hall, one of the first members of Parliament for Bolton. Lee Lee, the father, was born at Mottram-in-Longendale, Cheshire, and was descended from an old Cheshire family. His mother was a Kelsall, a vigorous Puritan stock, who suffered for adherence to their religious principles in the days when conversion was effected by violence, and heretical opinions were met by brute force.

In Aitkin's description of Manchester and neighbourhood, published in 1795, the following reference is made to Thomas Lee, the uncle of Lee Lee: "Mr. Lee, well known as a stockbroker under the Royal Exchange, was born at Mottram, and owed his success in life in great measure to the following circumstance: When a very young boy, he went with a companion into a neighbouring wood in search of walking-sticks. Coming to a plantation of young ash-trees, they made free with them by cutting as many as they chose. On returning home, they were met by a person who, having interrogated them about the manner they came by the sticks, pronounced that they would both certainly be hanged or transported. This put them in such a fright that, laying down their loads, they fled the country, and the end of their ramble was in London. Lee, being a shrewd, sensible young lad, made his way from one station to another till he became partner in a stockbroking house, in which he rose to be head. With great reputation, he acquired a handsome fortune, of which he was in his lifetime extremely liberal to his countrymen and relations, giving away hundreds at once, and sometimes to those who did not make the best use of it. He died some years ago, leaving the principal part of his fortune to his two sons and relations, with legacies to his friends, and his business to the late Mr. John Bruckshaw."

Like the gentleman whose career is thus briefly sketched,

Mr. Henry Lee has made his own way. Adopting the occupation of his father, who was a muslin manufacturer, he had a hard struggle in his early days, a struggle so severe that a less strong and earnest youth would have succumbed to it. By perseverance, however, he gained wealth, and influence by ability, until at length he has attained a position which is respected by every patriotic Englishman. Even during the period when it was important that he should earn money, he showed his sympathy with the cause which he can now so effectually advocate, and took part in the movements having for their objects the spread of education, the promotion of religious liberty, and freedom of trade. Throughout his career Mr. Lee, although in favour of religious equality, has never desired to effect his purpose by violent attacks on the Established Church, but has relied for success upon argument and persuasion. He has always been Liberal in the truest meaning of the word, by paying due regard to the views, and even to the prejudices, of others. He is also a supporter of Mr. Henry Richard in his fine proposition for international arbitration, but is an opponent of everything like class legislation. He speaks with ease and deliberation, and the effect of his speeches is favourably increased by a fine voice and dignified presence. As an employer of labour Mr. Lee has striven to make himself as much the friend as the master of his workpeople, and has endeavoured to foster in them habits of thrift, industry, and reverence. His charity is remarkable, even in this country, where charity is often so lavishly bestowed.

Mr. Lee has been a great traveller, and possessing valuable powers of observation, he has been something more than the mere sight-seer, who returns home with a vague recollection of having seen on the Continent a number of picture-galleries and some churches. He has three times crossed the Atlantic to travel in America, has wandered through the Holy Land, Arabia, and the East, and has often been in Egypt, and on the Continent of Europe. He is a magistrate for the county of Lancaster and the borough of Salford. He is a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and of the Manchester and Salford Bank.

DR. LYONS, M.P.

WITHIN the past twenty years the area of medical research has increased to an extent the physician of a century ago could not have dreamed of. Not content with the treatment of disease, the "doctors," as they are familiarly called, have attacked it in its strongholds, and are striving to drive it away altogether. The effort is noble, and the result must be good, even if the visions of the enthusiast should never be realised. Indeed, looking at the views some of them hold, we should rather endure disease than prevent it by the means they would have us adopt. Life would certainly not be worth living if we had to follow the rules they would lay down for our adoption. Disease there will always be so long as there is uncleanness, over-crowding, sensuality, ignorance, or intemperance in any form. To reduce its influence within narrow limits is the most they can hope to accomplish. Civilisation brings disease in its train, and the gregarious nature of mankind increases its power. The term "sanitary science" has been so often used by those who know nothing about it that it has become nauseous to many people ; but there is no denying the good it has worked in our cities and towns. As an experimental science, for little is really yet known of life or disease, there is room for a vast amount of quackery; and, unfortunately, the earnest student is too often classed with those who affect positive knowledge on questions that can at most only be subjects for conjecture. Much has been done to prevent the spread of epidemic disease, yet what doctor has discovered its origin ? They can say that it arose in a London slum, or that it was conveyed by an infected person, and they can employ the most efficacious means yet known to cure it, but they cannot say what it is. Take the cholera, for instance ; it appears in a town, remains for a week or a month, destroying the inhabitants, and then passes on to other places, leaving desolation in its track, and at last disappears as suddenly as it came. Certain measures may be taken to reduce its ravages. We have been told that "the wind bloweth where it listeth," but at the present day our knowledge of meteorological science has so far improved that to a certain extent we are aware of the nature and course of storms, and we even know where they originate.

In the same way medical science is being studied with a breadth of grasp hitherto not dreamed of, and there can be little doubt that we are on the eve of great discoveries as to the origin and nature of disease. The great mistake which has brought discredit upon the profession has been made by those who assume a knowledge when they have it not, and assert as fact what is only hypothesis. No body of men has been so subject to good-humoured banter; but even those who have been most ready to create mirth at the expense of the doctor have been but too glad to avail themselves of his knowledge when stricken by disease. The greatest medical men now worthily hold a high place in the estimation of thinkers because of their great intellectual attainments. They have been the first to seize upon every new discovery in science, and apply it to their practice, and in consequence they have obtained a power over the community which, in the hands of the unscrupulous, might become formidable and even dangerous. Among the number of those who have achieved a reputation for their devotion to medical science, as aided by scientific discoveries in other branches of study, Dr. Lyons occupies a prominent position.

Dr. Robert Dyer Spencer Lyons was born "By the pleasant waters of the River Lee," at Cork, in the year 1826. He is the son of Sir William Lyons, who was twice Mayor and High Sheriff of that city. He was educated first at a famous private school, Hamlin and Porter's, and subsequently at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated. At an early age he devoted himself to the study of the microscope in relation to disease, thus taking up a question which at the present day has grown into enormous proportions, and was the first man in Ireland to lecture on the use of the microscope in such investigations. The reputation he soon acquired may be gathered from the fact that, on the recommendation of the late Dr. Parker, he was chosen by Sir James Clarke for the office of Pathologist-in-Chief to the Army in the Crimea, with a direct commission from the Minister of War to report on the diseases of which "the soldiers were dying like flies," as stated by Lord Raglan. Dr. Lyons at this time was not yet thirty years of age. In the execution of his duties he had important relations with the Generals in command of the allied forces in the Crimea, and with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople. He presented a very valuable report on the subject, laying down several important principles in regard to the age, service, maturity, acclimatisation, &c., of troops in time of war. We wish we had space to give extracts from this report, for the remarks made in it upon the employment

of immature boys, with unknit frames, dying by thousands in the Crimean trenches, might sound a note of warning at this moment, when the ranks of so many of our regiments are filled with lads of the same description as those who found an untimely grave beneath the towers of Sevastopol. For his services to the sick and wounded he was thanked by the authorities in the field and at home after the 18th of June, and on the 8th of September, on the fall of the Russian stronghold, he was awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals, and clasps for Sevastopol. He was also thanked by the French Generals for the assistance he rendered after the battle of the Tchernaya.

The war over, Dr. Lyons returned to England, and passed the two following years in peaceful study and practice. In 1857 yellow fever broke out at Lisbon and other towns in Portugal. Knowing how important a full knowledge of this dreadful disease would be for humanity in general, and particularly for the colonial interests of the British Empire, he undertook a voluntary mission to Lisbon in order to make investigations. Having thoroughly entered upon his task he placed the real state of the facts before the King, Don Pedro V., and proposed various sanitary measures for adoption in the city, thus materially conducing to the restoration of public confidence and the revival of trade. At the conclusion of his self-imposed duty he was specially thanked by the King and all the officials, and was awarded the Cross and Insignia of the Ancient Order of Christ (Templars). The results of his investigations were considered so important in England that they were taken up by the Government on his return, and published by command of Her Majesty in a report to both Houses of Parliament. He then devoted himself to work as an hospital physician and teacher in St. George's General Hospital, Dublin, and in that capacity has taken part in the education of a large proportion of the army and navy medical staff of the present day.

In 1870 Dr. Lyons was invited by Mr. Gladstone's Government to act with the Earl of Devon on a Commission appointed to inquire into the treatment of Irish treason-felony prisoners in English prisons. An exhaustive report was prepared, which was followed by the liberation of the chief prisoners. O'Donovan Rossa was among the number of those released. It had been proved by Dr. Lyons's special report that he had been kept for thirty-five consecutive days with his hands manacled behind his back or in front of him. We can proclaim our indignation from the housetops or in our churches when other nations treat their prisoners badly, but it would

appear that we are not quite guiltless of the charge ourselves, and such wanton cruelty to a political prisoner ought to have been impossible either with or without the consent of the officials. During the progress of this inquiry Dr. Lyons visited France to inquire and report upon French prison discipline as applied to political offenders. This report threw valuable light upon the subject, as well as upon the questions of prison labour, and the profit of the prisoners' work, as utilised for their support in gaol, and subsequent maintenance when released from confinement.

It need scarcely be said that Dr. Lyons has experienced very great professional success. His researches have been mainly on behalf of pathology, and have been of an eminently practical character, and something better than a theoretical result has followed their publication. He has also written notes on "Fevers," "Heart Diseases," and "General and Special Pathology." At the elections of 1868 and 1874 he was asked to come forward as a candidate for various Irish seats, but he then declined to allow himself to be nominated. He has at last withdrawn his opposition, and is now a member of the Parliament which was opened a few days ago. He has always taken great interest in questions relating to education, and advocates a system so generous in its treatment that the foot of the meanest child will be placed on the first step of the ladder, and opportunity shall be given him to develop whatever ability he may possess. He is in favour of a settlement of the land question on a liberal basis, with due regard to the rights of all classes. The view he advocates for general adoption is that observed on his own estate of Crown Castle, Co. Limerick, so that it cannot be said of Dr. Lyons that he does not practise that which he preaches. He intends to devote the same care and attention to his Parliamentary duties that he has given to his professional work, and he trusts that he may not prove a useless member of the House. He thinks, and others think so too, that an educated physician, with all his special knowledge of the more secret working of human nature, so little revealed to others, is peculiarly fitted to be a useful servant of the public in Parliament. Sanitary science and general hygiene have already attracted a considerable share of the attention of the Legislature, and there can be no doubt that they will become yet more prominent. At such a time the presence in Parliament of the best men of science, whether physicians or not, will be a valuable acquisition.

Dr. Lyons is an advocate of temperance and sobriety in all things, but is opposed to coercive legislation. He has succeeded in applying his principles in what would be

considered by most people a hopeless undertaking. The sturdy English farmer would stand aghast at the idea of asking his labourers in the hay-field to drink tea, even if he were disposed to drink it himself, and they would as soon think of accepting the offer as of working without wages. Yet this was the task he set himself to carry out, and he did it. The thirsty mower was supplied with tea whenever he required it, and the consequence was that he remained sober. This was not merely an experiment, to be discontinued as soon as it had been applied, but the same course has been adopted three successive seasons. Perhaps Dr. Lyons will come forward and explain "how it's done."

In writing this memoir we have given but the bare details of a hard life's battle, of the steady struggle which so many professional men have to undergo. It is no history of adventure by field and flood, such as a soldier might experience, no narrative of heartrending sufferings or palpable heroism; there is little but the great devotion to science ably applied for the good of humanity. In the lives of such men we can often see, when we read between the lines, a history of quiet, patient self-sacrifice which has more merit, if less publicity, than the deeds of many warriors and statesman.

SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL, F.R.G.S.

THE late Sir William Mitchell was born in 1811, at Modbury, about twelve miles from Plymouth. His father (a Cornish man who settled in Devonshire when young) was a turner in wood and ivory, and when, nearly a century ago, he first practised his art in Modbury, many articles of domestic use—such as platters, trenchers, and bowls—were, to a great extent, the production of the turning-lathe, but which, it need scarcely be said, have long since been superseded by the more pleasing if more fragile manufacture of earthenware and china. He was a man of industry and thrift, by which he acquired some property, and retired at a comparatively early age, occupying his later life in the lighter duties of a small farm, which he possessed near the town of

Modbury. Indeed, so early did he retire that his son's memory only served him to the extent of seeing the turning-lathe *at rest*, and—

Like unsoured armour, hung by the wall.

Memory, however, was abiding in reference to the surroundings of the little farm. The various objects attractive to youth in and about green fields and orchard land, were more likely to make lasting impressions; and when we find that, in representing the *rôle* of—

The cow-boy whistling o'er the lea,

the properties comprised "a donkey and a whip," it is not surprising to learn that the juvenile aspirant volunteered his services and liked the part. The pleasurable performance of this pastoral interlude was held in distinct remembrance. The little farm afterwards became the property of the son, who was bereft, at an early age (about twelve), by the death of his father, of all paternal training. Not long after this event the consideration naturally arose as to the son's future. Various suggestions, on the part of his surviving parent and friends, were entirely ignored by him; and, being early inclined to reading and study, nothing would satisfy him but the "art and mystery" of letterpress printing. He was, therefore, placed with a respectable printer, in due form, who was paid the required premium, at the stipulated intervals.

During his term of servitude he is said to have devoted much of his time to literature; and, at an early period he became a contributor to the *Exeter Western Times*, then the leading if not the only county newspaper.

Some of his leisure was also given to music; and he appears, while yet a boy, to have been one of a select few in the town of Modbury who succeeded in establishing a creditable musical society, or rather an instrumental music club, which met monthly, and which had the courage to deal with the productions of Haydn, Mozart, Sebastian Bach, and other elaborate compositions no less exacting. As, in the limited number of members of the club, there could be but two or three to take the same instrument, it occasionally happened that these would all be absent; and, in order to render the harmony of the several works complete, it was deemed desirable that some one or more of the members, having an aptitude for acquiring a sufficient knowledge of more instruments than one, should do so. This was undertaken by the subject of

our memoir. He is said to have been ready, as occasion required, to lay aside the violoncello for the bassoon, the viola, or the flute.

Music, as a recreation, would seem to have held its own with Sir William through life. When in 1869 (passing over, for a moment, a period of forty years) Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," and last work, was much talked about, he determined that it should be heard, without further delay, in London. He therefore procured from the publishers in Paris the necessary parts, and copies for a chorus of thirty voices, and produced the Mass complete, in a very effective performance, at his private residence at Hyde Park Gate, before a select and critical audience. The leading parts, it would seem, were allotted to able executants—namely, Mr. Cummings (tenor), Mr. Maybrick (baritone), Miss Alderson (Lady Salisbury's sister) (soprano), and Miss Mitchell (now Mrs. Langley) (contralto). Of this spirited undertaking, *Vanity Fair* (May 22nd, 1869) said: "No work of late years has been so much talked about, previous to its representation, as Rossini's 'Messe Solennelle.' One would think that, as the praises of the work were so constantly being poured into one's ears, some enterprising manager, or concert-giver, would have eagerly seized on it, and produced it for the public good. But, alas! the first performance of the Mass, in its entirety, took place about ten days ago, privately, at the house of Sir William Mitchell, to whom all honour is due for taking the initiative."

We have dwelt at some length on the musical feature in Sir William's career—subordinate as it may be—first to show, as we think we shall do, that when had recourse to as a recreation, or relief from the responsible duties of active life—such as those of a daily Journalist—the pursuit of music is so far inspiring as to impart energy and confidence in dealing with difficulties; and second, to put upon record the fact that Sir William had not failed, in his later life, to bring back to his native neighbourhood some of the pleasurable results of his more matured efforts in the Metropolis. In the autumn of 1868 he invited a few musical friends, professional and otherwise, as guests at Strode, near Modbury, whose visit gave him the opportunity—through their kindness—of repeating, at Plymouth (August 13th, 1868), the performance of that attractive Operetta, the "Rival Beauties," which had been previously produced, under his auspices, in London. The Plymouth Theatre was made available for the occasion, and the proceeds were devoted to the Plymouth and Devonport Hospitals, and the restoration of the village church of Holbe-

ton, in the neighbourhood. The success of the performance, and the gratification it afforded, are indicated by the net proceeds of £126; the sum of £42 having been handed over to each establishment. The Operetta, it may be added, was conducted by the author, Signor Randegger.

It was in January, 1833, when, at the age of twenty-one, the subject of this narrative left his native county for London. It was not long, it appears, before he became connected with the Metropolitan Press, having, as already intimated, evinced some predilection for journalistic work. He succeeded in getting on the staff of the *True Sun*—a daily newspaper, which made a feature (a spirited one in those days anterior to telegraph and rail) of despatching its numbers containing the Debates in Parliament of the same night, by relays of horses on the leading mail roads, to overtake the mails leaving London some hours before. This was done notably during the great and exciting debates on the first Reform Bill, in Earl Grey's administration. The *True Sun*, it would seem, was otherwise conducted with considerable energy and ability. On the staff were Leigh Hunt, Laman Blanchard, John Bell, William Carpenter, John Forster, and John Lee Stevens, all of whom have now passed away.

It was in conjunction with the last-named gentleman (also a Devonshire man) and whilst they were together on the *True Sun*, that Mr. Mitchell matured the scheme for a daily journal to be devoted to Maritime Commerce; and, on the 1st of January, 1836, appeared the first number of the *Shipping Gazette*—some six months prior to this having been devoted, by the young adventurers, to the appointment of agents and correspondents at all the ports at home and abroad, and to other preliminary details.

The history of the *Shipping Gazette* for the first five years of its existence furnishes a succession of struggles and perils, which are said to have been without parallel on the Press. It was during this period that the sole responsibility and management of the paper devolved upon Sir William Mitchell. Want of strength, want of heart, or want of faith, seems to have operated to induce some, and to compel others, who were concerned with him in the venture, to desert what was openly called (and the cry came from all quarters) a "sinking ship!" Fortunately he had still faith in the ultimate success of an undertaking to which he had devoted all his energies from the first; and, from the knowledge and experience thus gained, was able, after some time, so to add to the usefulness of the journal as to place it permanently afloat, and to render it the recognised organ of the important

interests with which it is identified. At this particular crisis he might, in truth, have said, with Prospero—

Wipe thou thine eyes ; have comfort.
The direful threatening of the wreck, which touch'd
The very vir'ue of compassion in thee,
I have, with such provision in mine art,
So safely order'd, that there is no soul—
No, not so much perdition as a hair,
Betid to any creature in the vessel,
Which thou heard'st cry !

He appears, however, to have had some kind friends on the occasion of this "direful threatening of the wreck," and consequent desertion. Among them, we learn, were one or two whose counsel and assistance were both timely and encouraging. Mr. Henry Cleaver Chapman, of Liverpool—a gentleman well known in connection with maritime commerce for more than half a century—is said to have watched the progress of the *Shipping Gazette* with interest ; and to have taken an active part in the discussion of many of the subjects which fall within the province of a maritime journal. The late Lord George Bentinck was no less sincere in his desire to establish a journal which evinced some knowledge of the great shipping questions which were prominently before the public ; and in which his lordship took a lively interest in the House of Commons. These gentlemen, it appears, were old friends ; and it was through Mr. Chapman, we are told, that Lord George Bentinck established a friendly intercourse with the *Shipping Gazette*, whence he was furnished with special statistics and other information, which he turned to account, at the time, in his energetic defence of the navigation laws in the House of Commons.

It should here be stated that the *Shipping Gazette*, although it had now become the "recognised organ of the shipping interest," was not opposed to the policy of the repeal of the navigation laws, fairly considered. The subject of this memoir, it is said, always contended that the principles of free trade were met by exceptional incidents in their operation upon merchant shipping, which could not, in justice to the interests involved, be fairly ignored ; that all shipping ventures implied, on the part of the shipowner, the double voyage, out and home ; and if one of these were prohibited by the then existing provisions of foreign navigation laws, it was not free trade ; but that a direct bonus of fifty per cent. was ceded to the foreigner through the *unconditional* repeal of the British navigation laws.

We learn from a "statement" from the General Shipowners'

Society that—"So early as 1840 Mr. Mitchell entered upon the advocacy of a measure which has conferred great benefits on the shipping and commerce of the country, and which has proved to be no less a measure of national concern. Since it became the law of the land it has advanced the character of our mercantile marine, and created public confidence in those who have the command of our ships, and in whose charge are placed the lives of all who travel by sea." The measure referred to, it may briefly be said, is that which renders it compulsory to test, by properly constituted boards of examiners, the qualification and competency of all who undertake the command of merchant ships. "The necessity for this measure," continues the statement, "became painfully apparent through the ignorance, or entire absence of nautical education, which was shown to exist in numberless cases brought to light in the columns of the journal under his control. In these days of competitive examinations it will scarcely appear credible that, up to the period referred to, *any person* could undertake the command of a British merchant ship, however deficient in the necessary nautical practice and knowledge of navigation, or indeed in knowledge of any kind whatever."

We further learn, from the statement before us, that a Bill to remedy this state of things was, "at the instance of Mr. Mitchell," brought into the House of Commons on the 28th of July, 1842. Other matters of more or less general and commercial consequence, in which he had been successfully engaged, are also noticed in this document—among them (1859) the preparation, in conjunction with the then Registrar-General of Seamen, of a measure for a naval reserve of able seamen, to be available in any emergency for the defence of the country—also the amendment of our consular system, on which subject he was called upon (1858) to give evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the defective state of that service. The statement then dilates upon more recent labours, notably those tending to facilitate the communication between ships at sea, and between ships and the land—a system equally applicable to all languages, and now in use by all maritime nations; and it proceeds as follows:—

"The services which have been rendered by Mr. Mitchell in the establishment of the 'International Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations,' are among the most recent if not the most useful of his labours. The Royal Commission appointed in 1855 to determine the best system of sea signals, showed conclusively that this code, presenting an entirely

new system of signalling, was far superior to every other, and the only one applicable to international communication, and capable of universal adoption. Marryat's code was then the only signals in use in British ships, and an Act of Parliament rendering the use of the new code compulsory being considered undesirable, if not impracticable, the difficulty of carrying out the recommendations of the commission was found to be very great. In this exigency an appeal was made to Mr. Mitchell by the then Registrar-General of Seamen (who had been a member of the Royal Commission) to bring the merits of the new code before the shipping interest—in short, to endeavour to carry out the design of the Royal Commission. Having thoroughly satisfied himself of its advantages, he entered upon the advocacy of the new system, and undertook, at his own cost, to produce and continue the publication of the work, at a time when the late Mr. M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Stationery Department, and others, declared that he could never succeed in establishing it, in the face of existing interests and prejudices. Mr. Mitchell, however, was not deterred by these adverse opinions, and the work having been placed in his entire charge, by the Board of Trade, the influence of the *Shipping Gazette* has ever since been applied in aid of the undertaking. The result has been, that after many years of labour and of outlay, the 'International Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations' has been sustained and brought to a state of success scarcely contemplated by its warmest promoters. It has been adopted, to the exclusion of every other code, by the imperial and mercantile navies of all the principal maritime States. Mr. Mitchell has also established a network of signal stations around our coast, for the purpose of reporting the movements of *all ships*, of whatever country, carrying the 'International Code of Signals.'"

We may now state that the honour conferred upon Sir William Mitchell by the Queen (1867), resulted chiefly from a requisition from a number of merchants and shipowners, supported by resolutions from the Chambers of Commerce and Shipowners' Societies of London and the outports; and that the following letter, and the "statement" from which we have already quoted, were laid before the then First Minister of the Crown, by a Committee formed for the purpose:—

" The General Shipowners' Society

" St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.,
March 14th, 1867.

" My Lord,—As the Honorary Secretary of a Committee of Merchants and Shipowners, formed for the purpose of

bringing under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the services rendered to Maritime Commerce by Mr. William Mitchell, and the national benefits thence resulting, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship copies of resolutions passed by the Shipowners' Societies of London and Liverpool, together with a brief statement of the grounds on which Mr. Mitchell's claims to recognition rest. I am instructed to express the hope that your Lordship, on being satisfied with the validity of these claims, may be pleased to recommend Mr. Mitchell to Her Majesty for some honorary recognition of his services.

"I am further instructed to state that the Committee beg to refer your Lordship to Mr. Stephen Cave, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, who, both in his commercial and his official character, is in a position to testify to the services rendered by Mr. Mitchell, during a series of years, to the most important branch of our National industry.

"The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee with whom I have the honour to act: S. R. Graves, Esq., M.P., Merchant and Shipowner; William Strang, Esq., Merchant and Shipowner (firm, Rankin, Gilmour, Strang, and Co.); Lieutenant-Colonel Gourley, Merchant and Shipowner; James Richardson, Esq., Merchant and Shipowner; T. B. Walker, Esq., Shipowner; Henry Milvain, Esq., Shipowner.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"J. JACKSON, Hon. Sec.

"The Right Honourable The Earl of Derby,

"K.G. &c., &c."

Of the resolutions referred to in the foregoing letter, we may reproduce the following:—

"Shipowners' Association,

"Liverpool, 25th February, 1867.

"At a Meeting of the Committee of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, held the 25th day of February, 1867, present, W. T. Jacob, Esq., in the Chair, &c., &c., &c., Resolved—'That this Association having understood that Mr. William Mitchell's services to the Mercantile Marine of this country are about to be brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, are desirous of expressing their high opinion of the value of those services, and their wish that they may meet with due recognition.'

"(Extracted from the Proceedings.)

"(Signed) ELLIS AND FIELD, Secretaries."

"Sunderland, March 2nd, 1847.

"Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the following Resolution was unanimously passed at a General Meeting at this port, which was held on the 25th ult., William Knight, Esq., in the Chair: 'That the thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to William Mitchell, Esq., the Editor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, for his exceedingly zealous general attention to the interests of Shipping and Seamen; and, in particular, at the present crisis, for his unremitting exertions to instruct all who are concerned in the provisions of the Navigation Laws.'

"Yours, &c.,

"JAMES DUNN, Secretary.

"To William Mitchell, Esq."

"Plymouth, November 28th, 1858.

"Sir,—I have the honour to enclose copy of a Resolution passed with acclamation at a Public Meeting of Shipowners, held this day in the Exchange, Plymouth.

"I am, Sir, &c.,

"THOMAS JONES STEVENS, Secretary.

"To William Mitchell, Esq."

"Copy of Resolution.—'That this Meeting highly appreciating the advocacy of all Shipping matters by the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, hereby tenders the Proprietor its best thanks for the same; and that the Resolution be published in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, and the local newspapers.'"

We have here sufficient evidence of National benefits resulting from services which, in the estimation of a great National Interest, were worthy of National recognition.

Two years after Sir William had received the honour of knighthood from the Queen, the King of Sweden and Norway conferred on him (1869), for services to Merchant Shipping generally, the dignity of Knight Commander of St. Olaf.

With the knowledge of Maritime affairs which the application of so many years gave him, it is not surprising that, during those years, several opportunities were presented to him for the representation of Maritime constituencies in Parliament. He, however, declined them. He also declined to entertain the usual Civic honours which, as an old Citizen, were said to have been sometimes available, feeling that they entailed Civic duties which he had not time faithfully to fulfil. Moreover he was always deaf to entreaties to join the Direc-

torate of or take part in public companies of any kind, believing it to be incompatible with the duties of a Commercial Journalist.

There is a peculiar fitness in noting here the part taken by the *Shipping Gazette* in promoting that marvellous conception of M. de Lesseps—the great highway to India through the Suez Canal. It is well known that the scheme, in its incipiency, met with general discouragement in this country, and was denounced, not only upon political but upon commercial grounds. Among those who saw nothing but danger in it, politically, were the Ministers of the day, of whom Lord Palmerston was the chief, and the most formidable opponent of the undertaking. Those who insisted upon its impracticability, and its failure commercially, were the London daily Journals, with the one exception we have named. The *Times*, for instance, regarded the whole affair as an act of folly, which could end in nothing short of ruinous disappointment. In answer to the former, it may be enough to say that, whereas the Government of 1857, as we have intimated, looked upon the enterprise with mixed feelings of distrust and discomfort—stood alone, in fact, among Maritime Nations in refusing their consent to it—the Government of 1876 were congratulated, by the Press generally, upon securing, by purchase, one half only of the Canal, on an outlay, in hard cash, of upwards of £4,000,000 sterling!

Speaking of this great project as early as the 2nd of February, 1857, we find the *Shipping Gazette* remarking, "With advantages to Shipping and Commerce so striking as those which we have demonstrated would follow from the adoption of M. de Lesseps's scheme, it seems almost unaccountable that the British Government should stop the way which conducts to them." Shortly after the opening of the Canal, in 1869, M. de Lesseps, on his visit to this country to receive the honours so eminently his due, personally expressed his acknowledgments to the subject of this memoir for the consistent support which, from the first, the undertaking had received at his hands.

ERNEST PARTON.



ERNEST PARTON, the American artist, is the son of an Englishman who emigrated many years ago to the United States, and settled in the city of Hudson. Here, on the 17th of March, 1845, the subject of the present sketch was born. At an early age he showed a love for art, which naturally took the form of landscape painting. The scenery of the Hudson River is one of the wonders of the Northern States, and travellers are hardly considered to have seen America unless they have watched the grand natural panorama from the deck of one of the commodious steamers which navigate the noble stream. The beauties of the highlands of the Hudson have furnished a theme for many a patriotic pen, but in addition to the fine river scenery, the neighbourhood of the city is rich in landscape. Only eight or ten miles distant are the Catskill Mountains, the scene of poor Rip Van Winkle's adventure with the mysterious revellers on the night when the noise of their nine-pin balls "echoed along the mountains like rumbling peals of thunder." Thriving towns have taken the place of the old, sleepy Dutch villages, but the river and the hills are unchanged. As a boy, Mr. Parton wandered among them in his leisure-hours, trying to depict the ever-changing and mysterious forms which are alone observable in mountain scenery. Nature was his only guide, and even in after-years he has sought no other. Nature is hard, but she is true, and he who takes his only inspiration from her is likely to do work that will touch the heart more than the most showy productions of an artificial school.

When twenty years old, Mr. Parton went to New York, took a studio, and devoted himself entirely to painting. It might seem to English readers rather an early age for a lad to undertake the responsibilities of a thoroughly independent career; but in the United States boys are accustomed to select their own course at an even younger period. A habit of self-reliance is thus acquired in youth which rather surprises the English visitor. Mr. Parton was successful in his venture, and soon became an exhibitor at the National Academy and other galleries. He remained in New York until the summer of 1873, when he gave way to a desire to visit the mother-country and the Continent. He accordingly

crossed the Atlantic, and after visiting Scotland, Wales, and the Lake District, came to London in the winter. He took a studio in Newman Street, and set to work painting pictures, which he sent to exhibitions in London and the provinces. Again meeting with success, he determined to make London his home, finding, as many others have found, that the nation of shopkeepers were both able to appreciate good work and willing to pay for it, and that the claims of talent are superior to those of nationality.

Mr. Parton has exhibited many pictures in the Royal Academy, among the most important being "The High Hall Garden," "The Silent Pool," "Reflections," "Au Bord de l'Eau," "The Placid Stream," "Sunny September," "The Poet's Corner," and "The Waning of the Year." The last-named was his latest contribution. It was purchased by the President and Council of the Academy, under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. "Woodland Home," the picture which he exhibited in the Liverpool Academy last year, was bought by the Council of that town for their permanent Art Gallery.

Such is the brief history of an artist who never studied with any one; and it is sufficient to point a moral to beginners whose hope of rising in their profession might be damped by fear of their doubtful chance beside those with superior opportunities of study at the schools.

JOHN POSTGATE, F.R.C.S.

MR. POSTGATE, the originator and the successful advocate of the measure which is known as the Adulteration Act, is a self-made and to a great extent a self-taught man. He is descended from an old Yorkshire Roman Catholic family, which resided at Kirkdale House, Eyton, in that county, and which suffered very much from adhering to their religion in 1679. Their estates were confiscated for holding Roman Catholic services in their house, while a member of the family, the Rev. Nicholas Postgate, D.D., priest, who was educated at the College of Douay, and who was hiding in a hut on a moor near Whitby, trying to convert the inhabitants, was seized for baptising two children and exercising priestly functions; was taken to York,

accused of complicity in a plot by the infamous Titus Oates, and suffered the terrible death then inflicted upon traitors. The victim was an old man of eighty-two, and his hand is still preserved in the College at Douay as a relic. The family estates were sequestered. A curious anecdote is related, having reference to this ancestral event. When the subject of our present sketch was labouring on behalf of the cause for preventing adulteration of food, &c., he received an invitation from a priest, and in consequence called at the Roman Catholic Church in Birmingham, when his correspondent, after congratulating him on his labours, remarked that the spirit of martyrdom was still in his family, and that he would show him something which would prove of great interest. The priest left the room, but soon returned with a small box full of relics, from which he carefully took a piece of coarse linen, in which were some gray hairs. The linen had stains on it, and turning to Mr. Postgate, the priest said, "This is the blood of your family 200 years old. This is the blood of Father Postgate. The linen was part of his shirt, and the hairs were cut from his head after his execution at York." He then offered Mr. Postgate the relics, who at once politely replied, "Put them up, my good sir; they will be of more use to you than to me." Mr. Postgate is a Protestant, and has no faith in the virtue of relics.

Mr. Postgate was born at Scarborough on October 21st, 1820. His father and grandfather had both been builders in that favourite Northern watering-place, but the trade was not flourishing, and Mr. Postgate, senior, having a large family, his son of his own accord left school when he was eleven years old, and obtained employment at a grocer and wine merchant's at 3s. 6d. a week. Here he remained some time, his employer wishing him to be apprenticed; but the adulterations which he saw practised disgusted him even at this early age, once more proving the Wordsworthian faith that "the child is father of the man." He left the business, and having heard that Messrs. Travis and Dunn, surgeons, required an assistant in the surgery, and having some knowledge of drugs, he was engaged by them at the very modest salary of 2s. 6d. a week. He soon made himself so useful to the firm in dispensing medicines that, although only engaged in April, 1834, in October it was suggested that he should enter the medical profession. The difficulty was that he knew nothing of Latin, but this would be overcome by his learning that language. He was then articled to the firm for five years, and at once began the necessary study, with an energy and determination which led to the usual success.

Mr. Postgate gave his early mornings, rising at five o'clock, and his other leisure time, to this study, and was soon reading his Eutropius, Cæsar "De Bello Gallico," and then the books required for his examination at Apothecaries' Hall. He also improved his education generally, directing especial attention to chemistry and botany, the summer months being devoted to the latter, when he rose at three or four o'clock to search for plants, obtaining almost a complete collection of the wild ones in the district. He still possesses and prizes the herbarium which he thus formed. At the age of seventeen he wrote and published a paper on "Rare Plants and their Properties" in the *Yorkshire Magazine*. After completing his five years' apprenticeship, Mr. Postgate was engaged to the firm as assistant, which enabled him to save enough money to pay the fees for lectures at the Leeds School of Medicine. In 1854, on the recommendation of the firm, he was appointed assistant apothecary to the public dispensary at Leeds, with board and lodging, and £10 a year, with an allowance of time for attending lectures at the School. He saw much practice in this institution, at which he remained nearly three years. During his attendance at the classes of the School he obtained the first medals for chemistry, materia medica, and botany.

After finishing his studies at Leeds, and having all his certificates signed, Mr. Postgate went to London and presented himself for examination at the Society of Apothecaries on July 6th, 1843. He obtained a licence to practise his profession, and was complimented on his knowledge of Latin and of his profession generally, by the Court of Examiners. He then obtained an appointment as assistant to a firm in large practice in the East of London, and entered himself as a student in surgery at the London Hospital and its Medical College. He attended both for the period required by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and passed his examination there, becoming a member of the College in July, 1844. He was then invited to settle at Sherburn in Yorkshire, under the auspices of a noble family there, and with the recommendation of his former master, Mr. Dunn. This offer he declined, but accepted an appointment with a surgeon in large practice for a year; and then went to Kilham. Here he assisted in founding a library and literary institution, at which he gave lectures in botany and chemistry; and in September, 1849, a testimonial raised by public subscription was presented to him, in token of respect and acknowledgment of his services. In 1850, on the death of Mr. Joshua Horwood, R.N., he secured his practice at Driffield,

a market-town some six miles from Kilham. In May, 1851, he married the eldest daughter of this gentleman at Aston Church, and then, after his wedding-tour, he finally settled in Birmingham, and soon after commenced the great work of his life—a work which has resulted in passing one of the most important, useful, and beneficial Acts of Parliament now on the Statute Books.

He had not been long in Birmingham before he received an invitation to join a new medical school, the Sydenham College, and was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on surgical and descriptive anatomy. This was in 1852, and Mr. Postgate held these appointments for several years. He had extended his studies, and, after examination, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in May, 1854, and thus took the highest surgical degree in the country. For many years from this time he was known throughout England as the persistent advocate and the unceasing labourer in the great cause of the prevention of adulteration in foods, drugs, &c. The limits of a sketch will not permit us to give a detailed account of the twenty-five years' public work of Mr. Postgate; a brief outline of it, however, will be interesting to our readers. The origin of the question was due to the effects observed by Mr. Postgate from the consumption of adulterated food and the use of adulterated drugs. This induced him to bring the matter before the public in 1854. On the 7th of January in that year he wrote a public letter to one of the members for Birmingham, Mr. William Scholefield—pointing out the evils of adulteration and suggesting a remedy. He suggested that public analysts should be appointed by local authorities to examine and analyse food, drugs, &c., that magistrates should have summary jurisdiction in the matter, and that a general Act of Parliament should pass for the suppression of adulteration. Mr. Scholefield agreed to do the Parliamentary work, and bring Mr. Postgate's ideas of a remedy by Bill before the House of Commons, and this was the step at first intended to be taken in this important and difficult question. To place the matter on a firm base for legislation, Mr. Postgate deemed it best not to proceed by Bill, but by an open, free public Parliamentary inquiry into the whole subject; at Mr. Postgate's request Mr. Scholefield moved for a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the 26th of June, 1855. This Committee sat and took evidence during two Sessions. Mr. Postgate was three times examined by this Committee, and gave in a detailed scheme for the suppression of adulteration and trade frauds, from which

the Committee drew their recommendations to Parliament. (*Vide* 3rd Report Par. Inquiry, page 278.) This Committee, presided over by Mr. Scholefield, and composed of many eminent members of the House of Commons, fully exposed, by the publication of the evidence of the witnesses examined, the great prevalence of adulteration in food, drinks, and drugs, and declared that it was necessary that an Act should pass empowering local authorities to appoint public analysts, and that the magistracy should have summary jurisdiction in all cases of pecuniary fraud and injury to health the result of adulteration in food, drinks, and drugs.

Soon after his letters to Mr. Scholefield were published in the newspapers, Mr. Postgate made a great effort to create a public feeling and a public opinion in aid of the question in Parliament. He communicated with Cabinet ministers, members of Parliament, scientific persons, medical men, mayors of cities and towns, influential members of the Press, and public bodies in different parts of the United Kingdom. He caused meetings to be held in many of the large cities and towns, and visited several of those places himself. He tested articles of food, drinks, and drugs purchased in various places. Among the towns thus visited were Leeds, Lincoln, Wolverhampton, Bradford, Dudley, Scarborough, Wakefield, Bridlington. Previously to the meetings circulars were sent requesting the purchase of articles which were publicly tested side by side with genuine commodities—Mr. Postgate pointing out the adulterations when detected in them. Six samples of each article were purchased at different shops in the towns visited, and thus tested; bread, flour, ground coffee, mustard, vinegar, pepper, lozenges, sweetmeats for children, wine, beer, and drugs came under chemical examination, and two-thirds, speaking generally, of the articles were found to be adulterated. After Mr. Postgate's addresses and testings resolutions were passed at those meetings affirming the necessity for stringent legislation against adulteration in the manner indicated by the lecturer. Six public meetings of this description were held in Birmingham—two being large public meetings called by the Mayors of the town. In addition to the meetings alluded to, Mr. Postgate invited the members who had charge of his Bills to his residence, to witness the testing of different commodities, so that they could speak in the House of Commons from personal knowledge of the prevalence and extent of the evil. It required the introduction of ten Bills into the House of Commons by the members for Birmingham—Mr. William Scholefield, Mr. George Dixon, and Mr. P. H. Muntz—before an efficient law was allowed to pass dealing with so practical a

subject as the adulteration of the people's food. These Bills were introduced at the request of Mr. Postgate, who devised the remedy, drew up the Bills, and is the prime author of the laws now in force against adulteration. Too much credit cannot be given to the honourable members who assisted and co-operated with Mr. Postgate in this great work. It should be mentioned also that there never had been any subscription whatever to defray the expenses of the agitation; the whole costs, including Mr. Postgate's journeys throughout the country and the meetings held, had been borne by himself. A full account of his resolute efforts, his bitter struggles with interested opposition both in the House of Commons and with the public, and his final triumph in carrying a Bill through Parliament, will be found in the second volume of Dr. Langford's "Modern Birmingham and its Institutions." *

On May 7th, 1860, Mr. Postgate was appointed by the Council of Queen's College, Birmingham, professor of medical jurisprudence and toxicology in the medical and law departments of the College. He lectured on these subjects for several years, and took an active part in the management, being elected by his colleagues, the professors, to represent them in the Council of the College, and also to the important office of their treasurer.

Mr. Postgate is a public writer both in the general and local press, and in several of the medical and sanitary journals. He is the author of "The Sanitary Aspect of Birmingham," 1852; "A Few Words on Adulteration," 1857; "Medical Services and Public Payments," 1862; besides numerous communications to the medical and other journals on professional subjects, as well as others of a political character. He took a very active part in the inauguration of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," which held its first meeting in Birmingham in 1857. He was a member of the Committee of the Public Health Department, and read a paper on "The Adulteration of Food, Drugs, &c., and the Mode of Prevention." This was published *in extenso* in the "Transactions" for 1857. He also read a second paper on the same subject before the same Association, at the meeting in 1868, which will be found in the "Transactions" of that year.

In proof of the difficulties against which Professor Postgate had to contend in working the adulteration question, it may be

* A good summary of this useful effort against adulteration appeared in the sketch of Mr. P. H. Muntz, M.P., in No. 13 of the *BIOGRAPH*, January, 1880.

mentioned that although he had been requested to prepare the first of the above-mentioned papers, an effort was made to prevent its being read. This foolish effort was frustrated; the paper was read, and its author was highly complimented upon it, both by Lord Brougham, who was the president of the year, and by Lord Stanley, both of whom took part in the discussion which it raised. Lord Brougham spoke strongly in favour of the legislative proposals of Mr. Postgate, who was unanimously requested to continue his philanthropic exertions. Mr. Postgate did continue these exertions, although his onerous labours seriously injured his professional success, and he was often subject to violence by those whose pecuniary interests his proposed measure was thought to imperil. On one occasion the windows of his residence in Frederick Street were broken and a shot fired at him. He was asked to discontinue his labours, and was told it was vain to expect legislation on the subject, and that testimonials should be presented to him if he would cease his exertions in this matter. Neither offers nor threats, however, turned him from his purpose. He has lived to see his ideas carried out by the passing of laws against adulteration, not only in this country, but in the Colonies. The Bill passed in England in August, 1872, and Mr. Postgate saw the final triumph of the great work which he had carried on almost alone and unaided, at the expense of his own practice and the expenditure of twenty-five years of the best part of his life. The question was worked out for the benefit of fair and honourable competition in trade, as well as for the public weal. It was a great work, achieved against terrible odds, which only the deepest faith, the most earnest zeal, indomitable courage, and unceasing labour could overcome. Mr. Postgate has displayed all these virtues, has overcome all the difficulties, and deserves all the honours which are due to such a victory.

J. H. TILLET, M.P.

THERE are few men better qualified to sit in the House of Commons than Mr. J. H. Tillett, the new member for Norwich. For nearly forty years he has been actively engaged in speaking and writing on public questions, and now he has the satisfaction of representing his native city in

Parliament. He will enter the House with thorough political knowledge, and as one qualified by capacity and long training to take a practical part in its proceedings.

Jacob Henry Tillett was born on the 1st of November, 1818, on Fye Bridge Quay, in St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich. His grandfather was William Tillett, a gentleman of considerable attainments, who kept a school of the old-fashioned sort, and who was famous in mathematics, navigation, and gunnery, in which branches of learning he gave lessons at the time of the war. He left behind him a good many manuscripts which attested his proficiency in these subjects. He was of decided Liberal principles, and made no secret of them at a time when it was dangerous to avow them.

From a very early period in his childhood, Jacob Henry manifested a disposition for study. So strong did this disposition become that he had to be restrained from studying through the night, lest his health should suffer. He was sent to the Norwich Grammar School very early. Here he passed through the different forms rapidly, and became one of the first boys in the School. Whilst at the Grammar School, Mr. Tillett received the offer of a valuable scholarship if he would go to the University. He could not consistently subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, and therefore he refused the offer, although it involved the abandonment of University prospects. Mr. Tillett thereupon became an articled clerk to Mr. John Rising Staff, then one of the most eminent legal practitioners in Norwich. There he studied hard, and we are informed was offered a partnership. He, however, appears to have preferred to practise alone, and opened an office in Post Office Street in the year 1839. He soon acquired a large practice, but after a while he determined not to give himself up to business and money-making, and took a partner and gradually retired.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Tillett joined the Mechanics' Institution, then a thriving society in Norwich, and took a prominent part in the debates. In the year 1835 he opened a discussion on the Ballot, and we find by the *Norwich Magazine* of that date that Mr. Tillett advocated that measure on the identical ground on which it has been carried in Parliament. It is possible that by the exercise he had there he acquired that facility for off-hand speaking and prompt reply which is a marked trait in his character. At one time, we believe, Mr. Tillett contemplated going to the Bar, but his health was then in so uncertain a state that the notion was abandoned. He always had a strong desire to become a journalist, and associated with this was the idea of establishing a newspaper. When church rates grew into the question of

the day, an opportunity presented itself of which he was not slow to take advantage. In the course of this struggle it became necessary to hold public meetings in the city, and if we are rightly informed, the starting of the *Norfolk News* arose out of the refusal of the proprietor of the *Norwich Mercury* to report adequately the proceedings, which were then thought to be of vital importance. Those who were concerned felt that they had need of an organ on which they could rely, and at once it was determined to start a local newspaper on the principle of shares. This was the origin of the *Norfolk News*, the first number of which appeared on January 4th, 1845. Mr. Tillett became the chairman of the proprietary, a position which he has held continuously up to the present time. Mr. Joseph Geldart was the first editor, but his health failing, Mr. Tillett was shortly afterwards suddenly called upon to fill the gap, which he did without the slightest expectation of retaining the post. He wrought himself up to the position, and events favouring him, he sacrificed professional income and devoted himself to the literary department of the paper. Without actually assuming all the duties of an editor, he has had the control of its staff, and scarcely a week has elapsed when the columns of the *Norfolk News* have not been enriched by his pen. He still retains this position, but he has under him an efficient staff who do the chief part of the work, and manage the other papers published at the office, so that now, we believe, only the principal articles are really written by Mr. Tillett. Out of the *Norfolk News* proprietary has originated the *Eastern Weekly Press*, the first number of which appeared on October 5th, 1867, and which devotes itself especially to the cause of the people. Subsequently the *Eastern Daily Press* was commenced, and this is constantly growing in circulation and influence.

For some years Mr. Tillett devoted himself to the study of the Hebrew, Greek, and other languages, and he has occasionally conducted classes for the teaching of those branches that bear upon the Scriptures. He also gave to Sunday-school teachers and the Young Men's Christian Association two lectures on the inner meaning of Scripture words, for which his knowledge of Hebrew well qualified him.

When only twenty-three years of age he took part in municipal affairs. The Whig party were at that time not very popular, and Mr. Tillett was a rising young man with forward views, and with a very unmistakable expression of feeling the Seventh Ward elected him to the Town Council. It is worthy of note that the day after the election the *Standard* uttered a lamentation that "a Chartist" had been elected for

one of the wards of Norwich. We need not say that Mr. Tillett never had any association with the Chartists.

Mr. Tillett took an active and energetic part in the free trade movement. In 1840 he presided at a meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, in his native town, and stood beside Richard Cobden, when an immense gathering uttered its protest against restrictions on trade. To this cause he devoted all the energy of which he was master. With the same vigour and earnestness he advocated the abolition of church rates and University tests, together with the removal of all taxes upon knowledge, thus doing his utmost on behalf of liberty of conscience and the free promulgation of opinion. In the struggle between the North and South during the great American rebellion, he was persistently and continuously against the slaveholders. He devoted the columns of the *Norfolk News* to the exposure of the grievous deficiencies in cottage accommodation in the rural districts, and brought about considerable improvements in that respect on behalf of the labourers. He always believed in the right of the working classes to the possession of the vote, and spoke and wrote incessantly in favour of an extension of the franchise, in connection with vote by ballot. He was also a staunch supporter of a sound system of national education.

In local politics he was always to the front. In 1847 he opposed the compromise between the Conservatives and the Whigs, by which they sought to carry the Marquis of Douro and Sir Morton Peto, and was instrumental in bringing down Mr. J. H. Parry to contest the city on behalf of the advanced party. Although this gentleman was unsuccessful, the result was that the compact was broken up and never renewed. In consequence of Mr. Tillett's action in this matter, the working-men of the city presented him with a copy of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in a mahogany case, at a *soirée* in St. Andrew's Hall. The volumes bore the following inscription:—

PRESENTED TO
J. H. TILLET, ESQ.,
OCT. 19TH, 1847,
BY
THE WORKING CLASSES OF NORWICH,
As a mark of respect and gratitude for his
Persevering and devoted efforts
In promoting the cause of Liberty in that city; and in
Special remembrance of his important
Services in bringing forward, and conducting the contest
on behalf of,
J. H. PARRY, ESQ.,
At the late general election, who, notwithstanding
The coalition of the Whigs and Tories,
Polled 1,572 votes.

Mr. Tillett was chosen Mayor for 1859-60, and gave a *soirée* to the Sunday-school teachers on October 10th, 1860, when they presented him with a testimonial, consisting of Walton's "Polyglot Bible" and other valuable works. Accompanying the Bible was an emblazoned address bearing the names of 800 Sunday-school teachers, arranged according to their several schools, in which, after thanking Mr. Tillett for his hospitality, they proceeded to say, "As citizens, also, we desire to express our appreciation of your enlightened, upright, and consistent conduct, which adorns the high office you now hold; and in remembrance of the earnest and uncompromising services you have so long rendered to the cause of civil and religious liberty, we would greet you by the honoured title of friend of the people, invoking the blessing of God on your exertions for the good of your fellow-citizens, the Church, and the world." Mr. Tillett was the first to suggest the holding of religious worship in St. Andrew's Hall, and was the first person to speak on the occasion. This fact is referred to in a foot-note in the Government report on the religious census. We believe that besides the services which Mr. Tillett helped to conduct for many years in Pockthorpe, he has occupied at various times the pulpits of several of the denominations of Nonconforming Christians.

After the passing of the new Reform Bill, by which the constituency of Norwich had been largely increased, there grew up a wide-spread and irrepressible feeling that the new electors should have some share in the nomination of the candidates as well as in the choice of the members for the city. This feeling speedily manifested itself by the formation of an Electoral Union. This Union ultimately numbered nearly two thousand electors. Its object was to determine upon some man who should be put in nomination as a suitable person to represent the new constituency. The deliberations of the various committees of the Union resulted in an aggregate meeting of the body in St. Andrew's Hall, on June 30th, 1868. At this meeting there were upwards of 1,200 persons present, and the result was that the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That in the opinion of this Association, Mr. J. H. Tillett, of this city, is a fit and proper person to represent us in the Commons House of Parliament, and we pledge ourselves to support the nomination of Mr. Tillett at the forthcoming aggregate meeting of the Liberal electors." Mr. Tillett responded to this invitation by issuing his address on the 10th July. At the close of the address he said: "For more than a quarter of a century, through evil report and good report, in stormy days and days of success,

in up-hill battles, and all sorts of battles, I have laboured and fought for the people. Never have I been absent from a single skirmish. On all the great questions of reform, free trade, removal of odious imposts—on all the questions affecting popular freedom, progress, and enlightenment—consider, inquire, whether there has ever been an occasion when my time and strength were not freely and entirely at the call of the people. On this, my lifelong sympathy with the popular cause, I rest the confident expectation of the people's hearty and almost unanimous support."

On the 15th of July there was a great meeting of the Liberal party at the Royal Hotel, when an effort was made to get an expression of confidence in the old members, Sir William Russell and Mr. Warner. It, however, met with a storm of opposition, and it became obvious that no resolution which ignored Mr. Tillett as the second candidate for the city could possibly be acceptable to the electors. The result was that its promoters could not pass their resolution, and the meeting broke up in confusion, with cheers for Tillett. From this time Mr. Tillett's candidature was regarded as a matter of course, and at the various meetings of the party it was treated as inevitable.

The nomination took place on Monday, the 16th of November, when Sir William Russell and Mr. Tillett obtained the show of hands. A poll was demanded on behalf of Sir Henry Stracey. The polling-day was one of great excitement. During the forenoon Sir William Russell and Mr. Tillett maintained themselves at the head of the poll, but as the day wore on it was increasingly manifest that Sir Henry Stracey was gradually improving his position. Up to half-past three o'clock Mr. Tillett kept ahead of his opponent, but during the last thirty minutes Sir Henry Stracey polled 561 votes, and won the election at the top of the poll, the numbers declared being as follows: Russell, 4,509; Tillett, 4,364; Stracey, 4,521.

Mr. Tillett at once filed a petition, and the result was a writ for a new election, but it was suspended till July, 1870, when the result was declared as follows—Tillett, 4,236; Huddleston, 3,874—thus giving a majority of 362 for Mr. Tillett. After the declaration of the numbers, Mr. Tillett addressed the electors in the Market Place. The same day he went to London, and in the evening took his seat in the House of Commons amid considerable applause.

During the short time that Mr. Tillett sat in the House in 1870, he had the opportunity of voting on several measures, and of expressing his opinion on an important subject. On

July 20th the newly-elected member made his maiden speech. The topic before the Commons was Mr. Taylor's Bill for the abolition of the game laws. Mr. Tillett declared himself entirely against them, and referred to their demoralising influence, inasmuch as they were the means of tempting young people into crime. The London Press spoke highly of Mr. Tillett's first effort at Parliamentary oratory. The *Daily News* said, "Mr. Tillett, the new member for Norwich, delivered his maiden speech in support of the measure, and produced a decidedly favourable impression upon the House." The *Times* said, "Mr. Tillett made an effective maiden speech in support of the Bill." The *Daily Telegraph* said: "The honourable member spoke well. He possesses a powerful and even rich voice, is fluent, and has an adequate command of language, his defect being that his style is at present a trifle too platformish for the House. He had, as he deserved, a very favourable reception." Mr. Tillett sat till the end of the session.

In the meantime a petition was filed against Mr. Tillett's return. It was dated the 3rd of August, 1870, and its allegations were that bribery and undue influence prevailed at the recent election, while there was a special clause referring to disqualification on account of corrupt practices in 1868. The matter was first contested in the Court of Common Pleas, and the respondent sought to have the clauses respecting the election of 1868 struck out. This was ordered to be done by Mr. Justice Byles; but on the argument being heard by the whole Court, his decision was reversed. The petition came on for hearing on January 5th, 1871. The fatal case in the trial, we are informed, was that of Edward Yaxley. It appeared that in the afternoon of the polling-day in 1868 Mr. Horace Lacey, a friend and agent of Sir William Russell, and a determined opponent of Mr. Tillett, gave £3. to this man to vote for Russell. Yaxley, however, said he thought he should vote for Tillett as well, and did so. This fact cost Mr. Tillett his seat. The judge held that what the agent of one did the other was responsible for. Respecting the purity of Mr. Tillett's intentions, Mr. Justice Keating observed, "I may say, once for all, that having carefully considered the evidence given in this case, I have arrived at a perfect and clear conviction that Mr. Tillett really and in all sincerity desired to conduct all election matters in which he was engaged with the utmost purity, and free from anything approaching illegality or bribery." He also observed: "I think Mr. Tillett was very desirous of conducting that election (1868), as well as that of 1870, with perfect purity. I

do not find that any of the immediate agents of Mr. Tillett were at all tainted with any of the alleged acts of bribery which have been brought to light in this inquiry." The judge, however, felt the obligations of the law, and unseated Mr. Tillett. In doing so, he said, "I feel very great regret, not only at the consequence to Mr. Tillett, whose intentions were so honourable and pure, but also that the decision has more results—the effect of giving a sort of triumph to that abominable system which has sullied the reputation of this city, and which will ultimately disfranchise it."

After the petition of 1871 a strong feeling grew up in the city that some substantial expression of admiration on the part of the electors should be made towards Mr. Tillett. After some discussion as to the form which it should take, it was determined that a portrait should be subscribed for, and hung in St. Andrew's Hall. Towards this hundreds of the citizens of every position in life contributed. The portrait was painted by Mr. F. Sandys, and is considered a fine work of art. It was unveiled on Friday evening, January 26th, 1872, in the presence of a very large gathering, in the Hall, presided over by Mr. Alderman Youngs, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., and a large number of the city officials, being on the platform. In the course of his address the chairman said, "In the name of a very large number, whom I may count by hundreds, I this evening present to the city of Norwich the portrait of Jacob Henry Tillett, one of our worthiest citizens." He then read the following address:—

To Jacob Henry Tillett, Esq.

SIR,—A large number of your fellow-citizens, bearing in mind the high position you have occupied, have subscribed to purchase this portrait of yourself, as a token of the esteem in which they hold your long and valuable services in aiding the cause of liberty, and promoting the welfare of mankind.

The subscribers have been induced to inaugurate this movement more especially from a consideration of your efforts in furthering the principles of Free Trade, and removing all taxation from bread; your earnest endeavour to obtain education for every English child; your long struggle to procure the extension of the suffrage to the working classes; and your untiring labours and persistent sacrifices to obtain freedom and purity of election in this your native city.

The subscribers furthermore wish you health, happiness, and prosperity, and they venture to express the hope that your portrait in our ancient Hall may prove an incentive to future citizens to lead a useful, honourable, and upright life.

At the election in 1874 Mr. Tillett was again a candidate, but he was defeated by 47 votes. Soon after the election Mr. Huddleston was offered the position of Solicitor-General

under the Disraeli Government. He thereupon visited Norwich with a view to ascertain Mr. Tillett's intentions with regard to opposing him in case he accepted the position and were again to present himself to the constituency. Mr. Tillett did not think himself justified in taking the matter out of the hands of the people, and gave Mr. Huddleston to understand that the control of such a question rested with the Liberal electors. Mr. Huddleston thereupon declined to accept the office. In February, 1875, however, he was appointed to a judgeship in the Common Pleas, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Justice Honyman. Mr. Tillett was thereupon again called to the front, and was returned at the head of the poll. The numbers were—Tillett, 5,877 ; Wilkinson, 5,079—thus giving Mr. Tillett a majority of 798. On the following Monday Mr. Tillett went to London and took his seat in the House of Commons, where he was introduced by Mr. J. J. Colman and Mr. Samuel Morley, amid the cheers of the House.

Contrary to what might have been expected, Mr. Tillett was not permitted long to enjoy his seat unmolested. There was again a petition. After proceedings had been commenced, Mr. Hawkins resigned the contest in Mr. Tillett's behalf, in the following words: "Mr. Tillett has the most perfect faith in the honesty, in the integrity, and in the pure intentions of those who were entrusted with the election. He is equally satisfied of this, that those voters, certainly a great number, of the class to which I have already referred, did accept their employment—and did believe, in accepting it, that the object was to influence them in giving their votes, whatever may have been the intention of those who actually employed them. Mr. Tillett thinks that under these circumstances those votes were not honestly given; and they not having been honestly given, he feels that it would not become him as a gentleman to struggle against the issue any longer." Mr. Tillett subsequently entered the witness-box, and subjected himself to an examination, after which Mr. Justice Lush expressed an opinion that he was free from all knowledge of corrupt proceedings, but very unfortunate. The result was that the judge declared the seat void, and ultimately reported to the House of Commons that he had reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed.

At the recent election Mr. Tillett was returned with Mr. J. J. Colman—J. J. Colman (L.), 6,549 ; J. H. Tillett (L.), 6,512 ; H. Harben (C.), 5,242 ; F. Mainwaring, 5,032. Mr. Tillett may now consider that he is at last rewarded for his long, and active, and useful labours.

PRINCIPAL TULLOCH, D.D.

THE VERY REV. JOHN TULLOCH, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, and one of the leaders of the Moderate or Broad Church party in the Established Church of Scotland, was born on the 1st of June, 1823, in the neighbourhood of Perth, and spent most of his early years in the parish of Tibbermuir, in the same neighbourhood, of which his father, the Rev. W. Tulloch, was minister. He was educated partly at Madras College, St. Andrew's, partly at the University of St. Andrew's, and partly at the University of Edinburgh. He was ordained to the ministry of the Church of Scotland in 1845, when he was presented to the charge of one of the parish churches in Dundee, of which he had for some months been the assistant minister. In 1849 he was translated to the small country parish of Kettins, in Strathmore, and in 1854, on the death of Dr. Haldane, he was appointed to his present post, which he has, consequently, held for more than a quarter of a century. In the same year he was created Doctor of Divinity by the Senatus of his University, and in 1879 the University of Glasgow bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1859 Dr. Tulloch was appointed one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, in which capacity he has for many years paid a double annual visit to Balmoral—in spring and autumn. The sermons preached on such occasions he has collected into a volume, published three years ago. In 1879 Dr. Tulloch became the editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, in succession to Mr. Allingham, the poet.

Such are the main outward facts of Dr. Tulloch's life, which has not been very eventful, even for a pastor, a theologian, and a scholar—a visit to Germany, in his youth, and, again, a prolonged visit to Italy and Germany and to the East as far as Greece and Spain, representing, we suppose, the utmost limit of change and of variety. It was during his early visit to Germany that Dr. Tulloch acquired much of his intimate knowledge of German theological literature.

As a pastor, pure and simple, Dr. Tulloch has not had much opportunity of making his mark upon his generation, his clerical career proper extending over not more than nine or ten years of his life. Though Principal of a University,

Dr. Tulloch is, however—necessarily in Scotland—still an ecclesiastic, and as such his influence over his University in the first place, and over his Church in the second place, has always been intimate and powerful. He was for many years editor of the *Church of Scotland Missionary Record*, and he has held the Moderatorship of the General Assembly. In both these characters, as well as in all his polemical speeches and publications, he has advocated the cause of the Liberal party in the Church—the party which is as far removed from the Evangelical as from the High Church sections, and which seeks above all things for the maintenance of liberty of thought and action. Were the Principal on active clerical duty, he would, probably, be found advocating the warmth and elegance of ritual which has the support of such men in the Church of Scotland as Dr. Story, Dr. Boyd, and Dr. Burns, to name no others.

Dr. Tulloch is, however, in a special degree, the most literary of all the dignitaries of the Church of Scotland. In the course of his twenty-five years' Principalship he has had leisure in which to give the rein to his natural impulses in this direction, and the result is a body of work which has given, and will always give, him a very high place in the literary outcome of the time.

Dr. Tulloch may be said to have begun to write in 1849, when he contributed to Kitto's *Journal of Sacred Literature* a translation of two lectures on Pascal, by Neander. It may be mentioned here that Dr. Tulloch wrote on the subject of Pascal in the *British Quarterly* for August, 1850—his first original publication—and that he has since returned to the evidently fascinating topic in the monograph of the great French writer which he contributed in 1878 to Messrs. Blackwood's series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers." His contributions to periodical literature have always been numerous and valuable, extending as they do from 1849 to the present day, and including as they do articles in all the leading reviews and magazines on a large variety of subjects—a variety of topics which testifies to the unusual breadth and depth of the writer's knowledge and culture. In the *British Quarterly* he has written on Neander and Müller, as well as Pascal. In the *North British Review* he has taken up such diverse topics as Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," Bunsen's "Hippolytus," Vinet's life and writings, Richard Hooker, Patrick Fraser Tytler, and Stanley's "Eastern Church." His articles in the *Edinburgh Review* include papers on Scottish Church history, Edward Irving, Professor Ferrier, Comte and Newman's "Grammar of Assent," the two latter,

especially, forming elaborate studies. For the *Contemporary Review* he has taken up at different times the subjects of "Rationalism," "The English and Scotch Churches," "Dean Stanley and the Scotch Moderates," "The Author of Thorn-dale," and "Religious Thought in Scotland." He has further contributed to *Fraser*, *Macmillan*, *Blackwood*, and *Good Words*, his contributions to the first-named since he took the editorship comprising papers on "Mr. Gladstone as a Man of Letters" and Burton's "Reign of Queen Anne." Finally, besides furnishing articles for "Chambers's Cyclopædia," Dr. Tulloch has supplied the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" with papers on Arius, Athanasius, Augustine, Baur, creeds, Gnosticism, &c.

Of one of Dr. Tulloch's separate publications—the monograph on Pascal—we have already spoken. His earliest separate publication was one on the "Theological Tendencies of the Age," published in 1854. His next appeared in 1855, and consisted of the essay on "Theism," which had earned for him one of the great Burnett prizes. His third publication was that which first gave him popularity—his sketches of the "Leaders of the Reformation," which, issued in 1859, was followed in 1861 by "English Puritanism and its Leaders," which may be considered a companion work. Both books have done much to popularise their subjects in this country. "Beginning Life: a Book for Young Men," appeared in 1862. Two years after came a series of lectures on Renan's "Life of Jesus," under the title of "The Christ of the Gospels and the Christ of Modern Criticism." In the following year came "The Function of Debate in Theology." In 1871 appeared what may be regarded, so far, as Dr. Tulloch's literary *chef-d'œuvre*—his "Rational Theology in England in the Seventeenth Century," a two-volume work, consisting of biographical and critical sketches of Falkland, Hales, Chillingworth, Stillingfleet, Cudworth, Whichcote, and other theologians, many of which sketches had already appeared in the *Contemporary Review*. This work unquestionably the authority on the phase of theological literature of which it treats. The subject was congenial to the writer, and he brought to its elucidation great learning, much labour, and an agreeable style. "The Christian Doctrine of Sin" was issued in 1876, and "Some Facts of Religion and Life" in 1877.

THE BIOGRAPH,

AND REVIEW.

JUNE, 1880.

HENRY WIGGIN, M.P.

MR. WIGGIN is the son of the late Mr. William Wiggin, of Cheadle, Staffordshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of William Milner, of Sean, Staffordshire, at which place he was born in the year 1824. He went to Birmingham in early life, and is now engaged in business in that town as a merchant and manufacturer. He has taken a considerable part in the public life of that very active borough, and in 1864 he was elected Mayor. His year of office was distinguished by many public acts of great importance, and in all of them Mr. Wiggin took a principal part. But prior to his election as first magistrate he had helped in many of the undertakings by which the public life of Birmingham has been so eminently distinguished, and more especially in founding the excellent educational institute known as the Birmingham and Midland Institute. In its first session, of 1856, he read a paper to its members on "The Manufacture of Copper."

On the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra on March 10th, 1863, he was one of the deputation selected to present to their Royal Highnesses the beautiful wedding present provided by the loyalty of the town. This interesting ceremony took place at Marlborough House on the 30th of April in the same year.

In 1864 the first lifeboat raised by the working men of Birmingham for the National Lifeboat Institution was presented. On the 29th of November the boat, with its crew, was taken in procession to Soho Pool, where in the presence of thousands of spectators the "gallant craft" was launched, amid the ringing cheers of those assembled. The Mayor (Mr. Wiggin) presented the boat to Captain Robinson, who represented the National Lifeboat Institution on the occasion, and superintended the launching. Miss Holliday, daughter of Mr. W. Holliday, in whose Mayoralty the work was begun, performed the ceremony of "christening." The boat was named "The Birmingham Lifeboat No. 1," and is stationed at Sutton, on the Lincolnshire coast.

Mr. Wiggin was happily instrumental in settling a trade dispute of great importance. A strike in the building trades was at the close of 1864 producing much misery to all concerned, but was happily settled by arbitration, but did not terminate until March, 1865. At a meeting of masters and men held in the Town Hall on February 10th, under the presidency of Mr. H. Wiggin, delegates were appointed by both sides, who were empowered to draw up rules, which should be binding. In the meantime the masters withdrew the obnoxious discharge-note, which had been the cause of the strike, and the dispute, after having existed nearly four months, was virtually settled. The delegates met, and appointed Mr. Thomas Lloyd their chairman; rules were drawn up and mutually adopted, and thus amicably ended a strike which at one time threatened the most lamentable consequences to the building trades. In the month of March, 1865, at a dinner of the mechanical engineers, presided over by Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow, Mr. Wiggin suggested the propriety of erecting a statue of James Watt in Birmingham; the suggestion was taken up by the meeting, and nearly £400 was subscribed in the room.

On March 30th in this year a public meeting was held, at which it was resolved that a public memorial to James Watt, the father and pioneer of mechanical engineering, be erected in Birmingham, the scene of his invaluable labours and triumphs in increasing the means and powers and advancing the prosperity and civilisation of mankind. Mr. Wiggin presided on this occasion, and was elected treasurer. It was determined that the memorial should be a statue, and the late Alexander Munro was selected as the sculptor. The work was admirably executed, and the statue was unveiled on October 2nd, 1868. It is in Sicilian marble. The figure is eight feet three inches in height; and the great engineer is

represented standing, holding a pair of compasses in his right hand, while the left is resting on the cylinder of an engine. On January 5th, 1869, the statue was formally handed over to the Town Council, Mr. Wiggin stating in his letter of presentation that the committee were highly pleased with the manner in which the work had been executed by Mr. Munro, and they were glad to believe that this opinion was shared by the Council and the inhabitants of Birmingham.

On April 14th, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated by J. W. Booth, in his private box at the theatre in Washington. The news of this horrible crime was received with mingled feelings of indignation and sympathy in England. At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council on May 2nd, the Mayor, Mr. Wiggin, moved the following resolution, which was passed with acclamation : " That this Council desires to express to the Government of the United States its abhorrence and detestation of the atrocious crime which has deprived the American nation of its chief. That while manifesting its horror at the foul deed which sacrificed the life of the President at the moment when victory had crowned his efforts with success, this Council desires to record its deep and earnest sympathy with the Government and people of the United States on this great calamity."

The most important public act performed by Mr. Wiggin during his Mayoralty, and the one on which, we believe he looks back with the greatest pleasure, was the opening of the Free Central Lending Library and the Art Gallery. These noble educational institutions were opened on September 6th, 1865, the day appointed for the first meeting in the town of the British Association for the Advancement of science. This was rightly considered an appropriate occasion on which to inaugurate the work. The committee availed themselves of the opportunity which the presence of so many distinguished visitors to the borough afforded, to invite their co-operation at the opening ceremony. The members of the Town Council, the magistrates, and many of the principal inhabitants and visitors interested in the course of popular education, having been hospitably entertained by Mr. Wiggin at breakfast, accompanied him to the Library, and assisted in the inauguration. A short religious service was conducted by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, addresses were delivered by Mr. Wiggin, the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., the Rev. Dr. J. C. Miller, and Mr. George Dawson, M.A., after which the Library and Gallery were formally declared by Mr. Wiggin to be open, free to the people of Birmingham for ever.

In October, 1865, the Lord Chancellor appointed Mr. Wiggin (with several other gentlemen) a Justice of the Peace for the borough. Mr. Wiggin is also on the Commission of the Peace for both Staffordshire and Worcestershire. He has taken an active part in many of the charities of the town, and has engaged in the municipal, magisterial, and educational work in a manner to win the respect of all with whom he is brought into personal relation.

On the dissolution of Parliament in March 1880, Mr. Wiggin was, after some pressure, induced to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of East Staffordshire, in conjunction with Mr. Arthur Bass, in the Liberal interest. The Conservative candidates were Mr. S. C. Allsopp and Sir John Hardy. The polling took place on April 4th, and at midnight the following declaration was made by the returning officer: A. M. Bass (L), 4,809; H. Wiggin (L), 4,617; S. C. Allsopp (C), 3,552; Sir John Hardy (C), 3,306.

G. W. E. RUSSELL, M.P.

GEORGE WILLIAM ERSKINE RUSSELL is the younger son of Lord Charles James Fox Russell, grandson of the sixth Duke of Bedford, and nephew of the late Earl Russell. He was born in Mansfield Street, London, on the 3rd of February, 1853, and was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, where he was scholar and prizeman graduating in honours in 1876. With the view of adopting the profession of the law he had become in the previous year, a member of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. Owing to his comparative youth, his history has thus far been uneventful, the most stirring episode being his candidature during the recent election. He was nominated at Aylesbury in the Liberal interest, his colleague being Sir N. de Rothschild. They were opposed by Mr. S. G. Smith. Both the Liberal candidates were returned, and Mr. Smith, one of the former members was unseated. The figures were Sir N. de Rothschild, 2,111; Mr. G. W. E. Russell, 1,919; Mr. S. G. Smith, 1,511. The result was a gain of one seat to the Liberal

party. It has been said that no man who enters Parliament late in life can become a good statesman, and there are many arguments in favour of the assumption. Politics form a study of which few men have leisure to acquire a thorough knowledge, and there were too many instances of men seeking admission to the House of Commons rather as an honourable distinction than with a view of working patiently and conscientiously for the good of the nation. Many good and worthy men having performed what they consider their life work, throw off business cares, attempt to take their ease and enter Parliament. Once within the sacred portals they find there is far more to do than they anticipated, and they have either to neglect their duties or put on harness again. They do not always choose to begin work anew. The admission to the House of young men, enthusiastic in their faith, energetic at work, and anxious to make a reputation, is likely to prove in the end of far more benefit to the country than the election of the proverbial brewers whose acquaintance with politics is often of the haziest description. Apart from the more accurate knowledge and broader views, which constant attendance at St. Stephen's must necessarily bring, the young member owing to his youth will fall more readily into the ways of the House and obtain a quicker insight into its feelings. It is not to be supposed that every aspiring politician will become another William Pitt, but youth is an advantage that is too often contemned. Mr. Russell inherits a famous name, and he has the opportunity of adding additional lustre to it.

JOHN JAFFRAY.

MR. JAFFRAY was born at Stirling in 1818. He was educated at a public school in that town, and afterwards at the High School, Glasgow. His first connection with the press was at Shrewsbury, but, in 1844, he joined the late Mr. J. F. Feeney in the management of the *Birmingham Journal*, a newspaper which had just previously become Mr. Feeney's property. The *Birmingham Journal* has been developed into the *Birmingham Daily Post*, and the high and richly deserved reputation of this paper, which stands in the very fore-front of provincial newspapers, is mainly due

to the rare business tact, the persistent industry, the keen intelligence, and the strict adherence to principle, displayed by Mr. Jaffray in its conduct and management.

For upwards of thirty years Mr. Jaffray has taken an active and influential part in the public life of his adopted town; and it would be almost impossible to exaggerate the services which he has rendered. His earliest appearance was in the great cause of education, of which he has been a persistent and consistent advocate. In 1850 was formed the Birmingham School Association, having for its object the introduction of a free, secular, and compulsory system of national education, supported by local rates. Of this association Mr. Jaffray was a member, and it is gratifying to think that he has lived to see the system he then advocated almost realized by the School Board of Birmingham. In the foundation of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, Mr. Jaffray was one of the leading advocates and supporters. He acted as vice-president on the presentation to Mr. Charles Dickens on January 6, 1853, when the proposed educational institution was first publicly spoken of by the great novelist. "He was rejoiced," he said, "to find that there was on foot a new Literary and Scientific Institution, which would be worthy of this place, even if there were nothing else of the kind in it." For many years Mr. Jaffray occupied an official position on the Council of the Institute, and has never wearied in his efforts in its behalf. It was mainly through his exertions that, in 1862, the fine series of drawings, originally executed for the work entitled "Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire," was purchased for the institute. This series includes works from the pencils of such artists as David Cox, De Wint, Westall, Harding, and Barber, and greatly added to the art treasures of the town. In 1855, Mr. Jaffray had the satisfaction of taking the principal part in the presentation of his portrait to David Cox—a portrait of the artist raised by his friends and admirers, and painted by Sir J. W. Gordon. This fine work is now a part of the collection belonging to the Birmingham Free Art Gallery. His personal influence and the influence of his newspaper (and these have always gone together in all good work) were employed in the establishment of the Free Libraries, and Mr. Jaffray was one of the members of the committee elected from outside the Town Council on its first appointment in 1860.

In 1863 Mr. Jaffray was appointed a Magistrate for the Counties of Warwick and Worcester; and, in 1865, one of the Justices of the Peace for the borough of Birmingham.

The Birmingham Liberal Association—now known as the famous “600”—was founded on February 17, 1865, and Mr. Jaffray was appointed its first treasurer. The object of the association was to secure the Liberal representation of Birmingham, to assist in the election of Liberal members for the neighbouring counties, and to promote the general adoption of Liberal principles.

On February 4, 1867, a meeting was called by the Mayor, Mr. George Dixon, to consider the best means of securing contributions to the Free Art Gallery, and the following resolution, suggested by Mr. Jaffray, was adopted:—“That it is desirable to form an association having for its object the acquisition of works of art for presentation to the Corporation Art Gallery, and that a committee be appointed to consider the best means of accomplishing that object.” This Association did good work; but, later on, through the munificence of the late Mr. Clarkson Osler, who anonymously contributed the sum of £3,000 for the establishment of a Public Picture Gallery Fund, the object of the Association was more successfully carried out. Of this Fund Mr. Jaffray is a trustee, and the committee have already purchased and presented to the town Sir Frederick Leighton’s “A Condothiere;” John Brett’s “A North-West Gale off the Longships Lighthouse;” Briton Riviere’s “The Poacher’s Widow;” and A. W. Hunt’s “A Norwegian Sunset.”

Mr. Jaffray has been chairman of the General Hospital, is now one of the governors of the Grammar School of King Edward VI, and has recently been elected chairman of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival.

In the agitation which accompanied Mr. Gladstone’s labours for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, Mr. Jaffray was a warm supporter of that minister. At a meeting of the Liberal Association Committee, held on July 12, 1869, to consider the course to be adopted in reference to the Peers’ Amendments to the Bill, Mr. Jaffray proposed:—“That this Committee, representing the Liberals of Birmingham, desires to express its earnest hope that the House of Commons will support her Majesty’s Ministers in securing in the Irish Church Bill the great principles of religious equality, violated by the amendments introduced by the House of Lords; and that this Committee protests emphatically against re-endowment and concurrent endowment in any form.”

In 1873, Mr. Jaffray, on the death of Mr. M’Clean, unsuccessfully contested East Staffordshire in the Liberal interest.

He was one of the founders and directors of the Birmingham Joint Stock Bank, established in 1862; and, on the retirement of Mr. G. F. Muntz from the chairmanship, Mr. Jaffray was elected to fill his place. He is also chairman of Muntz's Metal Company, and is largely concerned in coal mining in the North of England.

In 1879, the year in which the office was first created, Mr. Jaffray was unanimously elected Deputy Chairman of the Borough Justices, a signal mark of the high opinion held of him by his brother magistrates.

Mr. Jaffray is one of the oldest Liberals left in Birmingham; and, during the many years in which he has been engaged in public life, he has always been strong and consistent in opinion; for though he had somewhat retired from political activity for a few years, yet so keen was his interest in the cause that during the recent elections he presided at public meetings, laboured daily in committee meetings, and displayed all his early activity in his support and advocacy of Liberal principles and of Liberal candidates both in the borough and the neighbouring counties.

On several occasions Mr. Jaffray has manifested, under rather difficult circumstances, a consistency of principle and a fixity of purpose which have won for him the admiration of his fellow-townsmen. On three occasions especially he took a position based upon principle, and fully proved that in the end trimming is a foolish, as well as a weak, proceeding.

In 1850 the agitation known as the Papal Aggression fury was at its height, and the excitement of the country was intense; indignation meetings were held in all our large towns, and her Majesty was earnestly besought "to resist Papal intrusion; to uphold those principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne of these realms; to avert from this land, under God's blessing, the deadly blight of Papal dominion; to preserve inviolate our Protestant faith; to maintain the supremacy of the British Crown; and to enforce existing laws, or, if needful, to enact new ones, in order to prevent any foreign person, prelate, prince, or pretender from having any authority, jurisdiction, pre-eminence, power, or authority—ecclesiastical or spiritual—in these realms." Mr. Jaffray opposed this agitation, and by his influence the *Birmingham Journal*, at a large temporary loss of circulation, maintained the principles of religious liberty, and did much to stop the agitation, which first met with a decided and fatal opposition, and bringing the nation once more to a truer understanding of the Protestantism

which it professed. In the Civil War in the United States, the *Journal*, under Mr. Jaffray's direction, from the first took the side of the North, which for some time was unpopular, and again the paper suffered a temporary loss of circulation. And when, in 1867, the furious anti-papal agitator, Murphy, produced a riot in the town, Mr. Jaffray's newspaper held on, true to its old principles, and acted most powerfully for good on the excited and enraged people. For these displays of mere courage, true consistency, and honourable independence, Mr. Jaffray has won himself confidence and respect, and for his paper a reputation which has long placed it in the highest class of modern journalism.

Mr. Jaffray has a keen appreciation and a wide knowledge of Art. At his residence at Park Grove he has a fine collection of pictures, some of them being of conspicuous merit. It includes fine specimens of Louis Haghe, Rosa Bonheur, G. J. Pinwell, E. K. Johnson, David Cox, Henry Moore, and others well known in the world of art, and to all who love pictures.

Mr. Jaffray, who has considerable landed property in Warwickshire, is a lover of field sports; has a keen taste for public affairs and possesses rare business faculty; is a good speaker, clear in statement, pregnant and happy in illustration, and earnest in manner. His life has been one of continual activity; and there has been no movement—political, social, literary, artistic, or philanthropical—in Birmingham during the last thirty years in which he has not been engaged.

CHARLES B. B. McLAREN, M.P.

CHARLES BENJAMIN BRIGHT McLAREN, the newly elected Member of Parliament for Stafford, is the third son of Mr. Duncan McLaren, M.P. for Edinburgh, and Priscilla, daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Bright, of Green Bank, Rochdale. He was born at Edinburgh, on the 12th of May, 1850. His education was received first at Tottenham School, and subsequently at the University of his native city, where he was very successful, gaining the Tyndall-Bruce prize in metaphysics, and the Hamilton Scholarship. In 1870 he

graduated M.A. with first-class honours, and was Ferguson's Philosophical Scholar in the following year. On leaving Edinburgh, he proceeded to the well-known Universities of Bonn and Heidelberg.

Mr. McLaren speedily became connected with journalism, and although only thirty years of age at the present time, some years ago held the responsible position of editor of the *Leeds Daily News*, and at the same period was a contributor to the London Press. There is little chance of making a reputation on a newspaper, the careful way in which all individuality is suppressed effectually preventing connection in the public mind between the writer and his work. Indeed, in nine cases out of ten, the only occasions on which the name of a journalist is associated with his work is when an action for libel is brought against him, and that is precisely the time when he would have the least reluctance to conceal it. Mr. McLaren, who perhaps, never intended to adopt journalism as his permanent profession, abandoned it for that of the law, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn at Michaelmas, 1874. He joined the Northern Circuit, but practises chiefly at the Chancery Bar. He is a Director of the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood Railway Company, and of the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company.

At the election in March, Mr. McLaren contested Stafford in the Liberal interest, and was returned at the head of the poll.

This family may, therefore, be considered well represented in the House of Commons. His father, Mr. Duncan McLaren, sitting for Edinburgh, his brother, Mr. John McLaren, the Lord Advocate for Scotland having, until his acceptance of office, sat for the Wigtown Burghs, his uncle, the Right Hon. John Bright, for Birmingham, and his uncle Mr. Jacob Bright and his cousin Mr. J. P. Thomasson, for Manchester and Bolton respectively.

On the 6th March, 1877, Mr. McLaren married Laura, the only daughter of Mr. H. D. Pochin, of Bodnant Hall, Conwy, formerly Member of Parliament for Stafford.

JOHN BRINTON, M.P.

IF ever a representative man has been sent to the House of Commons by any constituency, that man is Mr. John Brinton the well-known carpet manufacturer, and now member of Parliament for Kidderminster. Kidderminster is a small town, and small towns do not always send local men to Westminster, still more seldom do they have the opportunity of returning members who really represent their interests. But though the population is limited, the industry for which the town is famous is one of great importance, and its extent affords a very fair idea of the wealth of the nation. It is, to use somewhat paradoxical language, one of the most costly necessities of luxury. The article for the manufacture of which Kidderminster is noted, is one of those things which everybody could do without, but which no one would like to be deprived of. Like lace, its production is an art, and beauty as well as utility have to be considered in its design and execution. The more wealthy a country becomes the greater is the expenditure for the purchase of goods of this description, and the greater attention paid in recent years to artistic designs in manufactures has had an influence in this as in other directions. It is owing to the enterprise of such manufacturers as Mr. Brinton that the fastidious taste of the cultured and rich has been satisfied, at the same time that the simple wants of the poor have been met. It seems but natural that one of the most prominent representatives of the only industry which Kidderminster possesses should be chosen to assert his opinions in parliament.

Mr. Brinton was born in the year 1827, in the neighbourhood in which the now extensive works are situated. On leaving school he selected the business in which his father was engaged, and set to work to acquire a knowledge of its details. As in the case of many other opulent firms, the transactions of the house at first were small, but it was established on a sure basis, and increase of trade was but a matter of time. The works were started in 1821, and for several years were exclusively devoted to the manufacture of Brussels carpet. In 1836 the business was extended by the addition of worsted spinning. Twelve years later Mr. Brinton came of age and entered into partnership with his father.

The new member soon entered upon the line of action which has brought fame and fortune to the firm. When we remember the riots that were made when it was attempted to introduce machinery into the cotton manufactures, we can imagine that an unusual degree of boldness and enterprise was required to follow the same course in a business of so much smaller proportions. In the first case, when mills were injured or machinery destroyed the interests involved were so great that the damage could not be overlooked, harm to one mill-owner was harm to all, and mutual interests had to be protected or secured, but in the other and smaller manufacture the victims could at most be few in number, and an individual sufferer would have to look after his own affairs and protect himself to the best of his ability without aid from competitors in the same business. Even in the present day we hear complaints from artisans occasionally that the threatened introduction of certain machinery will ruin the workmen engaged in the trade, and if this can be said at a time when the whole nation is thriving from the adoption of machinery we cannot much wonder that when it was first introduced the workmen should have feared that they were to be deprived of their means of livelihood, and have taken measures even criminal in character to save themselves from anticipated starvation. Although the ultimate benefit of the use of labour-saving machinery cannot be doubted, its first result is to throw a number of men out of employment and pauperise their families, and it is not to be wondered at that they should object to starve for the good of posterity. This was the difficulty the Brintons had to face. To put themselves upon an equality with continental firms they were compelled to introduce machinery, but by doing so they came into collision with the workmen who had gained their living by the old system. There was no danger hitherto of anything so formidable as the Luddite riots of 1811, but as a smaller number of proprietors would be affected the danger was not of national importance and individual risk was greater. Mr. John Brinton was prepared to brave this danger and the present prosperity of the firm results from the enterprise he then exhibited. As soon as improved machinery was invented he introduced it into his works, and has continued to adopt the same course until the present time. When the Crossley tapestry power-loom appeared he resolved to bring it into use for his own purposes, and in 1852 erected steam engines and machinery for weaving tapestry carpets by steam power. This was followed by the adoption of Mr. Bigelow's power-loom for Brussels carpets. By pursuing this course, which

modern experience in all directions has shown to be the only true one, Messrs. Brintons' business has defied competition, and they have extended their operations until their works at Kidderminster cover an area of six acres of land, containing machinery capable of producing 30,000 yards of carpet every week, and give employment to 1380 persons.

Mr. Brinton is therefore the representative man of the industry whose seat is at Kidderminster. But while stating that it is well to see a town represented in Parliament by a man whose interest is so bound up with it, it would be absurd to suppose that such a fact alone would make any man qualified to take a place in the council of the nation. Many successful businessmen are thoroughly well-informed on every point relating to their own operations, but their knowledge or intelligence beyond these boundaries is very limited. Such a man would disgrace rather than give honour to his constituency. Mr. Brinton, however, has filled the local offices for which the best townsmen are chosen. He is a member of the School Board, chairman of the School of Art Committee, chairman of the Manufacturers' Association, and holds the commission of Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Kidderminster and for the County of Worcester. His views upon local as well as imperial questions are therefore well-known to the electors of the borough. He holds the seat formerly occupied by Sir William Fraser. His opponent at the late election was Mr. Albert Grant. The return showed that 1795 voters had been polled for Mr. Brinton and 1472 for his opponent. Owing to a legal technicality Mr. Brinton resigned the seat he had thus won, but was re-elected on the 7th of May without opposition.

ABRAHAM HAYWARD, Q.C.

ABRAMHAM HAYWARD, Q.C., well-known as pre-eminently the most agreeable essayist of the day, is the eldest son of Joseph Hayward Esq., late of Lyme Regis, and author of "The Science of Agriculture," "The Science of Horticulture," and other works. He was born on October 21, 1803, at Wishford, Wilts, and is consequently in the 77th year of his age. He was educated at Blundell's grammar school, Tiverton, under the Rev. Dr. Richards. In 1818 he

was articled to a solicitor, with a view of following that branch of the legal profession, but in October, 1824, he was entered at the Inner Temple, and after acting for some time as a special pleader, was called the Bar in Trinity Term, 1832. Joining the Western Circuit, he was made a Queen's Counsel in 1845.

His first literary adventure would seem to have been in 1828, when he established the *Law Magazine, or Quarterly Review of Jurisprudence*—a periodical which he continued to edit up to 1844. In 1831 he printed for private circulation, a treatise "On the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence," translated from the German of Savigny.

His first, separate, and original publication, was a prose translation of Goethe's "Faust," which, with its value greatly enhanced by the translator's notes, appeared in 1833. It has since gone through a number of editions, and still remains one of the most entirely satisfactory versions of the famous poem. It at once gave its author a high place in the English literary world, and it has attained the position of one of our most classical translations, ranking with those by Bayard Taylor, and others.

It was about this time that Mr. Hayward began that series of contributions to reviews and magazines which has given him his chieffame as a *litterateur*, and which, we are happy to say, is still in process of production. Year after year, Mr. Hayward has been pouring out essay after essay, marked by abundant reading, keen observation, and a pleasant humour, and especially by an intimate acquaintance with the "high life" of the last half century, and a happy faculty for remembering or repeating the choicest stories of the time. There is apparently no subject connected with history, politics, biography, or literature, which Mr. Hayward is not qualified to adorn. His essays are in every sense contributions to literature. They are no mere *resumés* of the books which they review, but contain information, and particularly anecdotes, of which their author appears to be the sole depositary. Distinguished as a scholar, and remarkable for the extent of his miscellaneous reading, Mr. Hayward has also always been a man of Society—has mixed all his life among the highest circles—and is probably capable of throwing more vivid side lights upon the history and biography of our time than any other living writer. He speaks of that which he does know. As a rule, he has been the personal friend or acquaintance of every nineteenth-century notability whom he has sketched. Of recent years he has written an essay for

every number of the *Quarterly*, and, among them, profoundly interesting monographs on men like Lord Melbourne, Thiers, Cavour, Bismarck, and Metternich, concerning all of whom he had something fresh and valuable to say.

Mr. Hayward's first selection from his essays was on legal topics, and appeared in 1856, under the title of "Juridical Tracts." Of his miscellaneous articles he has published no fewer than five volumes, under the title of "Biographical and Critical Essays;" of these the first two volumes were produced in 1858, the next two in 1873, and the fifth in 1874. In 1879 Mr. Hayward was induced to condense these volumes into two, under the name of "Selected Essays," in which the most favourite of the articles are retained. Those, however, who know Mr. Hayward's essays would be sorry to lose any of them, and all five volumes should be read with care; they could not be read except with profit and with pleasure—so fresh and lively are they, so full of new information and of pregnant anecdote. Some of the essays, such as those on "The Art of Dining," and "Whist and Whist Players," and "More about Junius," have been so popular that they have had a very large circulation in a separate form.

Among Mr. Hayward's other publications are—"The Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Thrale," published with notes and introduction in 1861; and "The Diaries of a Lady of Quality," also edited with notes, in 1864. In editing and annotation of this kind Mr. Hayward is naturally *facile princeps* in our day; and it is to be regretted that he has not had time and opportunity to give us more of such volumes.

In 1878 Mr. Hayward returned to an old love of his, and contributed to Messrs. Blackwood's series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers" an elaborate little monograph on Goethe, in which biographical details were accompanied by analyses and criticisms of the poet's works. No more competent writer could have been found to undertake the subject, and the volume remains one of the very best of the valuable and interesting series of which it forms a part. It contains all about Goethe that anyone can need to know. As an introduction to his works it is especially useful and acceptable.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Hayward may long be spared to do more such literary work as is represented by this monograph and by his essays. His place in contemporary literature is quite unique, and, so far as can be seen, there is no one to follow in his footsteps, because there is no one who rejoices in the same combination of qualities and cir-

cumstances. We have scholars and men of letters who are not men of society, and we have men of society who are not men of letters. The union of wide scholarship and high literary tact, with extensive social experience, appears to exist only in the subject of this memoir.

FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE.

TO many of the readers of the *Biograph* the name at the head of this sketch must be familiar. For some sixteen years it has in many magazines and periodicals appeared at the foot of his many lyrics, and during the same number of years on the title pages of several volumes in which these lyrics and other poems have been collected and published.

Mr. Langbridge was born at Birmingham March 17, 1849, and is the son of Mr. H. C. Langbridge, who died at Hastings only a few weeks since, at the advanced age of 83. He was educated at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Birmingham, and for some years was engaged in tuition. He entered the University of Oxford (St. Alban Hall), but left without graduating; but will in the June of this year (1880), proceed to his degree. In 1876 he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Carlisle, and Priest in 1877; and was licensed to the Curacy of St. George's, Kendal. In 1879 he accepted the Incumbency of Glen Alla, near Londonderry, Ireland. This is a remote hamlet, only two miles distant from the magnificent Lough Swilley—rich in beautiful, well-wooded mountain scenery—just the place for the residence of a poet. It is interesting to note that the patron of this living is Mr. T. B. Hart, who married Miss Elizabeth Smedley, sister to Menella Bute Smedley, and cousin of Frank Smedley. Mrs. Hart is well-known as the author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal," and in conjunction with her sister, of "Poems written for a Child;" "Child World," and other works.

Mr. Langbridge began writing verse at a very early age. "He lisped in numbers for the numbers came." In a letter *penes me*, he says—"It must be about 16 years ago since I dropped into the letter-box of the *Gazette*—with what guilty trepida-

tion you will understand—my first love-lyric, which appeared next Monday in the glory of large type, and rendered seclusion a joy that I must henceforth vainly sigh for.” The young lyrist was thenceforward a pretty frequent contributor to the “Poet’s Corner,” of the local *Gazette*; and in 1865 published “Miscellaneous Poems,” a collection of verse, written between the ages of 12 and 16. Of course, they displayed the juvenility of the singer, but they also displayed a musical ear, and gave promise of better things.

Five years afterwards, in 1870, he published “Kitty Crump: a Romance of Love’s Young Dream; and other Poems.” This volume justified the encouragement which not too partial critics had given to his boy’s effort at singing. It was in every way a great advance, both in style and poetic power. A good story well told; full of pleasant fancies, and musical in utterance—in a word, it proved that its author had the true singing faculty in no limited degree.

“Kitty Crump,” is a story much in the “Ingoldsby Legend” vein, and with something of the humour which runs through those very pleasant stories. The miscellaneous poems are musical—as indeed is almost everything which Mr. Langbridge has written. As a natural consequence, a large number of his lyrics have been set to music, and have thus obtained a wide circulation.

This was followed in 1873, by a small volume entitled “Gushes and Grumbles: Songs in many Keys.”

This was followed in 1874, by “Mr. Satan at Home: a Satire,” of which nothing need be said here. In February of this year, 1880, Mr. Langbridge published his “Gaslight and Stars: a Book of Verse.” In this we find poems of a deeper tone; in which is revealed that the “years which bring the philosophic mind,” also waken the heart to the “burden and the mystery of all this unintelligible world,” and to the beauty and pathos that are to be found in common things and common events. The daily life of the poor, their large charity, and love-made sacrifices in the face of much self-suffering have now become very properly the theme of many a sad, and many a beautiful poem. Since Wordsworth struck this rock, what a stream of living waters has perennially flowed from the cleft which he made! Mr. Langbridge sees and sings of these annals of the poor with loving pathos and natural feeling.

Our author has another work now in the press, “Peacock Alley; or, A Boy and a Girl against the World: a tale for the Young.” He has also written two burlesques, “Man Proposes,” and “Fair Rosamond’s Bower,” which have been

produced at provincial theatres, and performed by amateurs.

Mr. Langbridge contributes to *Good Words*, the *Quiver*, *Sunday Magazine*, *London Society*, &c., &c. He is also the author of a large number of those pleasant verses which we read on Marcus Ward's favourite Christmas, Easter, and other cards, and over the various series he exercises a sort of editorial supervision.

ROSA MACKENZIE KETTLE.

MARY ROSA STUART KETTLE, (better known by the name which heads this article), was born at Overseale, a village in Leicestershire, about five miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Her father, John Kettle, was of an old Norfolk family.

In her early works she was aided and encouraged by her sister Harriet, whose good judgment and critical powers were of great use to the young girl she had for the most part educated. A tour in Cornwall supplied material for the effective descriptions in "Max Wentworth"—a book not yet re-published, written by the three sisters—and the still more striking pictures in "The Wreckers," which many will have perused with admiration. A later tour in North Cornwall supplied matter for the scenery of rocky coast and stormy sea introduced into another of her earlier romances, entitled "La Belle Marie," recently re-published. A visit to Yorkshire led to the publication of "The Mistress of Langdale Hall," and "Hillesden on the Moors," which works show considerable descriptive power of character and scenery. Not the least admirable of her numerous productions is "Smugglers and Foresters," of which the *Morning Advertiser* wrote: "In 'Smugglers and Foresters' the narrator is a true woman, a person whose instincts, impulses, perceptions and descriptions are always right and never tiresome, and we never lose our interest or our regard for her. She has taken a firm grasp of her subject, her dialogue is spirited and characteristic, her characters display themselves in their own way, and the writer, thinking more of her book than herself, keeps everything out that does not immediately concern it. She

"Max Wentworth" was published in three vols. by Saunders and Otley

has her reward; for 'Smugglers and Foresters' is the most true-looking story that we have read for a long time. The characters are not only powerfully delineated; they are well contrasted; every member of the group reacts upon the other; and even the most lawless are not made repulsive. 'Smugglers and Foresters' is indeed a fiction of no common order, and we recommend our readers to make a trial of it for themselves." Of the same book, the *Queen* gave the following:—"Smugglers and Foresters' is a romance indeed—a tale of forest and moor and of the lone sea-shore; of storm of wreck, of darkness and daring deeds; and of sunshine, too, under the greenwood tree; of human nature in the rough, of strong passions and primitive tenderness. Neither are plot and mystery wanting—well worked up and kept in suspense till the last moment. While the whole tone of Miss Kettle's work is decidedly robust, it is free from the morbid admiration of mere brute force and animal courage now so much affected, nor is there any attempt to enlist sympathy on the side of crime."

Other works from her untiring pen are: "Fabian's Tower," "Under the Grand Old Hills" (a romance of the Malverns), "The Earl's Cedars," "My Home in the Shires," "The Ranger's Lodge," and her exquisite volume entitled "The Sea and the Moor; or Homeward Bound," which received the praise of *Vanity Fair* in the following words:—"This last story has all the charm of a poetic mind, together with the keen insight into character which has always distinguished Miss Kettle's writings. The sentiment, too, is always of an ennobling nature, and the tone thoroughly healthy. It would be well if more novels of this class were written." In "Over the Furze" Miss R. M. Kettle describes the scenery round her present home, and a part of the West of Ireland, now again visited by famine, as it was when described in her "Earl's Cedar's."

An intimate acquaintance with the thoughts and wishes of the late Charles Boner, the traveller, poet and essayist, led to Miss R. M. Kettle being asked by his family to publish some memorial of him with a collection of Miss Mitford's letters, which he had been preparing for the press. This labour of friendship was ably fulfilled; and in two interesting volumes (published by Bentley in 1871, and reproduced in author's edition of R. M. Kettle's works, of 1876), a most faithful picture of the man is produced by carefully selected extracts from his works and letters, and from the letters of such men as Baron Liebig, Dr. Charles Lever, and Mr. Edward Wilberforce, who recorded in

affectionate terms their impressions of the friend they had lost. The character of Charles Boner has been recognised by the *Saturday Review* in "My Home in the Shires," in which book she describes in a vivid manner the scenery round her native place.

We must not forget to mention her volume of poems. This was published for charitable purposes, and attained considerable success. Three of her later works, also published for charitable purposes, are: "The Light on the Sandhills: a story of Parkstone Beach," "My Coastguard Station at West Lavington," "The Oaks of Fairholme," all of which have been exceptionally well received.

GEORGE H. STRUTT.

INSTEAD of travelling constantly along the broad bustling highway of life, with its throng of votaries constantly claiming our attention, it is well at times to turn into the quiet lanes and byways, and see if we cannot discover for ourselves men who are equally worthy of our notice. Our search may be longer, but it is pleasant to leave the pavement and noise of the cities of action for the deep-rutted winding paths, green hedgerows and silence of the country. We are sure not to return unsuccessful, for the men who have made most noise in the world have not always been the best or the worst. The village has its heroes as well as the capital, and lives of earnestness, devotion, and unostentatious self-sacrifice are constantly being passed around us. The politician, the popular preacher, the famous author, actor, and actress, live in a blaze of notoriety, and their doings are chronicled as minutely as though they were demigods, and from the apparent importance of their most trivial actions it might be supposed that the existence of the nation depends upon them; they each have their power and their merits, but around and beyond them there is a greater world, the world of work, made up of common people, doing common everyday things, full of world cares, but capable at times of unselfish actions which transform them into heroes. We need not look in the columns of the *Court Circular* for the

names of these people ; sometimes they are to be found there, but not very often ; they belong to various classes to the rich as well as to the poor : to the man whose future is secured equally with him who does not hope for enough to keep him from want when his working days are past. It would be difficult to speak to one of those men, and there are many of them, who, lacking nothing themselves that wealth can obtain, give time, thought, and money, to elevate the position of the poor. The poor have their common troubles, and therefore they have their common sympathies, the accident or the little misfortune that happens to a family on one day may happen to another on the next, and they naturally aid each other to bear their burdens. No selfish benefit can be derived by the wealthy man by interfering with them, he has the excuse of precedent for leaving them alone, and if he does not make them suffer, many people would agree that he had done his duty. It is very much easier to leave the work to the doctor and the clergyman, and by an occasional cheque to them obtain a name for charity. Fortunately, a better era has been inaugurated, and the rich have begun to acknowledge their responsibilities. Owners of property, as well as owners of labour, admit that something is due by them to the poor, as well as by the poor to them. The admission of a common interest cannot fail to lead to unalloyed blessings to the community. To bring about such a state of things the initiative must necessarily be taken by the rich. The manufacturers of the kingdom, to their credit, have been among the first to see the wisdom of the measure, and in the steps they have taken they have not adopted any unguarded system of charity, either directly by alms-giving or indirectly by higher wages than the law of supply and demand would authorise, but they have taught the poor to help themselves, have enabled them to live cleanly lives, and have educated them to a truer knowledge of right and wrong. In every part of the kingdom there are now manufactories in which the social condition of the operative is as carefully watched as the result of their labour, and it is to the feeling of brotherhood that will rise on this basis that we must look to check the unnecessary strikes and lock-outs which have sometimes occurred in the past.

Many of the works we have referred to are situated in the midst of smoke-stained towns, but we would ask the reader to accompany us to a clearer atmosphere of the beautiful country of Derbyshire. Although we have wandered to a factory there is none of the dinginess we generally associate with such buildings. The throbbing of the steam engine

does not disturb us in our conversation but in its stead we have the more pleasing sound of falling water. The Derwent flows down from the hills, gives the motive power to the machinery, and hurries onward "to join the running river." The artisans at Messrs. Strutt's mills have a happier life than those employed in Sheffield or other larger towns. There is, too, a history connected with the mills which alone would make them worthy of a visit, for it was here that Arkwright's splendid invention was first brought into use. The firm was originally established by Mr. Jedediah Strutt, the inventor of the "Derbyrib" machine, and Mr. Samuel Need, about a century and a half ago, for the manufacture of hosiery. Some time afterwards Richard Arkwright, who had previously unsuccessfully applied to various persons, came to Mr. Need to obtain his assistance to bring into use his new invention, the water spinning frame. Mr. Need, knew nothing about mechanics and referred him to his partner. Mr. Strutt examined the invention and approved of it, and the inventor became a member of the firm. Mr. Need subsequently withdrew and the business was carried on by Messrs. Arkwright and Strutt. A mill worked by horse power was first established at Nottingham, for the manufacture of cotton goods, in the year 1771; they erected works at Cromford, but the increase and demand soon compelled them to seek larger premises, and they then built the mills at Belper and Mulford. The connection between the owners came to an end in 1781, and the mills from that time became the sole property of Mr. Strutt, who died in 1797, after realising a fortune. The business was continued by his three sons, William, George, and Joseph. Mr. William Strutt's son Edward, after sitting in the House of Commons, and serving his country as a minister of the Crown, was raised to the peerage, in 1856 by the title of Lord Belper, and is at present a sleeping partner in the firm, which consists of Lord Belper, Mr. G. H. Strutt, Major Holmes, the Hon. Fredrick Strutt, and Mr. Hunter. Among the most remarkable features of Belper are the universal cleanliness and the air of prosperity which prevails throughout the district. Although it would not be safe to compare Belper with the famous Dutch village of Brock, yet it is very different from the ordinary small country town. We get the key to the unwonted cleanliness when we inspect the mills, and can thus trace it to the influence of Messrs. Strutt, who have constructed a large and airy tepid bath for the use of their work people, to which the small charge of a penny is made for admission. When we go over the works we see that it is through the

influence of the heads of the firm that prosperity reigns in the district. The characteristics of the picturesque little town are here intensified. The most scrupulous cleanliness is as pervades the buildings. From floor to ceiling everything white as the material employed in the manufacture. A large kitchen has been constructed for the use of the work-people, and here they can have better meals, and at far less cost than at their own homes. As many of them come from a distance over the hills this provision must be invaluable, for otherwise they would either be compelled to take their meals as they could about the mill or waste much time and strength walking to and fro; and in this, as in many other indulgencies of the kind, the benefit is not all on one side, for the employer profits by the brighter intelligence and superior activity his thoughtfulness has permitted his men to attain. A reading-room has also been provided for their use, showing that mental as well as physical development and comfort have been studied by the firm. Schools for the children have been erected in the neighbourhood of each of their mills, and are attended by a large number of boys and girls, whose parents are employed at the works.

It would be difficult to say what has been left undone in this district that could tend to its advantage. There was formerly a church at Belper, as plain and unattractive as a white-washed barn. Many of the inhabitants, of course, went to the parish church, but of the remainder very few attended the services in this depressing building. In order to induce some of these people to attend church, Mr. Strutt, at his own expense, had the building so tastefully decorated and finished that it is now one of the sights of the neighbourhood. It bears a strong resemblance to the Savoy Chapel, in the Strand, London. The whole of the work was done by local men from designs by Mr. E. H. Corbould, and is admitted to be about as perfect as it could be done. It need scarcely be said that through Mr. Strutt's stimulating influence there is something more than the former meagre congregation. We have already alluded to the water wheels. There are altogether nineteen of these water wheels, eight at Milford and eleven at Belper. One bears date 1814, and is still in good condition.

From 1,200 to 1,500 operatives are employed at the two establishments, to make goods which are sent all over the world. Long servitude has always been held an honour, alike to employer and employed, and when we mention that one hale old foreman can speak of sixty years service under this firm, we have said all that is necessary to show the good

feeling that exists here between those who pay wages and those who receive them. However much we might hope it, we can scarcely expect that the generous interest in the welfare of the poor which Mr. Strutt and his forefathers have shown will ever become the rule rather than the exception, but it proves that a strong personal tie can be established which will do more to promote harmony between classes than the most equitable legislation. Through the exertions of a single man, carrying out the views of his predecessors, and that man often in delicate health, some thousands of persons, inhabiting a large and beautiful district, have been elevated to a position of prosperity, far beyond their equals in most parts of the country. The power, however small, that is exerted for the benefit of others is of more value than the greatest abilities if employed only for selfish ends, "Heaven doth with us as we with torches do, not light them for themselves." Fame may be gained, and wealth or power attained, but it is more difficult to obtain the love of the "country folks," and the reward is greater and purer. It has been his genuine and unassuming regard for all connected with him that has brought happiness to others and to himself. His reputation may not be wide, but it is deep-seated, and his memory will be treasured when the more dazzling light of the superficial philanthropist has been for ever quenched.

For generations the family have been distinguished for literary and artistic taste, and Mr. G. H. Strutt is no exception to the rule. He is a scholar of very refined taste, and his mansion is an exhibition in itself. Bridge Hall stands in the midst of large grounds and gardens which are admirably kept. A liberal patron of the fine arts, all the wall spaces are filled with pictures, and even the walls of the staircase are covered with examples of our greatest painters. Owing to a top light, they appear here to great advantage. For many years the most important of Mr. Corbould's works have either gone to Osborne or to Bridge Hall, some thirty of them having been secured by Mr. Strutt.

It is stated in "Landed Gentry" that the family is descended from Gottfried von Strutz, of Unterwalden, A.D. 1240, but no line of ancestors can give to Mr. Strutt a higher position than his own merits have secured for him. It has been said of him that there are not many men who, in a silent manner, have done so much; that he has filled up so many places that there is at last left him scarcely any ground on which to labour. We can only say of him as of Ben Adhem, "may his tribe increase." Mr. Strutt has also been

an active magistrate for the county of Derbyshire, 1851, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1869.

JOHN RHYS, M.A.

AMONG the host of able men of the present day engaged in scientific researches concerning philology, Professor John Rhys, of Oxford, holds an honourable position. He was born at Aberceiro, near Ponterwyd, in the county of Cardigan, June 21st, 1840. Having received elementary education at a school kept in his native village, and at the British school of a place called Penllwyn, he removed towards the end of 1859, to the Normal College, Bangor, to hold a Queen's Scholarship there.

Having completed a year of study in this college, he left to take care of the British School at Rhosybol, Anglesey where he remained for five years. During this period he worked diligently, and dedicated his leisure-hours to the study of Greek and Latin, together with the dialects of the Celtic. He became known soon to the Philological Society, London, and also to Mr. Hugh Owen, a gentleman who has taken an active part in furnishing educational facilities for Wales, and who induced Mr. Rhys to read a paper at Llandudno Eisteddfod, in 1864. This brought him under the notice of others, and under their joint advice he resolved to enter Oxford University. He was received into Jesus College in 1865, and by dint of natural capacities and unswerving assiduity, his course became prosperous, and his prize receipts amounted to £130 per annum. Towards the end of 1869, he took first-class honours in classics. This brought his curriculum to a close as a student at Oxford; but he had been elected to a Merton Fellowship, which aided him to pursue his studies at the German Universities of Leipsic and Göttingen, especially with regard to the Sanscrit and the Slavonic. However, in 1871 he was called back to England by Lord Granville to be H.M. Inspector of Schools in North Wales. In this capacity he was very successful, one reason being his experience of the difficulty natural to the Celtic tongue in its attempts at English pronunciation.

He was not allowed to remain long in this position, for further honours were awaiting him. In 1876 a Celtic Professorship was created at Oxford, and in the following year he was elected to fill the Chair, which he does with ability and success.

The department of philology in which he has been carrying on his studies most especially is the Celtic branch of the subject and more especially still the Welsh language, his native tongue. He has published papers from time to time in the *Revue Celtique*, *Kuhn's Beitræge*, *Academy*, *Saturday Review*, *Nature*, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and *Cymmrodor*, besides in certain Welsh journals.

But the book which gave him a standing among philologists is a volume of "Lectures on Welsh philology." The lectures were delivered in a course at Aberystwyth, and published with additions in 1877. We could scarcely expect that a second edition of a book dealing with what is, even in philology, almost an out-of-the-way subject—*i.e.*, out-of-the-way in the meaning that it had scarcely been treated at all scientifically to any practical extent formerly—should be demanded by the public. But in the instance before us this took place, and a second edition, with emendations and additions, was published in 1879.

The volume has gained for the author much renown and respect from scholars in England and on the Continent, and for the subject more attention than had been stimulated by any book except Zeuss's "Grammatica Celtica." Many of his fellow-countrymen had been in the field before him, but in effect they had done scarcely more than collect a mass of speculations, excepting Edward Llwyd alone, a writer of the last century. But the rapid strides science has made in this age, and the great quantity of information recently brought to light, gave Professor Rhys a good "angle of vantage," and he made a thorough use of it. His close observation and careful analysis have brought his studies to a successful end. He has brought his subject well before philological scholars, and has created a new era in the history of its study. He is still proceeding in his researches, so that the published book is most likely a mere forerunner of other interesting and standard works to follow.

SIR SYDNEY H. WATERLOW, BART.

A CURSORY observer cannot fail to notice that to the majority of successful men the road to distinction has been a tortuous one. Obstacles innumerable have been surmounted, and when the coveted prize has been almost within reach, a sudden reverse of fortune has come, and another arduous struggle, with its alternation of quickened resolves and weary longings, has been undertaken, until the long-sought object has been achieved. There are other men who apparently have never once been baffled in their career. Beginning life without influence, and with none of the advantages which wealth brings with it, but with a mind well balanced, and a hand skilled by severe application, they have moved steadily onward from one stage to another without check or hindrance—carefully establishing their new acquisitions on firm foundations, and at last attaining to a position of honour and eminence.

To the latter class the subject of this notice may belong. The youngest son of the late James Waterlow, Esq., of Huntingdon Lodge, Peckham, Surrey, Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow was born in London, in the year 1822. He was educated at the Grammar School, Southwark, and, under the tuition of the Rev. Launcelot Sharpe, made such rapid progress in his studies, that he was placed at the head of the first class in the school when little more than thirteen years of age. With the education thus acquired, and being intended for the printing and stationery business, he was in his fourteenth year apprenticed to the late Mr. Thomas Harrison, Government printer. The work was exactly adapted to his taste, and by his tact and industry he soon gained the good opinion of his employer. Promoted to various posts of trust over his fellow workmen, he was eventually appointed to superintend the Cabinet printing press at the Foreign Office, in Downing Street, where his punctuality and exactness in small details stood him in much service, and the complete reliance which was placed in him, even at this early age, augured well for his career. In his twenty-first year he went to Paris, and during nearly a year's residence in the French capital, was engaged in the celebrated establishment of Messrs. Galignani. Returning to England in 1844, having gained a thorough knowledge of

the higher branches of the printing trade, he decided to settle in the metropolis, and joined his father and brothers in business at London Wall. Under his skilful and vigorous efforts, the firm has enjoyed great prosperity, having for many years regularly executed heavy contracts for Government. Several years ago Sir Sydney retired from the business, which has gradually expanded into the extensive concern known as Waterlow & Sons, Limited.

Sir Sydney Waterlow has for a quarter of a century been associated with the municipal history of London. At the request of the ratepayers of Broad Street Ward, he in 1855 consented to represent them in the Common Council. The difficulties under which the police authorities at that time laboured in consequence of the absence of a rapid system of communication between the different stations in the City were pressing themselves strongly upon the attention of the Council, and as a member of the Police Committee, he met the wants of the case by devising the arrangement of over-house telegraphs which has proved so successful. In recognition of the plan the Corporation in 1861 tendered him a special vote of thanks. Two years later he was elected Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn, in succession to Mr. Cubitt. In 1863 he originated the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, for providing the labouring classes of London with clean, healthy, and comfortable homes, at a moderate rent. This Company, of which he has been for fifteen years honorary chairman, has now a capital of one million sterling, and has expended nearly three-parts of that sum in the erection of large blocks of tenements, which, when completed will accommodate from twenty to thirty thousand persons.

Sir Sydney served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1866-7. His shrievalty was marked by the visit of the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt, and the generous and splendid reception accorded to these potentates by the City of London induced the Queen to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. His services to the Corporation obtained a flattering recognition in September, 1872, when he was elected Lord Mayor. The chief event of his Mayoralty was the visit of the Shah of Persia, and the magnificent banquet to that Sovereign at the Mansion House. He also signalled his term of office by the founding of the now annual Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund, of which he continues to be one of the most active and liberal supporters. A few months before his promotion to the chief magistracy he

presented Lauderdale House, Highgate, with its beautiful grounds, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to be used as a Convalescent Home. The building was adapted and furnished at Sir Sydney's own expense, and on the 8th of July, 1872, was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The close of his reign at the Mansion House was recognised by Her Majesty as a fitting opportunity for conferring upon him the honour of a baronetcy. "I cannot," wrote Mr. Gladstone, in announcing the Queen's gracious intention, "convey to your Lordship the tender of this honour without adding the lively gratification I feel in making it to one who, independently of the high office which he holds, has deserved so well of the people of this great metropolis for his intelligent and indefatigable philanthropy."

As a candidate for parliamentary honours, Sir Sydney, by solicitation, presented himself to the constituency of the County of Dumfries at the general election in 1868. Strictly speaking, Sir Sydney is not what may be termed an effective speaker, but he is fluent and often vigorous, and the shrewd practical views and staunch Liberalism which characterise his political speeches seldom fail to impress an audience. Though personally unknown to the electors of Dumfries, he was placed at the top of the poll. Being a government contractor, he was, however, precluded from taking his seat in the House. He next contested Maidstone in 1874, and was elected, in conjunction with Sir John Lubbock. Having faithfully represented that borough during the Beaconsfield Administration, he again offered himself as a candidate at the late general election, but was, with his colleague, rejected in favour of two unknown Conservatives, Maidstone being the only constituency in the United Kingdom which brought the Conservative party a "gain" of two seats. While Sir Sydney was a Member of Parliament, he served upon the following select committees of the House, viz., the Ecclesiastical (Fire Insurance), the Land Titles and Transfer, and the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill. In 1872 he was appointed on the Royal Commission of inquiry into Friendly Benefit Building Societies; and two years later his sound views on the law of commercial transactions obtained his appointment on the Royal Judicature Commission.

At an influential court of governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in 1874, Sir Sydney was unanimously appointed treasurer of that ancient foundation, an honorary office which he still holds, and to the duties of which he devotes

a large amount of attention. He fills various other important positions. A Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, he is also a justice of the peace for the City of London and the Counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Londonderry. He has been for several years governor of the Irish Society of London, which has control of the large estates in Londonderry County that were granted by the Crown to the Corporation of London in the early part of the seventeenth century, when the power of the contending septs in Ulster was finally overthrown. Sir Sydney is chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Westminster Schools, Deputy Chairman of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, a Director of the Union Bank and the Union Assurance Company, and Treasurer to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, a subject in which he has taken a very active interest. Serving as juror for great Britain at both the Philadelphia and Paris Exhibitions, he was president of a section in the latter, and for his services was made an officer of the Cross of the Legion of Honour of the French Republic. Nor is this the only foreign distinction he has gained. He is a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy; and in 1873 he received from the Sultan of Turkey the Order of the Mejidie, and the Order of the Lion and Sun from the Shah of Persia.

Sir Sydney married in 1845 Anna Maria, youngest daughter of William Hickson, Esq., of Fairseat, Wrotham, Kent, by whom he had twelve children, of whom five sons and three daughters are living. Lady Waterlow died in the early part of this year.

SIR ALEXANDER MALET, BART., K.C.B.

SIR ALEXANDER MALET, who is full of years and honours, has played a much greater part in the business of the world than many men whose names are more familiar to us. He was born on the 23rd July, 1800, and succeeded his father, Sir Charles Warre Malet, 1st Bart., in 1815. He was educated at Winchester School, and Christ Church,

Oxford, and took his second class B.A. degree in 1822. In company with Lord Hatherley and other good men and true, he was expelled from Winchester in 1818 as a leader of rebellion. That boyish insurrection against injudicious management found its justification in the dismissal of the tutor who mainly provoked it, and in the early reception at Oxford and Cambridge of the chief culprits. He entered as student at the Middle Temple in 1822, and held a Lieutenant's commission in the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He was also a magistrate and a deputy lieutenant for the County of Wilts.

He was not destined for a home, career, however. In March, 1824, he was appointed *attaché* to the embassy of St. Petersburg by Mr. Canning, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Alexander commenced his diplomatic career under Sir Charles Bagot, who was then ambassador at the Russian Court. Sir Alexander was next employed at the embassy in Paris in February, 1827. Obtaining a long leave of absence in 1831 he unsuccessfully contested the Borough of Marlborough. In December, 1833, he was named paid *attache* at Lisbon. In January, 1834, he married Mary Anne Dora Spalding, daughter of John Spalding, of the Holme, Wigton, N.B., and Mary Ann Eden, of the Edens of Windleston. On the 5th January, 1836, Sir Alexander was appointed Secretary of Legation at the Hague, and during his residence of eight years was frequently *Charge d'Affaires*.

He was made secretary of Embassy at Vienna in November, 1843, but did not leave the Hague till the end of December of that year, joining the Austrian embassy (then held by Sir R. Gordon) in May 1844. In September, 1844, Sir Alexander was raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Wurtemburgh, and took up his residence at Stuttgart at the end of that month.

In February, 1852, Sir Alexander was transferred to Her Majesty's Mission to the Germanic Confederation at the close of Lord Cowley's Extraordinary Mission, consequent on the events of 1848, and assumed his new duties on the reconstitution of the Diet at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. At this post he remained till the dissolution of the Confederation and absorption of the several states which composed it in the Empire of Germany in 1866. In February, 1867, he was placed on the pension list.

During Sir Alexander's service in Russia occurred the startling events which followed the death of Alexander I.,

and accession of the Emperor Nicholas. He was an eyewitness of the military revolt on the 19th November, O.S. 1825, and of the assassination of General Miloradovitch, and stood within twenty paces of him when he was shot. He also witnessed the subsequent dispersion of the rebels by grape shot, and the heroic conduct of the Emperor Nicholas throughout the day. After the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, Sir Alexander made an extensive tour through Southern Russia, visiting Odessa and the Crimea; and extending to a short incursion into the Caucasus, crossing the straight of Taman to Kertch.

While at Paris in 1830 Sir Alexander was present at the review of the National Guard, in the reign of Charles X., during the ministry of the Count de Villèle, when the insubordinate shouts "à bas Villèle" raised by the battalions as they defiled before the king were prognostic of the fall of that elder Bourbon branch of the Capets which speedily followed.

In May, 1834, whilst serving at Lisbon, after Don Miguel's defeat of Asseiceira, Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, asked for British protection, and Lord Howard de Walden offered him, with his family and suite, passage to England, on board the "Revenge." His lordship deputed Sir Alexander Malet to accompany Captain Richards, who was sent with the boats of our squadron to receive the Spanish fugitives at Aldea Gallega, a village some leagues up on the left bank of the Tagus. The embarkation was an interesting and, at the same time, a painful sight. Don Carlos had with him his wife and two sons. These four, and one lady attendant got into the captain's barge, with Captain Richards (who received them) and Sir Alexander. The suite took seats in the other boats. All looked very worn and sullen. It was a long pull, nearly four hours, down the river, and they did not reach the "Revenge" till nearly dusk. There was little conversation on the way, beyond questions by Don Carlos as to the names of places on the banks of the river, and much talk among themselves in Spanish. There was no salute fired, but the crew of the "Revenge" were at quarters, and when on the deck the Spanish Prince expressed himself pleased at finding himself and family in safety on board a British man-of-war.

No events of importance marked Sir Alexander's long service of eight years at the Hague. The forcible severance from Belgium was only just accomplished when the British mission, under Sir Edward Disbrowe, to which he was secretary, commenced the renewal of diplomatic intercourse which the war with the Belgians had temporarily suspended; and

the Dutch were some time before they got over those feelings of resentment which the English policy during the contest had not unnaturally caused. Sir Alexander was in frequent charge of the mission, and learnt to appreciate those sterling qualities of national character which, while they strongly resemble our own in many points, are sufficiently distinct to give the Netherlands a peculiar type, not without high individual value. William III. died while Sir Alexander was in Holland, and was succeeded by the Prince so well known in England as the Prince of Orange, whose long service in the British Army led Englishmen to regard him as almost of their own nationality, a feeling always cordially responded to by the Prince.

Sir Alexander's stay at Vienna was brief, but long enough to leave him many regrets at quitting a capital where social and artistic resources rival those of Paris or Rome.

Sir Alexander was accredited to the Grand Duke of Baden as well as to the King of Wurtemberg, and fortuitously visiting Strasburg in 1846, met the Duke of Montpensier, then on the point of visiting Spain to carry out his projected marriage, Sir Alexander was thus enabled to give his Government the first authentic intimation they received of the reality of that scheme, the results of which little corresponded with the ambitious hopes in which it was planned.

Sir Alexander was at his post during the revolutionary movements of 1848 in Germany, and was present at the dispersion by armed force of the rump of the Frankfort Parliament, which had migrated to Stuttgardt.

The marriage of the lamented Princess Alice to the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt took place whilst Sir Alexander was accredited to the Grand Ducal Court, as well as the Investment of the Grand Duke with the Order of the Garter; and Sir Alexander himself received the insignia of K.C.B.

Leaving Stuttgardt in 1852, Sir Alexander took up his new appointment at Frankfort. Among the colleagues with whom he then found himself associated, was the Prussian member of the Diet, Herr von Bismarck. With this great statesman Sir Alexander was in constant friendly relation during four years, when he was called to other functions. The well-known political projects of the Prussian statesman for placing his country at the head of a united Germany, to be brought about by the expulsion of Austria, were topics of frequent conversation between them, and Sir Alexander did not fail to make his Government aware of schemes which at the time they were conceived seemed wholly impracticable, but which Prince Bismarck has nevertheless accomplished.

Not inattentive to what was passing in England while discharging his public duties at Frankfort, and struck by the importance of the volunteer movement caused by the events which occurred in France in 1859-60, Sir Alexander presented to the 1st Battalion of the Wilts Rifle Volunteers (one of the earliest raised corps in the country), the first challenge cup given in the United Kingdom.

The historical events of 1886 affected Sir Alexander's career and prosperity in life very materially, as the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, consequent on the war with Austria, caused the withdrawal of the British Legation to the Diet, and his being placed on the pension list, since which event Sir Alexander has retired into private life, and can look back upon a career which must be eminently satisfactory to him. He has been intimately connected with the diplomatic events of half a century, and although we have only set down the bare facts of his long and distinguished life, it will be seen how full of interest these facts are, especially to those who can fill in the details for themselves. We may add that Sir Alexander has published a metrical translation of part of Wace's "Roman de Ron" and a volume on the "Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation in 1866."

CAPTAIN GILL.

CAPTAIN GILL, born at Bangalore, in 1843, is the son of the well-known Indian artist and sportsman, Major Gill, of the Madras army. At an early age he was sent to England, and being destined for a military career, he was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In November, 1864, he was gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and five years later proceeded to India, and was appointed to the great trigonometrical survey of that country. His work on this survey having come to a conclusion he returned to England in October, 1870.

The following two years and a half were passed in service at Aldershot, after which the quiet monotony of home life was exchanged for duties of a more adventurous character. Even in time of peace there is always sufficient employment for the engineer, the constant changes rendered necessary by scientific invention effectually preventing any long term of forced inactivity. The construction and maintenance of

military works, the accurate surveying of the country, and a thousand and one duties for various purposes, fall to his lot. He does not so often meet with opportunities in active service for showy deeds as his comrades in other branches who seek "the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth," but many of the works of the engineer are useful for all time, and they often prove eventually of more value to the commerce and prosperity of a nation than the valorous actions which establish fame. The expedition upon which Lieutenant Gill was now engaged was organised to explore Central Asia to the north-eastern frontier of Persia, and to examine the neighbourhood of Merv and of the River Attrek. From a political point of view this fact is rather interesting, as it shows that the Liberal Government of the day were aware of the necessity of obtaining accurate information concerning territory to which recent events have given so much importance. The march of Russian troops across the Asian continent was being jealously watched, not perhaps with alarm, but with suspicion, and it is easy to imagine that British interests would have been carefully guarded by the Government then in power, although members of that Ministry have since been accused of unbounded faith in the purity of Russian professions. In the course of the exploration Lieutenant Gill made important discoveries in the political geography of the region through which he passed. The members of the expedition concluded their labours in the course of a few months, and in December, 1873, he returned to England.

Service at Chatham and Woolwich followed until June, 1876, when Lieutenant Gill proceeded to China, on another exploring expedition. He has added another to the long list of men who having once tasted the pleasure of travelling in strange places cannot long reconcile themselves to the enervating monotony of uneventful service in civilized lands. In a higher form they are actuated by the same feeling that prompts the gambler to risk his fortune on the turn of a card. The hope of adventure in which they may be successful, or in which they may lose their liberty or even their life, is not unlike the feverish wish for excitement that leads to gaming in men of a less active temperament, and there is this similarity, that in either case, when once the fascination has been felt, the spell becomes too powerful to be easily broken. In the course of this second exploration, Lieutenant Gill travelled through China from east to west, and passing the borders of Thibet, concluded his journey in Burmah. A much longer time was occupied in this expedition, and it was not until February, 1878,

that he returned to England. A work entitled "The River of Golden Sand," which he subsequently published, contains the narrative of his travels and explorations on this occasion. He was no longer Lieutenant Gill when he returned to England, having been gazetted Captain in December, 1877. For his geographical services during this period he received, in 1879, the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He is also a member of other learned societies.

In June, 1878, Captain Gill was appointed to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and in the following March was appointed to the commission of delimitation of the Turkish boundary in Asia. He left England for the Levant, where he remained until October.

Captain Gill takes a more prominent part in political matters than is common to members of his profession. He is Conservative in his views, and in the interest of his party contested the borough of Hackney at the general election of 1874. The two Liberal candidates were returned, but the election was declared void, and a fresh writ was issued. The candidates now were Mr. Holms, Professor Fawcett, and Lieutenant Gill. Ten thousand more votes were polled on this occasion than in the contest two months before, but the Liberals were again victorious. He was nominated at Nottingham during the recent election, but there, as elsewhere, the Conservative cause was unpopular.

SIR BRYAN ROBINSON.

THE subject of this notice is the youngest of eleven children, and was born in Ireland. His father was the Rev. Christopher Robinson, Rector of Granard, only son of the Honourable Mr. Justice Robinson, a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart., M.P., of Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny.

Sir Bryan received his early education at Castleknock, a public school then presided over by Dr. Gwynne, who was alike celebrated for sound scholarship and severe discipline; thence he passed in 1824 into Trinity College, where he remained until the year 1828. The pre-occupation by his numerous brothers of the various professions at home,

induced the young collegian to try his fortune in British America, and in 1828 he went to Newfoundland, under the auspices of the late distinguished Admiral, Sir Thomas Cochrane, then Governor of the colony. Having determined to follow the law as a profession, he was called in 1831 to the Canadian Bar, at Nova Scotia, but confined his practice to Newfoundland, where he speedily acquired a lucrative business.

The energy of Mr. Robinson, coupled with his position and reputation, naturally led him to take an active part in all public questions, and notably in that of Parliamentary privileges, which, in 1838, excited much interest in England, in relation to the case of Stockdale and Hansard, and, at the same time, was occasioning confusion in the colony.

The House of Assembly in Newfoundland claimed to be legally possessed of the like irresponsible powers of commitment for contempts to those which the House of Commons had always exercised, and it must be owned that the wayward child carried out his pretensions to their logical extent with a bolder hand than the more cautious parent; for the Newfoundland House arrested a gentleman who was not a member of their body for words spoken in the street, and when their prisoner was discharged by Habeas Corpus, they arrested the judge who had granted the Habeas, and the sheriff who had obeyed the judge and imprisoned them both. The difficulty of the position was enhanced by the fact that at that time the legal possession of such a power, extreme though it was, was conceded by almost all the colonies, and was expressly upheld by a solemn decision of the Judicial Committee in the case "*Beaumont v. Barrett*;" but Mr. Robinson challenged the validity of any such authority, and advised an Appeal from the Judgment of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, which had affirmed it. He was specially retained to proceed to England in support of the Appeal; it was twice argued before the Judicial Committee. That Court reversed its own former decision, as well as the judgment of the Court below, upon the broad principles urged by the Colonial Advocate, and the Newfoundland case, "*Keilley v. Carson*," reported in Moore's Privy Council Reports, has from that time governed the proceedings of Colonial Parliaments.

In 1842 Mr. Robinson was elected to the Legislature, and the following year was appointed by mandamus Q.C., and also a member of the Privy Council of the Colony.

In 1858 he was raised to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, where he continued until 1878, when he

retired, in order to be relieved from a longer residence in a climate for which his health had become unequal.

His career as a judge appears to have been as successful as his life at the Bar, it was characterised by independence and clemency, and when his intention to retire was communicated to the Colonial Minister, then the Earl of Carnarvon, Judge Robinson was notified by His Lordship that the Queen was pleased to bestow upon him the honour of Knighthood (as His Lordship stated), "in recognition of his long and valuable Judicial services," and this dignity was in December, 1877, graciously conferred upon him, at Windsor Castle, by Her Majesty's Accolade.

During the whole of Sir Bryan's long residence in Newfoundland, he was the zealous promotor of all public improvements, and in the impetus that was given to agriculture and education whilst he was in the legislature, he bore a conspicuous part. In social life Sir Bryan inherited some of the genial qualities of his maternal grandfather, and oftentimes his remarks from the bench tended to enliven the tedium of forensic proceedings, and to keep things pleasant between contending parties. He was, however, severe in his denunciation of anything dishonourable or arbitrary, but it is only justice to add that if he occasioned undeserved pain he was not slow to heal the wound he had inflicted unintentionally. On his leaving the colony in 1877 addresses were presented to him from the grand jury and Bar on circuit, and from the general population of St. John's, expressive of their respect and regard. In 1834 Sir Bryan married Selina, third daughter of Arthur Holdsworth Brooking, Esq., of Devonshire, by whom he has several children living.

It will be seen that Sir Bryan's career has been almost as devoid of excitement as the career of a great artist who passes his life at his easel, or a great author who will be found from one year to another in his study. Such men are not much before the British public, but they nevertheless lead very capacious lives. Men like Sir Bryan Robinson have gone out from England to do substantial service in all parts of our possessions, and carrying with them the education and feelings of English gentlemen, they have made strong that Greater Britain of which we are justly proud. Sir Bryan has done valuable and practical service to his country, and he has received the honourable acknowledgment to which he was fully entitled.

DAVID MASSON.

DAVID MASSON, M.A., L.L.D., professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh, and well-known as the author of the standard "Life of Milton," was born at Aberdeen, 1822, and educated first at Marischal College there, and afterwards at the University of whose professorate he is now one of the chief ornaments.

He began his literary career in 1841, when, at the age of nineteen, he became the editor of a scotch provincial newspaper. In that position he remained for three years, at the expiration of which, in 1844, he migrated to London, busying himself as a contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*, and other periodicals. Here he remained about a year, going next to Edinburgh, where he sojourned for about a couple of years, acting as a contributor to periodicals, besides having special literary engagements with Messrs. Chambers, publishers.

In 1847, Mr. Masson again went to London, where, for the next five years, he continued his avocations as a *litterateur*, producing one or two small books, and contributing to the *North British Review*, the *British Quarterly Review*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and other publications. It was, no doubt, the breadth of view and depth of research exhibited in these and other contributions to periodical literature, that led to Mr. Masson's being appointed, in 1852, to the professorship of English Language and Literature in University College, London, which had just been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. A. H. Clough. It was no small honour to succeed a man so distinguished, both as a poet and critic, and he does, moreover, at the comparatively early age of thirty. But that the choice of the authorities was a good one, was proved, not only by Mr. Masson's subsequent contributions to literature, but by his success as lecturer and teacher in the professorship itself, the duties of which he discharged with universal acceptance for the thirteen years between 1852 and 1865.

In 1858 he had been appointed to the editorship of *Macmillan's Magazine*, a post which he retained till 1868. He had previously resigned his professorship in London, on being elected, in October, 1865, to the professorship at Edinburgh, which he still holds, and in which he is still earnest and active, after a laborious incumbency of fifteen years.

Mr. Masson has, in fact, "professed" English literature at two Universities for close upon thirty years, and the amount of labour implied in the assertion may be readily conceived. He has delivered hundreds of lectures, conducted hundreds of examinations, and passed thousands of pupils through his hands. Certain of his lectures have been published, especially those delivered at the opening of sessions, but for the most part the influence of a professor is of that description which is not the least effective for being quiet, and almost indefinable. Many a man in London and Edinburgh has had his taste for better or the humanities quickened and intensified under the strain of Dr. Masson's earnest enthusiasm, critical insight, and laborious determination.

As a professor, also, Dr. Masson has taken, all along, special interest in the higher education of women, advocating it in the senatus of his university, and promoting it by the delivery of lectures to ladies on the subject he has made specially his own. These lectures have been largely attended, and are in fact amongst the most popular of the annual series delivered by professors of the University.

We have seen that Professor Masson began his career as a journalist and magazinist. Journalism was deserted by him after a few years experience, but for many years he was one of the most copious contributors to the magazines and reviews. His work in this direction began in 1844 and has not yet ended, though it has decreased considerably since 1865. In 1844 Mr. Masson contributed his first article on Milton to *Fraser's Magazine*, a circumstance of some interest in connection with the *Magnum Opus* of the Professor's literary life. It is curious that thus early he should have been attracted by the life and works of the great Puritan poet. Among more recent contributions to *Fraser* may be noticed a paper on "Sylvester's Du Bartas" (1858). Dr. Masson's essays on the *British Masters* extend from 1849 to 1857, and include papers on Rabelais (1849), Wordsworth (1850), Moore (1852), Horace (1853), Dante's "Beatrice" (1854), Tennyson's "Maud" (1855), Browning's "Men and Women" (1856), Sir Thomas Browne (1857), "Contemporary Notices of Shakespeare" (1857), and Beranger (1857). He began to write for the *North British Review* in 1848, and has produced for it such articles as "Wordsworth" (1850), "Carlyle's 'Latter day Pamphlets'" (1850), "Literature and the Labour Question" (1851), "Dickens and Thackeray" (1851), "Aeschylus" (1851), "Milton" (1852), "Scottish Influence in British Literature" (1852), "Hugh Miller" (1854), "Old

English Songs" (1855), "Samuel Butler" (1855), "Ben Jonson" (1856), and "Samuel Rogers" (1856). For the *Scottish Review* Mr. Masson wrote on "Shakespeare's Sonnets" (1854), and for the *National Review* on Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianse" (1856). He has written on Smollett in the *Quarterly*, and has been among the contributors to the *Westminster Review*. To *Macmillan's Magazine*, during his editorship of that periodical he was naturally a frequent contributor. Between 1860 and 1865 he published in it papers on Hood, Shelley, Keats, Buckle, Clough, Thackeray, and various miscellaneous subjects, including a series of very interesting "Recollections of Three Cities," embodying reminiscences of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and London, and including sketches of Dr. James Kidd, Dr. James Melvin, Dr. William Knight, William Thom, of Inverury, Dr. Chalmers, Agostino Ruffini, Dr. Samuel Brown, Hugh Miller, and De Quincey. Since 1865 Mr. Masson has figured more rarely in *Macmillan*, in which, however, he has printed an occasional essay, and a "Memoir of Mazzini." It should be added that Mr. Masson's pen has been engaged at various times upon the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *English Cyclopædia*. It will be seen that his miscellaneous additions to the literature of the day have been at once varied and voluminous—showing a wide range of reading and experience, thought and reflection, and exhibiting the graces of a chastened and vigorous prose style.

The Professor's earlier separate publications were of a modest character, including a school "History of Rome" (1848), an account of "The British Museum" (1848), and two small volumes on "Mediæval History" (1855) and "Modern History" (1856).

In the latter year Mr. Masson collected a few of his articles in the magazines and reviews, and republished them under the title of "Essays, Biographical and Critical, chiefly on the English Poets." This was his first important publication, and it at once made him widely and formally known as a literary critic and biographer. The permanent interest and value of the work may be judged from the fact that in 1874 it was revised and enlarged (by various additions) and republished in three volumes, which bore the title of "Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and other essays," "Chatterton; a story of the year 1770" (originally published in the *Dublin University Magazine* in 1851), and "The Three Devils, and other essays." These are among the most popular of Mr. Masson's publications.

In 1859 came a volume on "British Novelists and their

Styles: being a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose and Fiction." This includes four lectures—one on the novel as a form of literature, and on early British prose-fiction; another on the British novelists of the eighteenth century; another on Scott and his influence; and a fourth on British novelists since Scott. The public would be glad to see a new edition of these comprehensive and informing lectures, with the information and criticisms brought down to the latest date.

In 1859, also, Professor Masson issued the first volume of his *Magnum Opus*—"The Life of Milton, and History of his Time." This great work, which has placed the reputation of its author on the soundest possible basis, and added his name to the short list of standard biographers in the language, has occupied the Professor during the last twenty years of his life, and presents a steadfast memorial to his wonderful industry, trustworthy judgment, and critical appreciation. Few works of more solid learning have been produced in this half century. The second volume followed in 1871, after a long interval of years; since then the work has been rapidly completed—the third volume appearing in 1873, the fourth and fifth in 1877, and the sixth and last in 1880. As they came out in succession, "still the wonder grew" that any one man could have amassed the facts which the Professor has gathered round the life of Milton. Now that the work is completed, the chorus of critical approval has been loud and unanimous—a reception which cannot fail to compensate Mr. Masson for the years of labour and of thought which he has bestowed upon the pet project of his life.

In 1865 came out Professor Masson's work on "Recent English Philosophy: a Review, with Criticisms, including some Comments on Mr. Mill's Answer to Sir William Hamilton."

A second edition of this work appeared in 1867; a third, with additions, in 1877. In 1873 Mr. Masson appeared again as a biographer, having found time amid his devotion to Milton and to other avocations, to produce an elaborate monograph on the subject of "Drummond of Hawthornden: the Story of his Life and Writings." The Professor had previously composed for the Globe edition of the works of Goldsmith, a "Memoir" of the poet, which appeared in 1869. In 1874 came an edition of the poetical works of Milton, with introduction, notes, and an essay on the poet's English. This was published in three volumes, under the title of the "Cambridge or Library Edition." It was afterwards reproduced in two

volumes in the "Golden Treasury" series (1874), and again one volume in the "Globe" series (1877). These three editions form a worthy pendant to the "Life of Milton." To the publications thus enumerated we have to add a couple of specimens of the Professor's later editorial productions. In 1875 appeared "The Quarrel between the Earl of Manchester and Oliver Cromwell: an Episode of the English Civil War," consisting of documents collected by the late John Bruce, F.S.A., with fragments of a preface of his, annotated and completed by Mr. Masson for the Camden Society. To the present year (1880) belongs "Vol. III. of the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland (1578-1585," edited by authority, under the direction of the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, with historical introduction.

It will be observed that Mr. Masson is only in his fifty-eighth year, and much good and valuable literary and philosophical work may yet be expected from him.

He was married in 1853 to Miss Rosaline Orme, who has also largely interested herself in the higher education of women, and who has appeared before the public as the editor of a book of poetical extracts and as a contributor of reviews to the *Academy*.

MRS. BANCROFT.

MRS. SQUIRE BANCROFT BANCROFT, *née* Marie Effie Wilton—and in her own particular line without a rival on the British stage—was born at Doncaster, and, like so many of her contemporaries, entered the histrionic profession at a very early age. Her first appearance on the London stage took place on September 15, 1856, at the Lyceum Theatre, as the boy *Henri* to the *Belphegor* of Mr. Charles Dillon, and as *Perdita* in a burlesque of that name by Mr. William Brough. In the following year she appeared at the Haymarket, as *Cupid*, in an extravaganza by Frank Talfourd, called "Atalanta," and, in 1858, as *Lucy Morton* in Planche's comedy of "Court Favour"—the latter part having been originally played by Madame Vestris. In 1858 she also played the leading character in Morton's comedy of "The

Little Savage," this being her first appearance at the Strand, a theatre with which her name was to be so long and intimately identified. It is true that between this date and 1865 Miss Wilton was engaged at the Adelphi, the St. James's, and the Haymarket, but it was at the Strand that she for a long time gained her chief successes. It was there that Mr. H. J. Byron produced the best of his earliest extravaganzas, and in these lively trifles Miss Wilton was for many seasons the head and front of the attraction. She was recognized at that time as the Queen of Burlesque. No production was complete without her, and no performance could be otherwise than successful if she took part in it. Gifted with great personal attractions, she was endowed besides with much grace of movement and piquancy of speech, and it was difficult to say whether her dances, her songs, or the way in which she spoke her lines, were found most irresistible. There was no burlesque artist of the day who could compete with her. "Marie Wilton" was the favourite of the time—not more of the general public than of the privileged few who recognized in her powers considerably higher than those which are now considered necessary in burlesque. She was not only a worthy successor of Madame Vestris in ability and charm, but she had evidently a reserve of histrionic capacity of which the other lady could not boast.

At last there came an opportunity for the display of this reserve, when, in 1865, Miss Wilton and Mr. H. J. Byron—emboldened no doubt by the success of the extravaganzas which the one had written and in which the other had played—announced their intention of opening the Prince of Wales's Theatre under their joint management. This was the theatre which, originally opened in 1810, had been known successively as the Regency, the West London, the Queen's, the Fitzroy, and the Queen's again, being equally unfortunate under each appellation. Many a manager had tried to work it, but had failed, and the enterprise of Miss Wilton and Mr. Byron was looked upon in the light of a forlorn hope. Happily, the tide had turned. The theatre was opened, and opened with success, Miss Wilton sustaining the chief part in Mr. Byron's "La Sonnambula, or the Supper, the Sleeper, and the Merry Swiss Boy" (April 15, 1865). It was intended originally that farce and extravaganza should be the staple fare under the new management, but an accident occurred which caused this intention to be discarded. It so happened that Mr. T. W. Robertson sent in his comedy of "Society" for perusal; it was read by Mr. Byron and Miss Wilton, and forthwith produced under their joint auspices. This was on

November 11, 1865—a day big with the fate, not only of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and Mrs. Bancroft, but of English comedy in the person of the author of "Society." The play was a success, and so was the performance of Miss Marie Wilton in the part of *Maud*. The latter showed that the lady had given enough of her time and talent to burlesque, and that light comedy was now to claim her as its most distinguished votary. It has to be remembered that, in this representation, Mr. S. B. Bancroft, who was then twenty-four years of age, and who had played acceptably at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Dublin, made his first important appearance on the London stage in the rôle of *Sydney Daryl*, the hero of the piece, a part which he afterwards exchanged for that of *Tom Shylus*. This also was a success, and led to Mr. Bancroft's inclusion in the cast of "Ours"—Mr. Robertson's second comedy—produced at the Prince of Wales's in September 15, 1866. In this Mr. Bancroft played *Angus Mac Alister*, whilst Miss Wilton played *Mary Netly*. This was the lady's first great "hit" in comedy. The part suited her to perfection, and she performed it perfectly. Such sprightliness and vivacity had not been seen upon the stage for many years; such delicate raillery and piquant archness had seemed to be superstitions of the past.

They were destined, however, to reign for a long time at the Prince of Wales's stage. In 1867 Miss Wilton was married to Mr. Bancroft, and in April of that year the lady appeared for the first time as *Polly Eccles* in Robertson's new comedy of "Caste," Mr. Bancroft appearing as *Captain Hawtree*. The success in this case was even greater than before. The piece was recognised as the typical comedy of the day, and *Polly Eccles'* ceaseless flow of spirits carried all before it. Mrs. Bancroft made her second "sensation" and landed herself at one bound at the head of this department of her profession. From this time onward, the record of her successive appearances is the record of successive triumphs. On February 15, 1868, Mr. Robertson's "Play" was produced, and Mrs. Bancroft as *Rosie Fanquehere* and Mr. Bancroft as *Chevalier Browne* made the fortune, for the time, of what is by no means one of the most attractive of the dramatists' productions. On the other hand, "School," produced at the Prince of Wales's on January 16, 1869, was at once accepted as a dramatic idyll of the most delightful character, and Mrs. Bancroft's *Naomi Tighe* was considered if anything, even more effective in its variety of charm than was her *Polly Eccles*. Mr. Bancroft was *Jack Poyntz* and in the love-making between the two was as near perfection as

could be. Finally in April 1870, came "M.P." and with it the last of the Robertsonian series, which had done so much to give distinction to the theatre and to earn fame for Mrs. Bancroft and her husband. In this instance Mrs. Bancroft played the part of *Cecilia Dunscombe*, "a young lady of the period" and played it admirably, but the piece was in no way so immediately and generally popular as certain of its predecessors.

In 1871 poor Robertson was no more, and the management of the Prince of Wales's (from which Mr. Byron had retired in 1867, in favour of Mr. Bancroft) were compelled to look elsewhere for attractions. One of their first productions, May 1872 was that of Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money" in which Mr. Bancroft undertook the rôle of *Sir Frederick Blount* and Mrs. Bancroft that of *Georgina Vesey*, which she judged to be better suited to her style than that of *Clara Douglas*. The part could not have been better played, but Mrs. Bancroft had more scope for her powers in her next assumption—that of *Lady Teazle*—which was the feature of the production of "The School for Scandal" in April 1874. This is, perhaps, one of Mrs. Bancroft's most memorable efforts, for it made demands upon her powers which neither *Polly Eccles* nor *Naomi Tighe* required. Here there were not only archness and vivacity but pathos and passion: here there was not only the coaxing coquettishness of the scene with *Sir Peter*, but the display of strong feeling after the discovery behind the screen. In a word, there was an exhibition here of hitherto unsuspected power, which opened up visions of future revelations on the part of the artist. What might not an actress do who could show so much intensity with so much liveliness? A partial answer to the question was given in Mrs. Bancroft's appearance as *Jenny Northcote* in Mr. Gilbert's play of "Sweethearts" (November 1874). Mr. Bancroft, who had made an admirable *Joseph Surface*, here played *Harry Spreadbrow* and the critic found it difficult to say which was the more masterly impersonation. Certainly Mrs. Bancroft's *Jenny* in the second act was a further revelation to her most faithful admirers. How consummate was the art which could include two such *Jennies* in one *repertoire*. Vivacity and pathos were once more shown to be equally well within the artist's reach.

Mrs. Bancroft had yet, however, to appear in what is perhaps one of her most characteristic, as it is certainly one of her most powerful representations: we do not refer to her *Peg Woffington* in "Masks and Faces"* (November 1875).

* In which Mr. Bancroft made a "hit" as *Triplet*.

though that was charming; nor to her *Mrs. Heygarth* in "The Vicarage," or her *Hester Grazebrook* in "The Unequal Match," (April and September, 1877), though they, also, have their conspicuous and well-known merits we allude to her creation of the part of the *Countess Zicka* in the version of "Dora" called "Diplomacy"—a part we would have thought wholly out of her line, and by no means over-prominent in the play, but realized with so much grasp of character, and executed with so consummate a command of stage resource, as to divide with *Dora* the interest and sympathies of the audiences which witnessed the performance. Mr. Bancroft's *Count Orloff*, we may add, was, in its way, not less powerful and successful. After this, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft appeared at their theatre in revivals of "Caste" (January 1879) and "Sweethearts" (May 1879), Mrs Bancroft making in June of the same year what was almost equivalent to a first appearance as *Nan* in the little comedy of "Good for Nothing." This was, we believe, Mrs. Bancroft's last assumption on the boards of the Prince of Wales's, in connection with which she had risen from the position of Queen of Burlesque Extravaganza, to that of Queen of Light Comedy and Pathetic Drama.

In the course of 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft entered into negotiations for the lease of the Haymarket Theatre, into the actual management of which they entered at the beginning of this year. The famous house was entirely reconstructed and redecorated, and was opened to the public under new and favourable auspices on January 31st, when "Money" was revived, with Mr. Bancroft in his old part and Mrs. Bancroft this time as *Lady Franklin*. This latter was an assumption from which much had been expected and from which much exquisite entertainment has resulted. The lady could not have been better fitted with a part, and the part could not possibly have been better played. One famous scene with *Graves* went off enthusiastically, and it was acknowledged that the artiste had added another to her many triumphs in light comedy. Since then, the Haymarket has seen a revival of the comedy of "School," in which Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have both resumed the parts they played in 1869. In the interval Mrs. Bancroft has greatly widened the range of her accomplishments, and her *Naomi Tighe* is considered to be even more satisfying and delightful than it was before. Mr. Bancroft's *Jack Poyntz* has grown similarly in attractiveness.

What Mrs. Bancroft may have in store for the public, it is, of course, impossible to say. Still young, she will have, it is

to be expected, many opportunities of appearing in new parts, and, in that case, we may anticipate that they will be parts of the calibre either of *Jenny Northcote*, *Lady Franklin* or the *Countess Zicka*. And this, not because Mrs. Bancroft is not still, and will not long be, perfectly at home in rôles like *Polly Eccles* and *Naomi Tighe*, but because, having once sounded the depths of pathos and of passion, as well as having gauged her capacity for what may be called the maturer phases of comic acting, she is likely to be led by her artistic instinct to leave the higher work to other hands, and to persevere in those paths in which she has shown herself specially to be without a rival. But whether this is so or not the public will be glad to have from her whatever she may choose to give them.

Whether as the heroines of Robertsonian comedy, or as the representative of the mere flesh-and-blood creations of Sheridan's Sardou, Mrs. Bancroft will be always welcome and always popular. No one has done more for her art than she has—whether by her own impersonations or by the conscientiousness and skill with which, aided by her husband, she has presented the pieces produced under her management. She gave Robertson his chance, and she helped to found a school of acting. Surely this—apart from her own artistic work—should be sufficient to give her a high place in the theatrical history of the past half-century.

TOM TAYLOR.

TOM TAYLOR, well known as the editor of *Punch* and as one of the most powerful and popular of living dramatists, was born at Bishopwearmouth, near Sunderland, in 1817. His father had an extensive business as a brewer, and was withal so highly respected by his fellow townsmen that, when Sunderland was incorporated under the Municipal Reform Act, he was one of the first Aldermen elected for it. He is described as having been singularly loveable in temperament. His wife was German born but English bred, and a lady of unusual refinement and accomplishments.

Tom Taylor seems to have exhibited very early that fondness and aptness for the stage and things theatrical which has resulted in so much good work for the drama and histrionic art. As a mere urchin, we are told, he would delight in writing and acting little plays for the amusement of his brother and sister and their playmates. The cowbyre, the stable loft, or the saddle room used to be the theatre, and Tom was stage manager as well as actor and playwright. Sometimes he would dress up puppets and make them act dramas which he had composed for them. A literary or a dramatic turn, we are assured, was to be detected in nearly all his boyish games. "He would often take his stand in the midst of a laughing circle as the pretended showman of a suddenly improvised museum. Whatever rubbish was brought to him, he would define, article by article, with some aptly comic description or ludicrous running commentary. Whenever a schoolboy play was got up, he was there among the actors very prominent. Several of these classic pieces, ancient or modern, Latin, French, or English, were prepared from time to time with admirable completeness. Among Tom Taylor's most successful impersonations were *Parmeno* in the 'Eunuchus' of Terence and *L'Intime* in 'Les Plaideur' of the inimitable Jaquelin."

It will be gathered from the last-named fact that Tom Taylor had an excellent education bestowed upon him. For this he was early destined by his thoughtful and anxious parents, who sent him to the Grange School at Sunderland under the care of Mr. James, afterwards Dr. Cowan. There he was so well grounded in all the essentials of

liberal culture that, when, at eighteen years of age, he entered as a student at Glasgow University, he was able, in the course of his two sessions there, to carry off from a number of excellent competitors three gold medals, besides first-class prizes in Greek, Latin, and Logic.

In 1837, when he was twenty years of age, Tom Taylor went to Cambridge, where he entered at Trinity the most famous of the colleges. There his first achievement was to secure a college scholarship, which he obtained, the first time of examination, from a body of competitors of whom many were subsequently distinguished in various departments of endeavour. Going in for his B.A. degree in 1840, he took a junior optimes place in the mathematical tripos, but attained a high position in the first class of the classical tripos. In October 1841, Mr. Taylor tried for a college fellowship and won it. About this time he became a member of the celebrated society of Cambridge—"The Apostles," of whom Mr. Christie has given so interesting an account, and who included during Mr. Taylor's time such men as Lord Derby, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, and Sir H. Sumner Maine. Arthur Hallam, Dean Alford, Charles Bullen, John Sterling, F. D. Maurice, Archbishop Trench, and Mr. Tennyson were at one time members of the "Apostles." Among other of Mr. Taylor's contemporaries at Cambridge were Mr. Beresford Hope, Baron Gustavus Meyer Rothschild, Lord Napier of Ettrick, Lord John Manners, Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Mr. Baillie Cochrane (now Lord Lamington), Lord Campbell and Stratheden, Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck, and Lord Denman. This "set" was, indeed, the most intellectual and distinguished in the University. Mr. Taylor was then, as now, an earnest Liberal, and was a member of the University Reform Club, of which Lord Napier was President and Edward Crawford (so long M.P. for the Ayr Burghs) treasurer. He was a contributor, also, to the *University Magazine*, besides writing occasionally for the *Cambridge Independent*, then under the editorial control of Mr. John Sheehan. The last-named gentlemen informs us that Tom Taylor was the life of his college and at the head of the intellectual fun of Trinity. Many a Shakespeare reading and private theatrical entertainment, extemporised or premeditated, did he promote and carry through. Mr. Sheehan refers especially to one memorable performance of "Bombastes Furioso" and "The Rich Tutor," in which Mr. Taylor figured at once as stage manager and actor,

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck being another of the performers. We can well imagine that Mr. Taylor still retained his early love of things theatrical, and that it was only temporarily over-shadowed by his necessary devotion to the higher objects of a University career.

In 1846 Mr. Taylor was called to the Bar. He had for some time been acting as tutor at the University, whilst at the same time "keeping his terms" at the Inner Temple. In this year he left Cambridge for London, where he at once settled down to the active work of journalism. He did not neglect his profession as a barrister; on the contrary, he went to the Northern Circuit, and the Courts at Westminster, regularly for four years. But this, nevertheless, was the beginning of his literary career proper. He at once became connected as leader writer with the *Daily News* and *Morning Chronicle*, and, moreover, he served his apprenticeship to humorous journalism in the pages of *Puck*, a little comic paper which did not last, however, more than six months, though, whilst it did last, it contained some excellent material. Had it not attempted a daily issue, its career might have been longer than it was. As it happened, *Punch* was then beginning to make its way as a weekly publication, and in due time Mr. Tom Taylor was invited to contribute to its pages. Thus commenced a connection which has lasted uninterruptedly to the present day, and which has resulted in Mr. Taylor's succeeding to the editorial chair.

Rather more than a year after he left Cambridge, Mr. Taylor was elected to the Professorship of English Language and Literature in University College, London—on its being vacated by Mr. Robert Gordon Latham, the well-known writer on etymology. This post was occupied by Mr. Taylor for two years, when he resigned it, in order to enter the Civil Service of the Crown. The event arose in this way. The subject of sanitary legislation had come very prominently before the public, and in connection with it there had arisen the Public Health Act of 1848, under which the General Board of Health was brought into existence. Mr. Taylor had written well and powerfully on the topic in the pages of the *Daily News*, and it was only fitting that when the Board was constituted he should be offered the Assistant Secretaryship. He accepted it, and consequently vacated the Professorship, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Masson. Four years later, the Board of Health was reconstructed, Sir Benjamin Hall being made

President, with a salary of £2,000 a year, and Mr. Tom Taylor Secretary, with a salary of £1,000 a year. Mr. Taylor continued to hold the appointment under the Right Hon. William Cowper (afterwards Mr. Cowper Temple), and the Right Hon. Charles Adderley (afterwards Sir C. D. Adderley, and still more recently Lord Norton). In 1858 the Board was incorporated with the Public Health Department of the Privy Council, Mr. Taylor still remaining Secretary, though now under a Secretary of State, instead of under the president of a public board. Fourteen years later—when Mr. Taylor had been nearly twenty-five years in the public service—another change took place in the position of the Department, and Mr. Taylor retired from the position he had held so long, upon a pension of £650 per annum. This was in 1872, since which date Mr. Taylor has been in the enjoyment of comparative repose, though still engaged upon the editorship of *Punch*, and miscellaneous literary and dramatic work, including the production of his later plays.

It is, indeed, time that we drew attention to the amount, variety, and intrinsic value of Mr. Taylor's contributions to the stage, for it is, after all, as a dramatist that he will chiefly be remembered in the future.

His first production was the farce of "A Trip to Kissingen" in which he was assisted by Mr. A. A. Knox, the London magistrate, and an old college friend, and which was brought out at the Lyceum, in 1844, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan playing the chief parts. Shortly after this he began to write burlettas, in conjunction sometimes with Albert Smith and sometimes with Charles Kenny: "Whittington and his Cat," "Valentine and Orson," "The Enchanted Horse," and "Cinderella" were among the number. The first original play, "To Parents and Guardians," was given at the Lyceum, with Alfred Wigan in the now familiar character of *Monsieur Tourbillon*. This at once stamped Mr. Taylor as a dramatist of fresh and effective power. With Mr. A. E. Dubourg, he wrote, "Sister's Penance," in which Miss Kate Terry was most charming, and "New Men and Old Acres," first produced at the Haymarket, but subsequently revived at the Court Theatre, where it ran for more than 200 nights, with Miss Ellen Terry as the *Lilian Vavasour*. In conjunction with Mr. Mark Lemon, then editor of *Punch*, Mr. Taylor wrote the drama of "Slave Life." Collaborating with Mr. Charles Reade, he produced first the comedy of "Masks and Faces," which was actually played simultaneously at two

theatres, with Madame Celeste as the heroine in the one case and Mrs. Stirling as the heroine in the other; and then the less known play of "Two Loves and a Life" and "The King's Rival." "Plot and Passion" is generally described as written by Mr. Taylor in collaboration with Mr. Lang, but all that Mr. Lang had to do with it was, we believe, the suggestion of the subject. As produced at the Olympic by the Wigans, the play presented with a cast including not only these two admirable artists but Mrs. Stirling, Emery, and Robson, whom it introduced to a London audience for the first time in a serious part—that of *Desmarets*.

In "Diogenes and his Lantern"—an amusing skit—Emery made a great success as the philosopher. In "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Sir Roger de Coverley"—produced respectively in 1850 and 1851—Mr. William Farren figured successfully as the knight and the cleric. "Our Clerks," performed in 1852, had Alfred Wigan, the two Keeleys, and Meadows for interpreters, whilst "To oblige Benson"—adapted from "Un Service a Blanchard" and performed in 1854—introduced Emery and Robson in parts which have always remained popular. "A Blighted Being," adapted from "Une Existence Decolorée," followed in the same year, and again furnished Robson with one of his most admired parts. Mr. Taylor had yet, however, to make one of the most conspicuous of his successes—the most conspicuous since "Plot and Passion"—namely, that which followed the production of "Still Waters Run Deep," which, founded on Charles de Bernard's story of "Le Gendre," which was produced originally on May 14, 1855, with Alfred Wigan as *John Mildmay*, and Mrs. Wigan as *Mrs. Sternbold*. It has recently been revived with much success at the St. James's Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. John Hare, Mr. W. Terriss, in the leading rôles. After "Still Waters" there came "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing" and "Retribution," both adaptations from the French; "Helping Hands," produced in 1856, in which the Keeley's were conspicuous; "Victims," an original three act comedy, performed in 1857; "Going to the Bad," an original two act comedy, played in 1858, with Robson in the leading character; and "Our American Cousins," represented also in 1858, and noticeable as the play in which Mr. Sothorn has earned his remarkable reputation as *Lord Dundreary*. In 1859 came "Nine Points of the Law," "The House and Home," "The Contested Election," and "The Fool's Revenge"—the last-named being a blank-verse play, embodying the same idea as Victor Hugo's "*Le Roi S'Amuse*," but en-

tirely different in treatment and *denouement*. It was produced at Sadler's Wells, by Mr. Phelps, who ever after found in *Bertuccio*, the hump-backed jester, one of the most telling of his parts.

"A Tale of Two Cities," dramatised by Mr. Taylor from Charles[Dickens's story, appeared at the Lyceum in 1860. In the same year Mr. Taylor produced at the Haymarket those two very popular comedies "The Overland Route" and "The Babes in the Wood" in which the elder Buckstone made such agreeable successes. "Payable on Demand," "Up at the Hills," "Sense and Sensation," "The Lesson for Life," "A Nice Firm," and "An Unequal Match," can only be referred to. The last has been frequently revived.

Mr. Taylor may be said to have made a new departure when, on May 27, 1863, he produced "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," which has proved to be one of the most widely popular dramas of the day. He had hitherto attempted nothing so realistically powerful as this famous work. Equally novel in his hands were the two historical dramas of "Twixt Axe and Crown," and "Joan of Arc," which he produced in 1870, and of which the heroines were represented by Mrs. Rousby. There had been historical dramas in recent times but none so thoroughly dramatic and effective as these two. It was their success, no doubt, which led Mr. Taylor to write and to produce that admirable play "Clancarty," produced at the Olympic in 1874 with Mr. H. Neville as hero and Miss Ada Cavendish as the heroine; that scarcely less popular drama, "Arkwright's Wife" performed at Globe in 1875; and "Anne Boleyn" represented for the first time at the Haymarket in 1875, with Miss Adelaide Neilson in the title rôle. Mr. Taylor's "Historical Plays" were afterwards published in volume form in 1877, and certainly bear a sterling testimony to the literary as well dramatic excellences of his stage productions.

We have already alluded to Mr. Taylor's early contributions to *Punch*. Since 1846 he has been the author of most of the important verse which has appeared in the pages of that favourite periodical, his pen being especially called into play when a tribute was demanded to the memory of a more than usually distinguished man or woman.

The neatness, appropriateness, and good feeling of *Punch's* "In Memoriam" verses have been widely and generally recognised, and they are nearly all the work of Mr. Taylor. In 1874 Mr. Taylor succeeded to the editorship of the paper, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Shirley Brooks, to whom he was the natural and indeed the only possible

successor. Since then the periodical has been conducted with acknowledged tact, generosity, and scholarship, as well as with strongly-pronounced Liberal sympathies in politics. *Punch* is, indeed, a power in the world; in its way hardly second to the *Times*, and the responsibility implied in the conduct of it is very great.

Allusion has also been made to Mr. Taylor's general journalistic work. It has to be added that for many years Mr. Taylor has been art-critic of the *Times*. His love of art was exhibited very early in his life, and it has all along been sedulously cultivated. At Cambridge, in his London chambers, and at his private residence at Wandsworth, he has always taken care to surround himself with objects of artistic beauty in all available forms. Besides the testimony to his knowledge of the history and principles of art afforded by his journalistic criticisms in the *Times* and elsewhere, we have Mr. Taylor's numerous publications as the general subject. In 1853 appeared his "Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon," a new standard work. In 1860 he published the "Autobiographical Recollections of the late Charles Leslie, R.A.," which was followed in 1865 by "The Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with Notices of some of his Contemporaries." All three works stand high in the literature of art.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Taylor was for five years captain of one of the companies of the Civil Service Volunteers, consisting of members of the Civil Service. He was also for more than twenty years a member of the Canterbury "Old Stagers"—a company of amateur actors which had great celebrity in its day.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1855 to Miss Laura Barker, well-known as one of the most accomplished and original musicians, both as composer and executant, of the day. This lady, who is of an old Yorkshire family, has, besides many songs and other musical productions, composed the overture and entr'acte music for her husband's historical drama, "Joan of Arc." More recently she has written incidental music for the revival of "As You Like It," at the Imperial Theatre. Mr. Taylor has a son and a daughter, the former of whom is being educated as a painter, whilst the latter inherits much of her mother's musical ability.

As a man of letters, Mr. Taylor will be remembered, we repeat, chiefly on account of his contributions to the stage. His editorship of *Punch* will always be a literary landmark, and his works on Haydon, Leslie, and Reynolds (as

well as "Leicester Square," will always be regarded as indispensable in all well-furnished libraries. The art criticisms, if they are ever republished, will unquestionably conduce to his literary fame. Still, Mr. Taylor is primarily a dramatist, and will in that character always have the widest reputation. He is among the very best-known and best-liked playwrights of the day. His realistic drama, "The Ticket of Leave Man," is constantly being performed in London and the provinces; his historical play, "Clancarty," is equally popular and admittedly the best modern work of its class; whilst "Still Waters Run Deep," and "New Men and Old Acres," "Plot and Passion," and "Masks and Faces," are already "stock" comedies, being in constant requisition, both by professionals and amateurs. His farces and comediettas have a similar vogue, and are likely to retain it. Mr. Taylor is especially remarkable for his skill in construction—a quality in which he probably surpasses all other dramatists of the day, save, perhaps, Mr. Dion Boucicault. In those plays, in which he has collaborated, this characteristic has, no doubt, formed the chief element in their success. Certain it is that neither Mr. Charles Reade nor Mr. Dubourg have made such successes apart from Tom Taylor, as they have been enabled to achieve along with him. On the whole, "Clancarty," "Plot and Passion," and the "Ticket of Leave Man," are the flower, perhaps, of Mr. Taylor's purely individual work, and these three plays alone would suffice to keep his name green in the memory of the public. When we add to these the many other works which bear his name, we see on how firm a foundation rests his reputation as a dramatist.

JOHN HARRIS.

JOHN HARRIS was born on October 14, 1820, in a straw-roofed cottage on the top of Dolemore Hill, Camborne, Cornwall. "His father, though occupying a few acres of land, on which he kept pigs, poultry, and a horse, was chiefly employed in a neighbouring tin and copper mine. A village dame, such as Shenstone described, taught the young poet his letters. He afterwards went to other local schools, and met with two very diverse schoolmasters. The Wesleyan Sunday School, which was regularly attended, served materially to strengthen the moral and religious principles of the poet's childhood. At nine years of age he went to work in the fields, and at twelve he descended with his father into the copper-mine, and there he witnessed many of those scenes which he has so graphically portrayed in his pages. The mine was three miles away from his cottage. His toils were heavy, but his heart was light. His hours of leisure were passed in reading such books as were within his reach, writing verses, and conjuring up dreams of a sunny future. Many of his earlier verses were written at eventide in the 'croft,' a retired spot on a waste piece of moor land, near his father's cottage." Through all the difficulties of this most unpropitious calling, he works his way up, cultivating his mind; and feeling the spirit strong within him, he begins very early to write verse, by almost superhuman efforts, and has succeeded in winning for himself a name among the band of self-made men who so richly distinguish this country.

Mr. Harris wrote many poems on Cornish subjects and Cornish scenery, and had acquired a reputation before he appealed to the verdict of a wider circle; but, happily, the opinion of his friends was confirmed by critics. In 1856, he published a volume of poems entitled "*Lays from the Mine, the Moor, and the Mountain*," which was immediately recognized as the work of a true poet.

The volume soon reached a second edition, and won "golden opinions from all sorts of people."

This first volume was followed by others in somewhat rapid succession. In 1858 appeared "*The Land's End, Kyname Cone, and other Poems*;" of which the author makes no higher claim for them than those already urged in behalf of his earlier productions—the humble

merit of originality and simplicity. Of this second venture it was said that it fulfilled all the promise of the first volume.

In 1860, Mr. Harris published "The Mountain Prophet, The Mine, and other Poems," of which he said "Many of the pictures, both in the blank verse, and also in the smaller poems are not mere imaginary paintings, but real facts and living incidents in the brief history of his life." Again he received a cordial welcome, and a generous appreciation of his merits.

In 1864, Mr. Harris won the prize for the best poem in celebration of the Tercentenary of Shakespeare offered by some gentlemen from Coventry. The poem was read at the commemoration held in the Corn Exchange of the ancient city on April 22nd, the eve of the poet's birthday. This was published in 1866, in a volume entitled "Shakespeare's Shrine, An Indian Story, Essays, and Poems." Some of the lyrics in this volume are excellent. This was followed in 1868, by *Ludu : A Lay of the Druids : Hymns, Tales, Essays, and Legends.*"

His seventh volume was published in 1871, with the title "*Bulo ; Reuben Ross : A Tale of the Monarchs ;*" *Hymn, Song, and Story.*"

In 1874, Mr. Harris published a collated edition of his works in a goodly quarto volume, and has thus raised for himself a monument of renown among those who have pursued knowledge under difficulties, and have compelled her to yield them her blessings.

EDWIN WAUGH.

THERE are few poets who have received so much praise as Edwin Waugh, and very few indeed who have deserved so much. If he had written nothing but "Come Whoam to the Childer an' Me" he would have made fame with a single song, as did the author of "Auld Robin Gray," and both songs, by the way, have very much the same effect upon our feelings. Edwin Waugh, however, has written many songs, and indeed many volumes. He was born on

the 29th January, 1818. His paternal grandfather was the son of a Northumbrian "statesman" (a man farming his own land) near the town of Holtwhistle, where the family had been settled for a long time, but were originally from the Scottish side of the border. John Waugh, bishop of Carlisle, in the reign of Queen Anne, was a member of this family. The poet's grandfather migrated to Rochdale about the middle of the last century; and in this Lancashire town he married and settled, and became the principal shoemaker and leather dealer. A large family made their appearance about him, and Edward, the youngest of seven sons, was the father of the subject of our sketch. At Wardle Fold, Edwin Waugh's mother was born. Her maternal uncle was John Leach, a name well-known in the neighbourhood to this day. John Leach was one of John Wesley's earliest preachers. Another relative of hers was the Leach who composed a fine series of psalm tunes, still known amongst musicians as "Leach's Psalmody." Edwin Waugh's mother was the daughter of one William Howarth, who was a stonemason and an engraver, and was also known along the hill-sides as an able musician. John Wesley found one of his earliest disciples in William Howarth, and occasionally he preached to the villagers in Howarth's cottage. One of Waugh's pleasant memories of childhood is the story his mother used to tell with pride, of how, when she was about six years old, the veteran preacher was accustomed to stroke her head gently after he had ministered to the poor in her home. "Child as she was, she had some sense of the reverence which was due to the old white-haired man, and would run across a field, and hiding behind a hawthorn hedge have one more peep at him as he left the village with his friends."

A writer in the *Manchester City Lantern* says of Waugh that he is "descended from a good old Border stock on the father's side, while by his mother's family he is pure Lancashire. He has, therefore, been familiar with the moors, and has inhaled the breezes of Blackstone Edge from his infancy. Possibly the tender and pensive side of his character may be derived from these gentle followers of John Wesley, the musical Leachs and Howarths, while the virility and dash of wild blood in his nature may be traced back to the 'Minstrelsy of the Border,' and derive its source from the soil from which sprang Jonnie Armstrong of Gilnockie, Belted Will Howard, and Harry Percy. These were wild times, and as a writer has said—'Well may the fields and pastures be green in Westmoreland and old Northumbria, in the Merse and Teviotdale, since every rood of these have been soaked

again and again in the best blood of two gallant nations.' Had Edwin Waugh lived in those days, doubtless he would have taken his share in the fighting as well as in composing some of the ballads of the period. But his lines have fallen in more pleasant places and more peaceful times, although, doubtless, the pastoral Lammermoors would still be dear to his fancy—

'Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring bale fires blaze no more;
No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore;
Where'er thou wind'st, by dale or hill,
All, all is peaceful, all is still,
As if thy waves, since Time was born,
Since first they rolled upon the Tweed,
Had only heard the shepherd's reed,
Nor started at the bugle-horn.'

Mr. Waugh is well versed in the literature of his country, and his mind is saturated with the master-pieces of the British poets. He takes a special delight in the songs interspersed throughout the plays of Shakespere, and is never tired of singing and crooning to himself—'When daisies pied and violets blue,' 'Take, oh, take those lips away,' 'Tell me where is fancy bred,' 'Sigh no more, ladies,' and others. He inherits musical tastes from his maternal ancestors, and sings his own songs with much feeling; but in many of his writings there is an aroma of the old border land and the Scottish poets. Some of his writings resemble those of James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, author of the 'Queen's Wake'; of Allan Cunningham; of Thomas Pringle, of the Cheviots; of Robert Burns, and Allan Ramsay, the author of that charming old pastoral, 'The Gentle Shepherd'—

'Last mornin' I was gae and early out,
Upon a dyke I leaned glowerin' about;
I saw my Meg come linkin' o'er the lea,
I saw my Meg, but Maggie saw na me.'

That verse sounds not unlike some of Waugh's, allowing for a difference of the language. Even in personal appearance he bears a slight resemblance to some of the likenesses of Burns, and he has the broad comely features and massive head of Sir Walter Scott, the Laird of Abbotsford, in the Border Country, which he loved. The sources of tears and laughter are not far apart, and Mr. Waugh's humour passes 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe,' like clouds and sunshine on an April day. I have said that his temperament is naturally joyous, and when in that mood, his merriment is as jovial and boisterous as was

that of the late Walter Savage Landor, the original of Mr. Boythorn, in Dickens's 'Bleak House.'"

When Waugh was quite a lad he was apprenticed to Thomas Holden, then the principal bookseller of Rochdale. "For the clergy of the district, and for a certain class of politicians, this shop was the chief rendezvous of the place. Roby (the banker, and author of the *Traditions of Lancashire*) used to slip in of an evening to have a chat with my employer, and a knot of congenial spirits who met him there. In the days when my head was yet but a little higher than the counter, I remember how I used to listen to his versatile conversation." Canon Raines, the late vice-president of the Chetham Society, was another visitor to the shop, and after Waugh had become famous, he was delighted to tell how he remembered the studious lad, and his passion for reading.

Mr. Waugh moved to Manchester at the age of about thirty, and became assistant secretary to the Lancashire School Association. The secretary was Mr. Francis Espinasse, author of "Lancashire Worthies" and the "Life of Voltaire." At this time Mr. Waugh commenced his contributions to the *Manchester Examiner*, which were afterwards collected together under the title of "Sketches of Lancashire Life and Localities." A competent critic says that "in these papers the discerning reader could not fail to be reminded of the 'Rural Rides' of William Cobbett. They had the same combination of simplicity and strength, and betokened similar powers of observation; but they had a grace and humour along with some other qualities, to which the fierce old editor of the famous *Weekly Register* was a stranger.

About 1855 appeared the song "Come Whoam to the Childer an' Me," and Mr. Waugh "woke one morning to find himself famous." The fine little ballad had an enormous success, and has been familiar in our mouths ever since. Many thousands of copies were sold throughout England and in the English speaking countries across the seas. The *Saturday Review* declared it to be "one of the most delicious idylls in the world—it is so full of colouring, yet so delicate; so tender, and so profoundly free from artifice." And the *Review* added—"We wonder how many of the four million sermons preached annually in our happy country have as wholesome effect as this simple piece has had, and continues to have."

Mr. Waugh was, of course, very much encouraged by his great success, and he produced a number of songs in dialect.

In 1859 they were collected and published in a volume. Several editions have since been called for, and there have been innumerable issues of minor selections from them in a cheaper form. Meanwhile Mr. Waugh has added largely to his prose writings. His *Lancashire Sketches* (three editions) have been followed by *Rambles in the Lake Country and its Borders*, 1861; *Home Life of the Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine*, 1867; *Rambles and Reveries*, 1872; *The Chimney Corner*, 1879; and the series of Lancashire stories of which mention can only be made of *Besom Ben*, *Ben an' th' Bantam*, *Th' Owd Blanket*, *The Barrel Organ*, and *Fannock*.

Speaking of Mr. Waugh's prose writings, a critic alludes to "his simple, lucid, and pure English style; his close penetrating and true observation of nature; his dramatic power of story telling; his unforced humour, which is by turns joyous, odd, shrewd, satiric, and worldly-wise; and his knowledge of and sympathy with humble workers and 'honest poverty.'" As a poet Mr. Waugh is chiefly known by his songs in dialect, but we feel inclined to quote some verses from one that is not in dialect. It is called "Sea Weeds."

The land has its garden of roses,
 Its flowers of every hue,
 Which close as the daylight closes,
 And wake to the morning dew;
 It has sweet-scented groves of pleasure,
 Where the bee roves all day long,
 And, at eve, with her load of treasure,
 Flies home to a drowsy song.
 But the grand old sea hides wonders
 That never met mortal eye—
 Bright bowers that never have rustled
 To soft wind's dreamy sigh;
 Strange groves of mystical beauty,
 And flowers of rainbow hue,
 Bloom wild in those old sea-gardens,
 All under the waters blue!
 Ye fairy-tinged groves of ocean—
 Your delicate banners wave,
 Where the fisherman sleeps in the lonely deeps,
 In his cold, uncrowded grave:
 Wave on your beautiful tendrils,
 In your gardens wild and free,
 Caressed by the gleaming waters
 Of the grand old heaving sea!

The writer in the *Manchester City Lantern*, we have already alluded to, says:—"No doubt much of Waugh's local pre-eminence and popularity are owing to his having written so much in the Lancashire dialect, which, when well and properly done, makes a direct appeal at once to the sympathies of a very large portion of the population, and his familiarity with, and insight into, the traditions, homely ways, habits, and

customs of the people go direct to their hearts and understandings. Writing in the vernacular is, of course, not understood or appreciated by strangers in the same way as it is by natives of the county, and the dialect sounds uncouth, and is almost a sealed book to many who have not resided in the north of England. Nevertheless, Mr. Waugh's Lancashire songs are so truthful and full of human nature that they have been largely read by those who are not Lancastrians, just as the songs of Robert Burns are relished and give delight to large numbers who know very little of Lowland Scotch. Mr. Waugh is an excellent north country philologist, and understands the idiom of the English language and the derivation of quaint old English words which are to be found in Shakspeare and other old authors, but which may have crept into desuetude, except in certain districts of the country. Many of his writings, therefore, describe the thoughts, expression, and humours of his characters really more accurately than if they were written in what we call plain English or Saxon. But if Mr. Waugh had never written a word of Lancashire dialect in his life he would still have been a poet, although his genius might have taken another direction than the one by which he is best known. Such poems, for instance, as 'The Moorland Flower,' 'The World,' 'The Dying Rose,' 'The Moorland Witch,' and many others, are charming lyrics, although they may not be so extensively known, or have achieved such popularity as these master-pieces of Lancashire humour and pathos — 'Come Whoam to thi Childer an' Me,' 'What Ails Thee, My Son Robin?' 'Jamie's Frolic,' and other well-known ditties, which have been said and sung in nearly every cottage hamlet in Lancashire. This is no slight success to have achieved, and the author may, perhaps, feel something of the sentiment attributed to Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, who said, 'If a man were permitted to make the ballads of a nation, he need not care who should make the laws.' But leaving the songs out of the question altogether, Mr. Waugh is an excellent descriptive writer of scenes, particularly rural scenes, which may have passed before his eyes, such as are to be found, for instance, in his 'Home Life of the Lancashire Factory Folk,' 'Lancashire Sketches,' 'Notes from the North Coast of Ireland,' 'A Flying Visit to East Anglia,' and numerous pieces of a fugitive character. In many of these sketches occur passages which are really idyllic, and are poetry in prose. Particularly is he in his element on the moors, mountains and valleys. The reader seems almost to smell the heather and hear the pearly brooks. He seems to revel in these healthy, pure

scenes of Nature, and reproduces them vividly to the mental sight in pure nervous English. Interlarded with many of these sketches of nature are frequently to be found records of most humorous and diverting incidents, some of the most grotesque and whimsical character, such as the episode in 'Besom Ben,' where the donkey gets hoisted up several stories into a cotton mill. Like many writers of his class—such as Burns, Thomas Miller, author of 'Gideon Giles, the Roper,' Christopher North, Dickens, and even Shakspeare himself—there is a good deal of eating and drinking in Waugh's works. But as eating and drinking form a very important element in the daily lives of Lancashire folk—whether it consists in the consumption of beer, buttermilk, oat cake, cheese, rashers of bacon, or other liquors and comestibles—the process described is quite in keeping with the scene. The author has himself been a pretty good trencherman in his day, although it does not by any means follow that that is necessary, for Dickens, who took a great pleasure in describing jollity and good cheer, was no great hand at the festive board himself, so far as his own consumption of victuals went, and the simplest fare is sufficient to satisfy the wants of the author of 'Come Whoam to thi Childer an' Me.' 'Polonius' says that 'the apparel oft proclaims the man.' Now, Mr. Waugh's raiment and outer appearance do, to a certain extent, proclaim what manner of man he is. He has lived in Manchester for over thirty years, when he first acted as one of the secretaries of the Lancashire Public School Association, but yet, he much more resembles a comfortable yeoman or country farmer than an inhabitant of a large city. He almost always wears a rough, loose suit of tweed, a broadish-brimmed hat, or 'billycock,' takes a considerable quantity of snuff, in the style common forty years since, and invariably carries a stout walking-stick; in fact, with the exception that he is not so big 'in his habit as he lives,' he bears some resemblance to Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist, who also wears a rough suit of shooting clothes, and carries a huge cudgel. I fancy people can think better when they are not encased in tight clothes. Mr. Tennyson always seems to be in dishabille; the poet Longfellow looks like a fresh New England farmer; and, in the latter years of his life, Mr. Charles Dickens took his prodigiously long walks and rambles, dressed in a sort of semi-nautical costume, suitable for rough weather. Mr. Waugh, then, no doubt, consults his own comfort and convenience by wearing a picturesque costume, he crops the hair of his head, and assumes none of the affectations which poets, artists, and

musicians used to be in the habit of doing in days gone by." Of late years Mr. Waugh has devoted himself entirely to writing, and occasional public readings of his own works.

AUGUST MANNS.

THIS eminent conductor, who has brought instrumental music to such gratifying perfection at the Crystal Palace, was born of poor parents, on March 12, 1825, at Stolzenburg, near Stettin, North Germany. The village musician of Torgelow was his first teacher, and from him he learnt the violin, flute, and clarinet. He was next instructed by Urban, the town musician of Elbing, and to him he was apprenticed, his parents having removed to the neighbourhood of Elbing. Making progress he obtained regular practice in an orchestra, and played in that of the Dantzig opera company during the annual visits to Elbing. He then entered one of the regimental bands of Dantzig as first clarinet, and also played at the theatre amongst the first violins. He soon took a leading part in the music of the place, and arranged and composed for the band. The regiment was transferred in 1848 to Posen, and here Mr. Manns was noticed by Wieprecht, of Berlin, the principal Director and Inspector general of military music in Prussia. Through the assistance of Wieprecht he transferred himself from the military band to Gungl's orchestra in Berlin. He was soon further advanced to the position of conductor and solo-violin player at Kroll's garden. He laboured patiently here at harmony and composition under Gyer, and he produced dance music and other pieces which attained to great popularity.

In 1851 Kroll's establishment was destroyed by fire, and this circumstance sent Mr. Manns into a new field of operations. Herr Von Roon, then commanding an infantry regiment at Königsberg, invited him to be his bandmaster, and this position was accepted. It was Colonel Von Roon's ambition to have a good band, and Mr. Manns had an excellent chance of showing his capacity. Beethoven's Symphonies were arranged for the band, and a high stand was taken generally, which led to a great share of popularity; and

on its removal to Cologne the band became still more prominent. Mr. Manns, however, wished for a wider field of operations, and his opportunity came. In the spring of 1854, he accepted an engagement as sub-conductor in the band of the Crystal Palace under Herr Schallehn, but retired from the position in the following October. Notwithstanding his short stay at the Palace it placed him in the way that has led to his present prominent position and permanent success. For some time he followed his profession at Leamington and Edinburgh. He then became conductor of the summer concerts at Amsterdam. In the autumn of 1855 he came back to the Crystal Palace in the higher character of conductor, and in this position he has remained, steadily bringing the band to a state of perfection which is the delight of all who live near enough to enjoy the elaborate instrumental music which may always be relied upon.

In Dr. Grove's excellent "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" we read that in 1855 when Mr. Manns accepted his present position, the music at the Crystal Palace was in a very inchoate condition. "The band was still a wind band, and the open Centre Transept was the only place for its performances. Under the efforts of the new conductor things soon began to mend. He conducted a 'Saturday Concert' in the 'Bohemian Glass Court' the week after his arrival. Through the enlightened liberality of the Directors the band was changed to a full orchestra, a better spot was found for the music, adjoining the Queen's rooms (since burnt) at the north-east end, and at length, through the exertions of the late Mr. Robert Bowley, then General Manager, the Concert Room was enclosed and roofed in, and the present famed Saturday Concerts began, and have progressed, both in value and variety of the selections. The exertions attendant on performances, where music has to be arranged for large combined masses of wind and string, are naturally very arduous. Mendelssohn (in a letter from Leipzig dated Feb. 27, 1841) says, 'I have conducted fifteen public performances since Jan. 1; enough to knock up any man.' What would he have said if he had had to do this with all the added difficulties caused by the calls of the London season on his musicians, and with two band performances to arrange and conduct every day as well. . . . Mr. Manns often appears in the Crystal Palace programmes as a composer, but it is as the director of his orchestra that he has won his laurels. In a remarkable article in the *Times* of April 28, 1874, it is said that 'the German conductor makes the orchestra express all the modifications of

feeling that an imaginative soloist would give voice to on a single instrument.' It is to this power of wielding his band that Mr. Manns has accustomed his audience during the 24 years of his conductorship. In addition to the many qualities necessary to produce this result he is gifted with an industry which finds no pains too great, and with a devotion, which not only makes him strictly loyal to the indications of the composer, but has enabled him to transcend the limits of a mere conductor, and to urge on his audience music which, though at first received with enthusiasm only by a few, has in time amply justified his foresight by becoming a public necessity. It is not too much to say that his persistent performance of the works of Schumann—to name but one composer out of several—in the early part of his career at Sydenham, has made the London public acquainted with them years before they would otherwise have become so."

It is seldom Mr. Manns has accepted engagements outside the Palace. He conducted the Promenade Concerts at Drury Lane in 1859, and last December and January he conducted the Winter Series at Glasgow. His art labours last winter as conductor of the Orchestra of the Glasgow Choral Union were eminently successful, and the concerts of that society (as well as of the Edinburgh Choral Union which he also conducted) paid their expenses and left a surplus almost for the first time since they were established some years ago, entirely owing to the interesting music which was selected, and to the superior refinement of execution which Mr. Manns was able to secure for their concerts, or the strength of his great talent as a conductor, and the masterly culture of reproduction in musical art, which twenty-three years of careful, practical, and enthusiastic application have made his own.

GENEVIEVE WARD.

MISS GENEVIEVE WARD, who is at present delighting audiences at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, in her admirable performance as the heroine of "Forget-me-Not," is an American by birth and blood, having been born in New York, and being a grand-daughter of Gideon Lee, one of the "fathers" of the city. Curiously enough, she began her career as a vocalist. Adopting the stage name of Guerrahella, she sang in Italian Opera, at Havanna, and it looked for a time as if she were to obtain her fame chiefly, if not wholly, in the career of *prima donna*. Circumstances, however, led her to desert music for the drama, and European audiences, at any rate, have reason to be thankful for the change, as it has introduced to them a histrionic artist who ranks unquestionably among the ablest and most accomplished of the time.

Miss Ward first came to England somewhat less than seven years ago. She made her *debut* here in October, 1873, when she appeared at Manchester in the trying and exacting rôle of *Lady Macbeth*. In this, as was to be expected, she made a decided success. Both in physique and in intellectual powers the lady proved thoroughly adequate for the task she undertook. She was highly praised by the press, and during the same engagement figured as *Constance* in a revival of "King John." Her next appearance was, in the course of the same year, at Dublin, where she exhibited the wide extent of her capacity by sustaining such different and difficult parts as those of *Medea*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, *Ardienne Lecouvreur*, *Juliana* in "The Honeymoon," etc. The repertoire thus indicated showed that she relied for her chief successes upon parts requiring the possession of strong dramatic feeling and consummate stage experience and resource.

Her *debut* in London was made in March, 1874—unfortunately, in an inferior production called "The Prayer in the Storm," in which she undertook a dual rôle. Nevertheless, so striking was her assumption, that the piece ran uninterruptedly for nearly two hundred nights, and the leading journal expressed itself as believing that the English stage had received in Miss Ward "a valuable addition." This was at the Adelphi. In October, 1874, Miss Ward represented the heroine of "The Hunchback" at the Crystal Palace, and

early in 1875 she undertook the rôle of *Rebecca* in "Ivanhoe" at Drury Lane. In April of that year she went again into the provinces, producing at Dundee the Hon. Lewis Wingfield's "Despite the World," and at Dublin Mr. W. G. Wills's "Sappho"—both of which had been composed expressly for her, and in both of which, of course, she figured as the heroine of the play. Her efforts obtained, in both cases, the heartiest recognition, but neither of these pieces has, so far, kept the stage. In September Miss Ward commenced another tour of the same sort, and appeared in all the leading towns of Scotland. In December she was found performing again at the Crystal Palace in one of the most powerful of her assumptions, namely that of *Antigone* in the classic tragedy.

In February 1876, Miss Ward played *Lady Macbeth* in London, Drury Lane being the scene of the performance, and its occasion an entertainment in aid of the Philadelphia Centennial Fund. Later in the year she appeared at a series of *matinees* in the Gaiety Theatre. In the following year she went to Paris and entered upon a course of instruction under M. Reginer, the French actor, studying under his direction all the masterpieces of the Gallic drama, both classical and modern. As the result of this, she decided to adventure on an appearance before Parisian audiences, and accordingly undertook the part of *Lady Macbeth* in Paul Lecroix's French version of the Shakesperian tragedy. The act was even more daring than that in which the late Charles Mathews figured before Frenchmen as the hero of "Un Anglais Timide." The lady's success, however, was as great as that of the incomparable comedian. Compliments upon the correctness and polish of her French were mingled with the loudest acknowledgements of her tragic power. She was recognized and saluted by the keenest of Parisian critics as a queen of tragedy, and it is understood that the management of the famous Comedie Française would have been glad to enrol her as a member of their distinguished corporation.

This latter appearance was made February 1877. In August of that year, Miss Ward was once more in the English provinces, having been engaged by the late Charles Calvert to enact *Queen Katherine* in his magnificent revival of "Henry VIII" at Manchester. In this rôle she secured another modicum of high critical praise, and she followed it up by appearing as *Lady Macbeth* and *Beatrice*, thus amply testifying to the unusual breadth of her histrionic ability. In March of next year she was in London, performing as *Emilia* in a revival of "Othello" at the Queen's. Later in

1878 she was again in Manchester, securing a fresh triumph of remarkable description in the powerful part *Meg Merrilees* in "Guy Mannering." This is one of the actress's most admirable efforts, ranking in that respect with her *Lady Macbeth*, her *Medea*, her *Antigone*, and her *Lucrezia Borgia*. It is a veritable creation, and altogether without a rival on the English stage. If, indeed, Miss Ward had acted here in no other part, she would yet have been accepted as one of our most effective and affecting *tragediennes*.

In August 1878 Miss Ward left England to undertake a starring tour in America. From this she returned in April, 1879, and in August of the latter year she became lessee of the Lyceum, in the temporary absence of Mr. Irving. The management was marked by the production of two new plays by English writers, but it was nevertheless by no means so successful as could be desired. Mr. Palgrave Simpson's "Zillah" was a failure, notwithstanding Miss Ward's admittedly fine representation of the heroine. Even Messrs. Merivale and Grove's "Forget-me-Not" was but a *success d'estime*. Miss Ward's performance as the *Marquise de Mohrivar* was highly praised by the best writers, but the time of year was a bad one for securing the attention of the London public, and Miss Ward made by no means the impression which the powerful character of her assumption would otherwise have secured. Of the two she obtained a greater popular success as *Lucrezia Borgia* in the drama of that name composed by Mr. William Young and produced at the Lyceum in the interval between "Zillah" and "Forget-me-Not."

Miss Ward's time and opportunity were, however, destined to come very shortly. The Lyceum season over, she went into the provinces, where her *Marquise* was received with enthusiasm by critics and audiences—an enthusiasm so unmistakeable and gratifying that when Mr. Edgar Bruce became, early in the present year, the new lessee of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, he decided to reopen that popular little house with Miss Ward as the heroine of "Forget-me-Not." The confidence was not misplaced. The time and the opportunity had arrived, and Miss Ward triumphed. The play which had been a quasi-failure in the autumn became a success in the spring. The actress who had been almost ignored 'oy the public at the Lyceum became a popular favourite at the Prince of Wales's. Royalty expressed itself delighted with her acting, and the fashionable world also awoke to a sense of its manifold excellencies. The consequence is that Miss

Ward is just now one of the fine leading actresses who are usurping the attention of the London public. Miss Terry at the Lyceum, Miss Litton at Drury Lane, Madame Modjeska at the Court, and Mdle. Bernhardt at the Gaiety, are scarcely more popular or more esteemed than the lady who, at the Prince of Wales's, is showing in the *Marquise de Mohrivot* so high a capacity for the expression of the deepest human emotions.

It should be added that Miss Ward has recently performed in London a feat similar to that which she performed in Paris when she appeared as the heroine of a French play. She has appeared at the Prince of Wales's as the heroine of M. Angier's "*L'Aventuriere*," rendering the part in the original French, with an accent in which it is impossible to find a flaw, and with a histrionic power which has been generally recognized. It is proposed to follow up this representation with others of a similarly interesting character.

Meanwhile, Miss Ward's interpretation of the *Marquise de Mohrivot* is accepted as one of the most finished and impressive bits of acting now to be seen in London, and the lady's fame is, so far as this country is concerned, established. It is allowed that in such parts as *Lady Macbeth*, *Medea*, *Antigone*, and *Lucrezia Borgia*, she is, at present, without a rival among English speaking actresses. Mrs. Crowe may approach her in the first-named of these parts, but she cannot surpass her, and she has neither her breadth of range, nor her command of the technicalities of art. It is to be hoped that Miss Ward will remain in England, and continue to delight us in a line of histrionic achievement of which we have, except in her, no really adequate representative.

WILLIAM LUCAS SARGANT, F.S.S.

THIS eminent political economist, and admirable example of the union of literature and manufacture, is the descendant of an old and respectable family in Worcestershire. His ancestors were small landowners in King's Norton; but his grandfather and his father were both of them manufacturers in Birmingham, and Mr. W. L. Sargant was born in that town on the 2nd of October, 1809. He was educated at the then famous Hazelwood School, conducted by the father of the great Post Office Reformer, Sir Rowland Hill, and the not less eminent lawyer and writer on Criminal Jurisprudence, the late Matthew Davenport Hill, both of whom during one portion of their lives assisted in the conduct of this once celebrated school. From Hazelwood Mr. Sargant went to Cambridge, but left in his second year to become a manufacturer. He continued in business until 1879, in which year he retired to enjoy that literary leisure which he had so well earned, and which he so richly deserves.

Fond of books and fond of learning, it is no wonder that Mr. Sargant early became an author. His favourite studies were those relating to political economy, social subjects, and the condition of the working classes. In 1856, he published his first work on the "Science of Social Opulence," a book which showed how deeply its author had studied the laws on which the production of wealth is based; and that he also possessed the power of stating abstract questions and scientific truths in a lucid and pleasant style. The work attracted considerable attention from those who were engaged in similar pursuits, and proved that what, Mr. Carlyle calls "the dismal science," but which is by no means "dismal" in Mr. Sargant's hands, had secured a fresh and able cultivator.

The promise of this work was more than realized in the following year, 1857, by the publication of the "Economy of the Labouring Classes," a large and unexhaustive work on this subject. Mr. Sargant duly acknowledges his obligations to M. Le Play's *Les Ouvriers Européens*, but his volume also contains ample evidence of the original research and labours of its author. He has "brought together a great number of facts relating to the conditions and habits of the labouring classes in Great Britain and on the Continent." In this very useful volume Mr.

Sargant treats of the general conditions of the working classes, of communism and individualism, of wages in ancient and modern times, and in different countries; on the food, dress, dwellings, furniture, fuel, health and mortality, religion and morals, improvidence, drunkenness, manners and habits. In a word, he hunts up all the subjects included in the very large and elastic term "Economy," and gives under each division an amount of interesting information which is creditable to his industry in collecting, and his judgment in the selection of his parts.

In 1858, appeared his work "Social Innovators and their Schemes." Of this volume the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"By exposing gigantic failures in the attempt to reorganize society, Mr. Sargant has provided a warning for enthusiastic speculators, and, by pointing out the causes of non-success, has offered encouragement to the steady and sensible reformer. To illustrate his subject, the author has reviewed the political doctrines and career of St. Simon, Fourier, Louis Blanc, Proudhon, and Emile de Girardin, sifting carefully their various theories. His objections to the principles laid down by these social "innovators" are candidly stated; and in no instance does Mr. Sargant shrink from denouncing the impolicy of the scheme, the utter impracticability of which experience has tested." And in an admirable review of the book, *The Press* said:—"It has the merit of going deep into the subject-matter at one of its most vital points, and it is the merit which constitutes the special value of Mr. Sargant's book. His views are sensible and sound. They are brought forward clearly and dispassionately, with great vigour and telling illustrations. His exposition of the various theories reviewed is executed impartially, agreeably, and with remarkable tolerance." In 1860, Mr. Sargant published his more charming and attractive volume "The Life and Philosophy of Robert Owen." In this volume we have a most interesting biography of the first establisher of infant schools, and the founder of English Socialism. Of the works and institutions at New Lanark; of the many difficulties encountered and overcome, and of the final failure and collapse of the scheme. Owen's visit to the United States; the founding of New Harmony, the split on the subject of religion; the visit to Mexico and its results; his visit to Cincinnati and Washington; the establishment of Equitable Banks of Exchange; his views on Trades' Unions; and his final lapsing into Spiritualism, are ably treated in the First Part of the volume, which ends with the death and funeral of the humane and gentle-hearted philanthropist and visionary.

The second part is devoted to the consideration of Owen and his doings, and in this part we have reflections on the man, and how he became what he was. A description of his moral virtues is followed by an examination of his writings, of his merits as a speaker, and his "political notions." Mr. Sargant shows that though he was characterised by excessive self-esteem, he was no popularity hunter; and concludes his work by an examination of Owen's Philosophy, of which he says "rash, ill-founded, absurd, as was Owen's Philosophy, I cannot deny that there is much valuable truth involved in it: that the outside offensive husk contained a sweet and wholesome kernel." In continuing his labours Mr. Sargant says: "On the whole, though I have an unpleasant remembrance of the monotonous toil of reading through Owen's tedious publications; though I sincerely vex myself when I think of the power wasted in one half of his long life; though I regret the narrowness of his mental vision, and the mistaken desire for martyrdom which urged him to deeply wound those sentiments of men which ought to have commanded his undying respect; though I have no admiration for his very shallow philosophy, no sympathy with his crude and mischievous schemes of social innovation; I yet feel loth to part with a genial old companion, and if I cannot pronounce him a great man, I must allow his claim to be regarded as great among self-educated men."

From 1861 to 1867 Mr. Sargant contributed some important papers to the *Statistical Journal* on the Principle of the Income Tax, the Registrar General's Reports, the causes and the Progress of Elementary Education since 1853. All these contributions abound with important facts and deserve the closest study.

In 1867, Mr. Sargant published a very useful volume, "Recent Political Economy," and in 1868, his "Apology for Sinking Funds." The most attractive, and certainly the most popular of his works are four volumes which were published respectively in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, entitled "Essays of a Birmingham Manufacturer." These volumes are exceedingly pleasant reading, and include such subjects as "Characteristics of Manufacturers," "Ireland and the Tenure of Land," "Limited Democracy," "Dyslogistic," "Sir Samuel Bentham," "Injustice in Justice," "Lies in Statistics," "Middle-class Education," "Adam Smith and his Precursors," "The New Academy," "The Princess and her Dowry," "Comparative Morality," "The Purse and the Cashbox," "School Boards and the Irreconcilables," and "Paupers and Theorists."

From these interesting volumes we will select two short passages, which will afford, not a complete, but still some idea of Mr. Sargant's method and style. These shall appropriately be from his Essay on "Characteristics of Manufacturers." Of the class to which he belongs, and to which he is proud to belong, Mr. Sargant says, "Now manufacturers have brains, for they cannot live without them. In common with merchants, they must perform the ordinary operations, buying and selling ; but average common sense is enough for these. Unlike merchants, they have all the processes of manufacture on their hands. Besides possessing mechanical skill, to be successful, they must produce at the same cost, a rather better and more uniform article than their neighbours, by which means they will get a better price ; and they must be more punctual than their neighbours, by which means they will command an influence in every market. The first requires a superior system of instruction, the second a superior organization, and a judicious choice of managers. No fool can imitate or even keep up the necessary arrangements ; no fool can judiciously fill up the inevitable gaps in his staff." Our second extract refers to two eminent public men : "The two greatest political representatives of the pure middle classes, are : Mr. Bright and the late Mr. Cobden, both manufacturers. Both rose from the ill-instructed portion of society ; the one being the son of a Sussex farmer ; the other being brought up in the Society of Friends, which body forty or fifty years ago had not overcome its original prejudice against profane learning. Mr. Cobden, in his earlier political life, denounced classical literature ; and, I believe, to the last retained an undue prepossession in favour of 'useful' education. Mr. Bright, unless my memory deceives me, has lately with a proud humility confessed an ignorance of classical literature, not boasting for the defect, but rather by implication regretting it. How, indeed, could such a man boast of such a defect ! To Mr. Cobden no doubt words were counters, to Mr. Bright they are rich coins, constituting a golden treasure : precious possessions to be patiently gathered from orators and poets, and to be stored up in the memory for the illustration and enforcement of opinions ; for the clothing and endowment of sentiment. How would Mr. Bright have loved direct commerce with Homer and Plato, with Thucydides and Demosthenes ! "

Mr. Sargant's last work was published in 1874, and was on the important subject of "Taxation, Past, Present and Future." It is a good book, on a universally interesting question, and will amply repay a careful perusal.

Mr Sargant has always displayed a great interest in education, and has been practically and personally connected with every effort made for its extension in Birmingham. On the formation of the first Local Board he was elected a member, and was one of the majority known as the "Bible Eight." At the first meeting of the Board he was appointed Chairman, and held the office for three years. The election of 1873 reversed the majority, and of course, though Mr. Sargant was again elected a member of the Board he was not re-appointed to his old office, Mr. J. Chamberlain being selected as his successor. Mr. Sargant was not a candidate at the election in 1876, having ceased for some time previously to take any active part in the work of the Board.

Mr. Sargant is a magistrate for the Borough of Birmingham. He is also a fellow of the Statistical Society.

C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

MR. CHARLES ROACH SMITH is descended from two old Isle of Wight families—the Smiths, who possessed landed property there beyond the time of Charles I., and the Roachs who for generations held Arreton Manor under Leed Castle in Kent. His grandfather was elected by Sir Richard Worsley to accompany him in his travels in Greece, whence resulted the "*Museum Worsleyanum*," and the fine collection of antiquities at Appuldurcombe, now, with the library, dispersed. His first cousin, Mrs. Moncrieff, was the author of a volume of "*sonnets*," and his eldest brother, the late Major Henry Smith, R.M., compiled an elaborate botanical compendium, a "*History of Operas*," and a "*Glossary of Isle of Wight Words*," as yet unpublished. He himself, the youngest of a large family, of which he is now the only survivor, was born at Landgreen Manor, near Shanklin, Isle of Wight. Sent first to a lady's school at Brading, he next went to Swathling, near Southampton, then to Saint Cross by Winchester, and subsequently to Lymington. The future career is seldom shadowed forth in the uniformity of school life, which is

usually entered upon without any reference to a boy's capabilities. Thus the subject of our biography was intended for the Royal Marine, then for a lawyer, and ultimately for a chemist. He might have succeeded as a barrister, and he did not fail as a chemist, but he hated the sea even though it might have led to his being quartered at Naples, where he could have studied Pompeii. His own unexpressed wishes tended to the stage, fostered probably by an early attachment to Shakespeare, for whom he deserted the cricket ground and all boyish sports. But this was not to be; and Mr. Roach Smith, when a very young man, came out in the centre of London as a chemist, having trained in one of the first houses in the City. He prospered rapidly in business, and simultaneously appeared as an antiquary or archæologist. Within, we think, a year or so, he became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and soon after one of the Council with men such as Hallam, Sir H. Ellis, Hudson Gurney, and Gage Rokemade. At that time the Society was then more select than it is now, and although Mr. Roach Smith had qualified himself by papers accepted and printed, and was solicited by eminent Fellows to become a candidate, he was honoured by a sharp opposition, which procured for him a large majority at the ballot.

The sudden rise of Mr. Roach Smith as an archæologist was, in part, owing to accidental and fortunate circumstances, which a natural susceptibility to the charms of antiquity led him to turn to good account. Extensive excavations were being made throughout London in connection with the drainage works, and the remains of the Roman city, Londinium, were being intersected in all directions, unnoticed by the thousands who daily walked above, intent upon the pursuits of the present life, and not dreaming of the mute voices entombed below. Mr. Roach Smith became self-constituted conservator of the underground works of ancient art. Personally, and by the help of a youthful trained band of explorers, he followed the excavations, and at no trifling outlay of money, secured what was worth saving, and made observations, so far as it was possible, on the foundations of buildings, public and private, as they were ruthlessly cut through and destroyed, or again covered in, never more, for some generations certainly, to be re-opened.

As he made no secret of his researches, and as the Press circulated them, he was not long allowed to make his observations and spend his money in quietude. The

dormant spirit of the City authorities was roused, not to encourage, but to obstruct him. Efforts he did make to conciliate them, but they failed, and he became an inter-loper in the eyes of the civic magistrates. Not to be daunted, however, he continued to fight the obstruction with his pen through the newspapers. On one occasion he was summoned before the Mayor and magistrates at the Mansion House, for having in his possession a Roman sculpture, which had actually been carried away from the City, and which he recovered; and it is on record that shortly after this his friends took for him the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and challenged the late Sir William Tite to meet and hear charges brought against him by Mr. Roach Smith, and *vice versa*.

Such was the stormy and belligerent life to which Mr. Roach Smith, in his zeal for archæology, had committed himself. It was compensated, in some measure, by the flattering attention he received from the outer world, through the publication of his essays and papers. These papers, afterwards supplemented by elaborately illustrated works, let in a stream of light upon the state of London, and of the social habits and industrial life of its inhabitants, in Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Mediæval times. We see the earliest Roman city occupying an irregular space, with its fine main gates corresponding with Bridgegate, Ludgate, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, and Aldgate. During the Roman occupation, it gradually extended beyond the original wall of circumvallation, its length, east and west, being about a mile, and its breadth, north and south, that from London is Wall to the Thames, nearly half a mile.

When Mr. Roach Smith had amassed an extensive and unique collection of antiquities, a calamity came which with many would have been inevitable ruin. His house in Lothbury was wanted for "City Improvements," and he was at the mercy of those whom he had offended. He offered to make compensation provided he was allowed to re-occupy his house or have another near it. He was curtly refused. After a law-suit, with Sir Fitzroy Kelly for his counsel, he found himself with a verdict which paid his expenses in moving from a flourishing business depending on locality, to the retired and almost obscure Liverpool Street, to begin once more *de novo*, with a good income thoroughly vanished. This was a disaster, but he surmounted it. The premises were commodious, and he could devote a large room for a museum of London Antiquities, which room became resorted to not only by the scientific

of this country but of the Continent ; and compliments and diplomes poured in from the chief European Antiquarian Societies. He was at this time Secretary to the Numismatic Society of London, receiving from it, on his retirement, a handsome testimonial. This retirement was rendered necessary from the formation, in 1843, of the British Archæological Association by himself and the eminent Thomas Wright, which drew upon him an enormous amount of labour of a ceaseless and diversified kind, renumeration only in credit and popularity.

Just before Mr. Roach Smith launched the British Archæological Association he commenced, without any definite object, a series of etchings by himself, with copious notes, called "*Collectanea Antiqua*," the first volume of which was issued in 1848, and the frequent reference which was at once made to its pages by writers of established reputation, both at home and abroad, were a sufficient proof of its nature and utility.

In the last century the Rev. Bryan Fawcett, of Heppington, near Canterbury, excavated, with great care, some hundreds of graves of the earld Saxons, and made a minute record, preserving the remains in his house. When the study of antiquities became directed by rigid rules and laws, and were no longer dreamy and speculative, the treasures accumulated by Bryan Fawcett, now the property of his son, Margaret, Professor at Oxford, were thought upon by Mr. Roach Smith, and he made a somewhat desperate effort to get access to them. He succeeded so well that ultimately, when the collection, refused by the writers of the British Museum, had been purchased by Joseph Mayer, Esq., of Liverpool, the MSS, were assigned by Mr. Mayer to Mr. Roach Smith, to be edited and printed, and the splendid "*Mentorium Sepulchrale*," was the result.

A sudden and serious reduction of income now induced Mr. Roach Smith to retire from London. But he had first to place in security his large collection of London antiquities, made more valuable and instructive by an "*Illustrated Catalogue*," forming a handsome volume, published, like most of his works, by subscription in 1854. A petition was in 1855 presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, pointing out that "a public auction would dispose, and utterly destroy and cause to be lost to science, a collection of so much national interest, and one which there could be very little hope left of ever forming again." At the same time Mr. J. H. Gurney presented a memorial from Norwich ; and petitions were forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury

from London, Kingston-upon Hull, Leicester, and the Isle of Wight. The sum suggested was £3,000, the estimated cost. This extraordinary public pressure at length induced the Trustee of the British Museum to lend a more favourable ear, and Mr. Roach Smith was asked if he would object to the collection being valued by Messrs. Sothby and Wilkinson, the well-known auctioneers of literary property; the proposal put a novel face upon the question, but it was accepted. The valuers chosen said the collection was worth £2,847, but added that it would produce much more if sold in lots by auction. Upon the receipt of the estimate of their valuers the trustees offered Mr. Roach Smith £2,000, this he accepted, although he actually held a cheque from the late Lord Londesborough for £3,000, subject, however, to dispersion after his lordship had selected what he most cared for. The collection gathered during twenty years was thus deposited in the National Museum.

Mr. Roach Smith's purchase of a small freehold at Stroud, near Rochester, removed him from a wide connection of friends, but he was not idle, for during this time his "Illustrations of Roman London," and the fifth volume of the "Collectanea Antiqua" were proceeding, the former being issued in 1859, and the latter in 1861. To the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. Roach Smith had long been a contributor; but now he became one of its staff. While engaged in his own literary works he could make time to help others. Mr. Fairholt, in the preface to his "Costume in England," a standard work, thus writes: "My thanks are specially due to Chas. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A, who may be said to have devoted a life and a fortune to the collection and preservation of a Museum of London Antiquities, unrivalled for its curiosity and interest."

When Mr. Fairholt died, Mr. Roach Smith found himself his sole executor, and he hastened to do what his departed friend could have never expected or thought of. He obtained leave to place in the church of Stratford-upon-Avon an enamelled monumental brass, recording his bequest to the town of his Shakesperean collections. Mr. Roach Smith next published "The Rural Life of Shakespeare," which has reached two editions, and we understand a third is in hand. It opens a novel view of the early life of the poet, and has received the sanction of some of the most eminent of Shakesperean critics.

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Aide, Hamilton	171	Cost
Alexander, Sir Jas E.	173	Coll
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